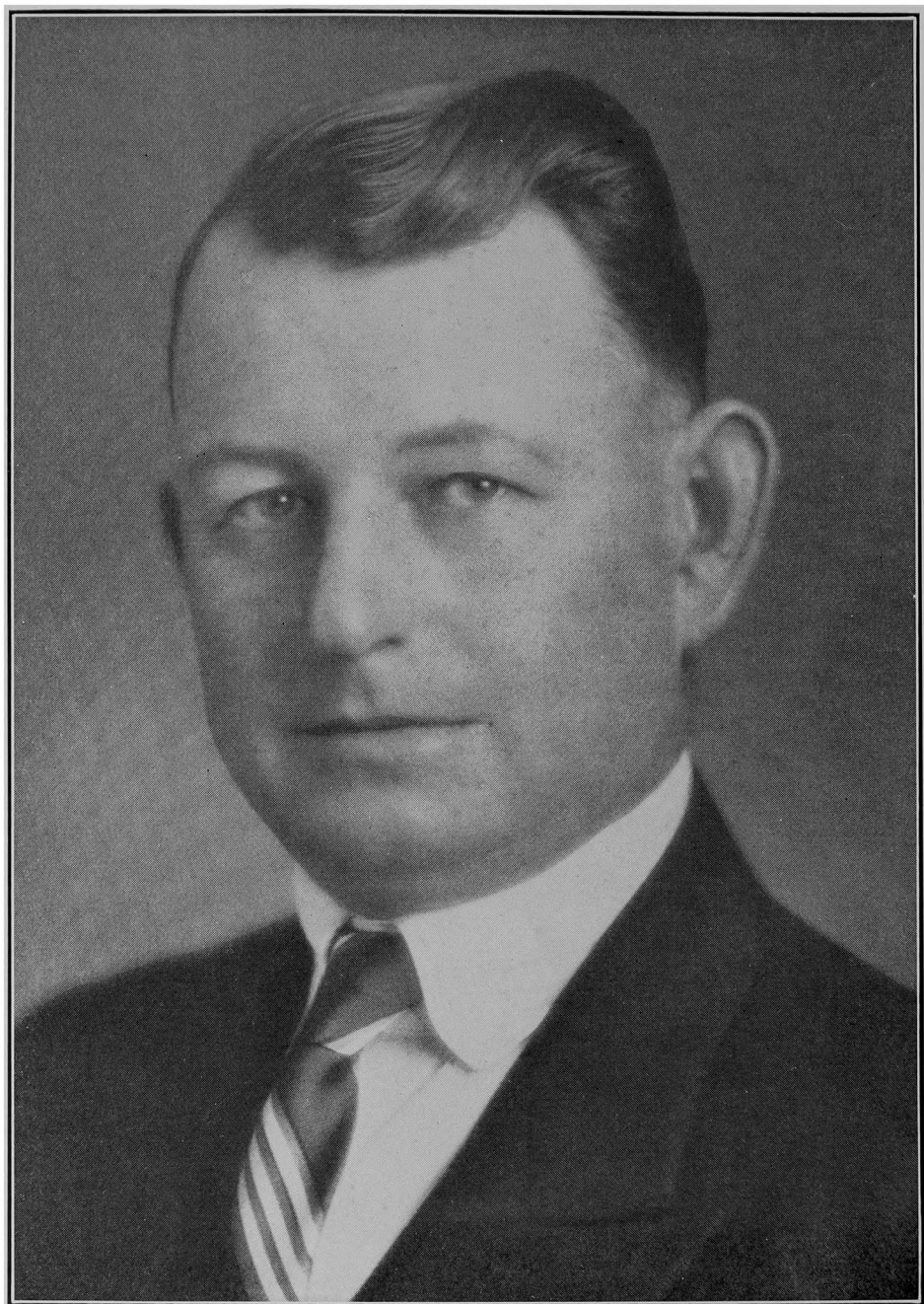


**Press of
Oxford Orphanage
Oxford, N. C.**



WATSON NEWBERRY SHERROD
Grand Master, 1937-1938

WATSON NEWBERRY SHERROD

Watson Newberry Sherrod, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was born on a farm near Hamilton in Martin County on February 13, 1891. His father was William Llewellyn Sherrod and his mother Cottie Newberry Sherrod. He attended the public and private schools at Hamilton until 1908 when he entered Trinity Park School at Durham, N. C., for the sessions 1908-9-10. He then entered the University of North Carolina where he remained until the spring of 1912 when it became necessary for him to assist his father in his numerous business affairs. With his parents he moved from the farm in Martin County to Enfield, N. C., on January 1, 1910, at which place he has since resided. On January 1, 1916, he entered business for himself, and since that time he has been engaged in many business enterprises, always retaining, however, his interest in his first love,—farming. He is now the owner of large farms in Halifax, Nash, and Martin Counties. Immediately upon taking up his residence at Enfield, he allied himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, and has, at all times, been most active in all church affairs, serving on the Board of Stewards, teaching Sunday School, and performing such other duties as were imposed upon him by his pastor and his church.

On August 27, 1918, he was married to Miss Ruth B. Wood, and to this union there was born one son, Watson N. Sherrod, Jr. His family life has been ideal, and friends from far and near have been privileged to enjoy the hospitality of his charming home.

His Masonic career began on March 12, 1917, when he was initiated in Enfield Lodge, No. 447. He was passed on April 9, 1917, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on May 14, 1917. His work in Masonry began with his initiation, and his zeal in the cause of Freemasonry has been most pronounced from that time. He easily mastered the ritualistic work and, soon after he was raised, he was elected to office, and in 1921 he was unanimously elected Worshipful Master of Enfield Lodge, No. 447. Even before his election as Master of his lodge, he began his attendance upon the communications of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and served upon some of its important committees. His work and his worth as a Mason was fittingly recognized by Grand Master R. C. Dunn, who, on January 19, 1928, appointed him Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Each year thereafter he was advanced in the line of Grand Officers. In 1934 he was elected Junior Grand Warden. In 1935 he was advanced to the office of Senior Grand Warden, and in 1936 he was elected to the high position of Deputy Grand Master. On the night of April 21, 1937, he was unanimously elevated to the highest office in the gift of the Masons of North Carolina when he was made Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

His career in Capitular Masonry began shortly after he was raised, and on March 5, 1918, he was exalted in Enfield Chapter, No. 52. In this branch of Masonry, also, he became active in the local chapter, and soon found recognition at the hands of his companions. In 1926 he was elected High Priest of the Enfield Chapter, No. 52, was re-elected and served several terms thereafter. On May 19, 1926, after much activity in the Grand Chapter, he was appointed Grand Master of the First Veil of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina by Most Excellent Grand High Priest John S. McEachern. He was advanced through the line each year, and on May 19, 1934, he was unanimously elected Grand High Priest,

serving one year. Too often one who has been honored by his election as Grand High Priest, and who has served his term as such, seems to lose interest in Capitular Masonry. However, this has not been true of the subject of this sketch. He has been regular in his attendance and diligent in the work of the Grand Chapter at all times.

On April 22, 1918, he was dubbed a Knight of the Temple in St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 12, and, in Templarism as in the other branches of Masonry, he has been most active. In 1923 he was elected Eminent Commander of St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 12, in which office he served for one year, and, since that time, when his services and leadership were needed in this Commandery, he again accepted the office of Eminent Commander.

He is a member of Sudan Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., having walked the hot sands on May 23, 1918, and, in the Shrine, as in all other Masonic Bodies, he has stood for the best in Masonry.

His Scottish Rite career began in Joseph Montfort Lodge of Perfection, No. 3, Enfield, N. C., which he served as Venerable Master for several terms. He also served as Wise Master of the William R. Davie Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 4, of Enfield, N. C. The Council and Consistory degrees were conferred upon him by New Bern Consistory, he being given the thirty-second degree on June 28, 1918. As in the York Rite, so in the Scottish, he was early recognized as a leader and recognition was accorded him by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction, when at Washington, D. C., on October 16, 1923, he was exalted to the rank of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor.

Despite the fact that he had been recognized in the Grand Bodies of Masonry in North Carolina, he did not deem it derogatory to his rank and title of Grand Officer to serve in subordinate positions in the local Masonic Bodies. For many years he was Secretary of Enfield Lodge, No. 447, Enfield Chapter, No. 52, and St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 12. In all of these offices he gave of his best. Since November 1, 1930, he has been Secretary of the Scottish Rite Bodies in the Valley of Enfield.

In business, as in Masonry, he has always been most active. He is possessed of unbounded zeal in any cause he espouses or in any business he undertakes. At present he is not only giving his personal attention to his large farming interests in Halifax, Nash and Martin Counties, but he is Active President of Acme Chevrolet Company in Enfield, N. C., and of Scotland Neck Motors in Scotland Neck, N. C. He is also President of Citizens' Cash Grocery Company in Enfield. He is a Past President of the Enfield Kiwanis Club, he has served as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Enfield and is now a member of the Board of Trustees of the Enfield Graded School. Despite his many and varied business interests, he has not permitted them to take precedence over his church and his Masonry. His church is always first, but his Masonry runs a close second.

He brings to the high office of Grand Master zeal for the cause of Freemasonry, an abundance of energy that is untiring, a business experience of many successful years, and a love for the principles of the Great Institution, of which he is the head in North Carolina, that will go far toward making his administration as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina worthy of a place alongside the records of the best of those who have worn the purple. He will give an account of himself of which the Grand Lodge will enthusiastically approve.

Proceedings
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
A. F. And A. M.
Of North Carolina



1937

PAST GRAND MASTERS

A LIST OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1787 TO 1936, INCLUSIVE, AND DATES WHEN ELECTED

*Samuel Johnston.....1787	*Horace H. Munson....1876, '77
*Richard Caswell.....1788	*William R. Cox.....1878, '79
*Samuel Johnston-1789, '90 '91	*Henry F. Grainger....1880, '81
*William R. Davie....1792, '93,	*Robert Bingham....1882, '83, '84
'94, '95, '96, '97, '98	*Fabius H. Busbee....1885, '86
*William Polk....1799, 1800, '01	*C. H. Robinson.....1887, '88
*John L. Taylor....1802, '03, '04	*Samuel H. Smith....1889, '90
*John Hall.....1805, '06, '07	*Hezekiah A. Gudger..1891, '92
*Benjamin Smith..1808, '09, '10	*John W. Cotten.....1893, '94
*Robert Williams..1811, '12, '13	*Francis M. Moye....1895, '96
*John L. Taylor....1814, '15, '16	*Walter E. Moore....1897, '98
*Calvin Jones.....1817, '18, '19	*Richard J. Noble.....1899
*John A. Cameron....1820, '21	*B. S. Royster.....1900, '01
*James Strudwick Smith..1822	*H. I. Clark.....1902, '03
*Robert Strange.....1823, '24	W. S. Liddell.....1904, '05
*H. G. Burton.....1825, '26	Francis D. Winston..1906, '07
*L. D. Wilson....1827, '28, '29	*Samuel M. Gattis....1908, '09
*R. D. Speight, Jr....1830, '31	*Richard N. Hackett..1910, '11
*S. J. Baker.....1832	*W. B. McKoy.....1912
*S. F. Patterson.....1833, '34	*F. M. Winchester....1913
*L. H. Martseller....1835, '36	*Jno. T. Alderman....1914
*D. W. Stone.....1837, '38, '39	F. P. Hobgood, Jr....1915
*S. J. Baker.....1840	A. B. Andrews, Jr....1916
*D. L. Crenshaw.....1841	Claude L. Pridgen....1917
*J. H. Wheeler.....1842, '43	*George S. Norfleet....1918
*P. W. Fanning....1844, '45, '46	Henry A. Grady.....1919
*W. F. Collins....1847, '48, '49	*James C. Braswell....1920
*A. T. Jerkins....1850, '51, '52	J. Bailey Owen.....1921
*Clement H. Jordan..1853, '54	*James H. Webb.....1922
*P. A. Holt.....1855, '56	Hubert McN. Poteat..1923
*Alfred Martin.....1857, '58	James LeG. Everett..1924
*Lewis S. Williams..1859, '60	*Leon Cash.....1925
*W. G. Hill.....1861	*John E. Cameron....1926
*E. F. Watson.....1862, '63	John H. Anderson....1927
*John McCormick.....1864	Raymond C. Dunn....1928
*E. J. Reade.....1865, '66	John J. Phoenix.....1929
*R. W. Best.....1867	E. W. Timberlake, Jr..1930
*Robert B. Vance....1868, '69	J. W. Winborne.....1931
*Charles C. Clark....1870, '71	H. C. Alexander.....1932
*John Nichols.....1872, '73	P. T. Wilson.....1933
*George W. Blount....1784, '75	R. F. Ebbs.....1934
	C. B. Newcomb.....1935
	J. Giles Hudson.....1936

* Deceased.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH
CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 20, 1938

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

M. W. Watson	N. Sherrod	Grand Master	Enfield
R. W. Harry T. Paterson		Deputy Grand Master	Wilmington
R. W. J. Edward Allen		Senior Grand Warden	Warrenton
R. W. Thos. J. Harkins		Junior Grand Warden	Asheville
R. W. H. C. Alexander		Grand Treasurer	Charlotte
R. W. J. H. Anderson		Grand Secretary	Raleigh

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

W. Wm. R. Smith	Assistant Grand Secretary	Raleigh
Rev. Henry B. Anderson	Grand Chaplain	Durham
W. Z. V. Snipes	Grand Lecturer	Dunn
W. Chas. P. Eldridge	Senior Grand Deacon	Raleigh
W. James E. Shipman	Junior Grand Deacon	Hendersonville
W. James W. Payne	Grand Marshal	Salisbury
W. Julius C. Hobbs	Grand Steward	Wilmington
W. Clyde H. Jarrett	Grand Steward	Andrews
W. W. D. Terry	Grand Tiler	Raleigh
W. K. W. Parham	Grand Auditor	Raleigh
W. Ben. W. Parham	Grand Orator	Oxford

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

P. G. M. F. D. WINSTON, Windsor	1938
P. G. M. J. LEG. EVERETT, Greensboro	1939
P. G. M. CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, Wilmington	1940
P. G. M. H. M. POTEAT, Wake Forest	1941
P. G. M. R. C. DUNN, Enfield	1942

BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

WATSON N. SHERROD, *Grand Master*.

Z. V. SNIPES, *Grand Lecturer*.

SAM N. BOYCE, *Gastonia*-----1938

H. M. POTEAT *Wake Forest*-----1939

J. E. SHIPMAN, *Hendersonville*-----1940

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

P. C. STOTT—First District-----P. O. Box 993, Wilson

J. W. PATTON—Second District-----Elon College

J. F. MARQUETTE—Third District-----Statesville

W. D. WILDER—Fourth District-----Weaverville

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE

J. W. Winborne, (1938); A. B. Andrews, (1939); L. T. Hartsell, Jr., (1940); Thos. J. Harkins, (1941); R. C. Dunn, (1942); and first four Grand Officers. Appointed by the Governor: R. L. Flowers, Ben Cone and R. E. Simpson.

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

9

DIRECTORS OF MASONIC FOUNDATION

Herbert C. Alexander, (1938); R. C. Dunn, (1939); J. LeG. Everett, (1940); A. B. Andrews, (1941); J. H. Anderson, (1942).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

J. J. Phoenix (1938); W. P. Henley, (1938); Ben Cone, (1939); J. Howard Brown, (1939); Jno. S. McEachern, (1940); J. E. Latham, (1940); E. R. Ford, (1941); R. F. Ebbs, (1941); W. C. Wicker, (1942); W. R. Smith, (1942).

REPRESENTATIVE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

J. Edward Allen-----Warrenton

REPRESENTATIVE TO MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

J. Edward Allen-----Warrenton

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

J. Edward Allen-----Warrenton

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

No. 1—Eliz. City Dist.----Roscoe M. Wynn (317)----Eliza. City
No. 2—Windsor District---S. E. Phelps (5)-----Windsor
No. 3—Plymouth District---R. H. Lucas (59)-----Plymouth
No. 4—Halifax District---R. T. Daniel (203)-----Weldon
No. 5—Greenville District--W. J. Bundy (284)-----Greenville
No. 6—Kinston District---L. H. Gillikin (112)-----Goldsboro
No. 7—New Bern District--Frank R. Sutton (568)-----New Bern
No. 8—Jacksonville Dist.--C. E. Warn (83)-----Jacksonville
No. 9—Clinton District---H. McN. Johnson (595)-----Willard
No. 10—Wilmington Dist.--Jno. S. McEachern (1)---Wilmington
No. 11—Lumberton District--R. T. Allen (114)-----Lumberton
No. 12—Rockingham Dist.--R. E. Yongue, Jr. (305)---Laurinburg
No. 13—Sanford District---L. L. Thomas (172)-----Jonesboro
No. 14—Fayetteville Dist.--A. G. Klingler (667)-----Fort Bragg
No. 15—Raleigh District---Hubert Eddins (155)-----Zebulon
No. 16—Apex District-----L. G. Jordan (584)-----Apex
No. 17—Wilson District---R. M. Meacomes (411)-----Bailey
No. 18—Rocky Mount Dist.-D. E. Bulluck (602)-----Rocky Mount
No. 19—Henderson District--Dr. H. A. Newell (229)---Henderson
No. 20—Oxford District---D. S. Johnson (122)-----Oxford
No. 21—Durham District---Chas. M. Walker (19)-----Hillsboro
No. 22—Reidsville District--Clyde C. Cole (11)-----Yanceyville
No. 23—Greensboro District--R. L. Pope (214)-----Thomasville
No. 24—Asheboro District--J. R. Hinshaw (188)-----Asheboro
No. 25—Salisbury District--Geo. S. Moore (348)-----Albemarle
No. 26—Monroe District---
No. 27—Charlotte District--M. C. Alexander (530)-----Charlotte
No. 28—Gastonia District---A. W. Kincaid (515)---Bessemer City
No. 29—Statesville District--R. E. Levan (487)-----Statesville
No. 30—W.-Salem Dist.-----P. E. G. Renninger (289)---W.-Salem

No. 31—Elkin District.....	W. P. Henley (493)---	Pilot Mountain
No. 32—Eliminated		
No. 33—Wilkesboro District...	J. W. Nichols (407)---	N. Wilkesboro
No. 34—Jefferson District...	R. E. Farmer (594)-----	Lansing
No. 35—Eliminated		
No. 36—Hickory District....	J. T. Ingram (262)-----	Lenoir
No. 37—Shelby District.....	J. W. Lee (486)-----	Lawndale
No. 38—Hendersonville.....		
No. 39—Asheville District...	Guy H. Morris (650)-----	Asheville
No. 40—Spruce Pine Dist....	Roy A. Harmon (598)-----	Elk Park
No. 41—Waynesville Dist....	D. K. Medford (453)-----	Clyde
No. 42—Sylva District.....	M. Y. Jarrett (459)-----	Dillsboro
No. 43—Murphy District....	J. B. Gray (146)-----	Murphy
No. 44—Rutherfordton Dist.		

STANDING COMMITTEES

Jurisprudence—R. C. Dunn, (447); J. W. Winborne, (237); E. W. Timberlake, (282); F. D. Winston, (5); J. G. Hudson, (576); L. T. Hartsell, Jr., (32); Thos. J. Harkins, (118); John S. McEachern, (1); H. M. Foy, (322); J. E. Shipman, (387); Chas. B. Newcomb, (1); J. W. Payne, (543); Clyde H. Jarrett, (529); and first four Grand Officers.

Finance—A. B. Andrews, (218); P. T. Wilson, (167); J. C. Hobbs, (1); R. F. Ebbs, (118); W. B. Hodge, (31); E. R. Ford, (76); R. L. Pope, (214); W. J. Bundy, (284); A. M. Atkinson, (447); and first four Grand Officers.

Oxford Orphanage—W. L. McIver, (151); R. R. Pool, (40); A. G. Powers, (532).

Appeals—H. L. Taylor, (1); Z. V. Snipes, (147); H. Kauffman, (40); R. T. Allen, (114); H. M. Brandon, (289); T. O. Kephley, (99); R. E. Yongue, Jr., (305); C. C. Cole, (11).

Masonic and Eastern Star Home—F. Eugene Hester, (384); W. W. Schulken, (207); W. T. Russell, (576); L. G. Jordan, (584); B. C. Nicholson, (497).

Masonic Temple—W. S. Liddell, (31); J. LeG. Everett, (495); F. D. Winston, (5); H. G. Etheridge, (118); M. F. McKeel, Jr., (104); E. W. Timberlake, (282); R. T. Allen, (114); A. B. Andrews, (218); R. C. Dunn, (447); F. I. Watson, (40); J. H. Anderson, (8); D. K. Medford, (453); H. M. Foy, (322); D. E. Bulluck, (602).

By-Laws—J. H. Anderson, (8); Grand Secretary.

Charters and Dispensations—Guy H. Morris, (650); D. E. Bulluck, (602); A. G. Klingler, (667); J. Berg, (249); S. L. Gullledge, (348); Guy C. Harding, (104).

Credentials—A. B. Goetze, (40); C. T. McClenaghan, (218); J. W. Kellogg, (500).

Charity—A. O. Alford, (218); State College, Raleigh.

Unfinished Business—C. P. Eldridge, (218).

Necrology—Harvey A. Cox, (40).

Masonic Loan Fund—W. B. Hodge, (31), 1937, Chairman; W. R. Smith, (500), 1935, Secretary; Ross E. Shumaker, (500), 1936; Thos. J. Harkins, (118).

Masonic Education—R. F. Ebbs, (118); J. P. Ashby, (167); J. E. Shipman, (387); Hubert M. Poteat, (282); Royce S. McClelland, (1); John H. Anderson, (8); B. W. Fox, (31).

Committee on Lecture Service—Watson N. Sherrod, (447); John H. Anderson, (8); Z. V. Snipes, (147); S. N. Boyce, (369).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Sesqui-Centennial—J. Wallace Winborne, (237); E. W. Timberlake, (282); A. B. Andrews, (218); J. Edward Allen, (10); F. D. Winston, (5); E. W. Spires, (7); John A. Livingstone, (1).

Lodge Service Commission—Chas. B. Newcomb, (1), Chairman; J. Giles Hudson, (576); W. J. Bundy, (284); D. S. Johnson, (122); W. L. McIver, (151); B. W. Fox, (31); J. T. Ingram, (262); D. K. Medford, (453); J. E. Shipman, (387).

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1937.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina convened in its 150th Annual Communication in the Masonic Temple in Raleigh on Tuesday evening, April 20, 1937, at 7:30 o'clock and was opened in ample form by Most Worshipful J. Giles Hudson, Grand Master, presiding, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. J. GILES HUDSON	Grand Master
R. W. WATSON N. SHERROD	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. HARRY T. PATERSON	Senior Grand Warden
R. W. J. EDWARD ALLEN	Junior Grand Warden
R. W. HERBERT C. ALEXANDER	Grand Treasurer
R. W. JOHN H. ANDERSON	Grand Secretary
W. W. R. SMITH	Assistant Grand Secretary
REV. W. A. NEWELL	Grand Chaplain
REV. J. W. PATTON	as Grand Lecturer
W. THOS. J. HARKINS	Senior Grand Deacon
W. CHAS. P. ELDRIDGE	Junior Grand Deacon
W. JAS. E. SHIPMAN	Grand Marshal
W. JAS. W. PAYNE	Grand Steward
W. JULIUS C. HOBBS	Grand Steward
W. W. D. TERRY	Grand Tiler
W. K. W. PARHAM	Grand Auditor
W. WILSON WARLICK	Grand Orator

GRAND CUSTODIANS

J. E. Shipman—H. M. Poteat

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

W. S. Liddell, F. D. Winston, A. B. Andrews, J. B. Owen, H. M. Poteat, J. H. Anderson, J. J. Phoenix, E. W. Timberlake, J. W. Winborne, H. C. Alexander, R. F. Ebbs, C. B. Newcomb, P. T. Wilson.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

No. 2—Windsor District	S. E. Phelps (5)	Windsor
No. 4—Halifax District	R. T. Daniel (203)	Weldon
No. 5—Greenville District	W. H. Bundy (284)	Greenville
No. 7—New Bern District	Frank R. Sutton (568)	New Bern
No. 8—Jacksonville Dist.	J. R. Gurganus (83)	Jacksonville
No. 9—Clinton District	H. McN. Johnson (595)	Willard
No. 10—Wilmington Dist.	Jno. S. McEachern (1)	Wilmington

No. 11—Lumberton Dist.	R. T. Allen (114)	Lumberton
No. 12—Rockingham Dist.	R. E. Yongue, Jr. (305)	Laurinburg
No. 13—Sanford District	L. L. Thomas (172)	Jonesboro
No. 14—Fayetteville Dist.	Z. V. Snipes (147)	Dunn
No. 15—Raleigh District	H. Kauffman (40)	Raleigh
No. 17—Wilson District	R. M. Meacomes (411)	Bailey
No. 18—Rocky Mount Dist.	D. E. Bulluck (602)	Rocky Mount
No. 19—Henderson District	Dr. H. A. Newell (229)	Henderson
No. 20—Oxford District	D. S. Johnson (122)	Oxford
No. 21—Durham District	Chas. M. Walker (19)	Hillsboro
No. 22—Reidsville District	Clyde C. Cole (11)	Yanceyville
No. 23—Greensboro Dist.	R. L. Pope (214)	Thomasville
No. 24—Asheboro District	J. R. Hinshaw (188)	Asheboro
No. 25—Salisbury District	Geo. S. Moore (348)	Albemarle
No. 27—Charlotte District	M. C. Alexander (530)	Charlotte
No. 28—Gastonia District	A. W. Kincaid (515)	Bessemer City
No. 29—Monroe District	R. E. Levan (487)	Statesville
No. 30—W.-Salem Dist.	P. E. G. Renninger (289)	W.-Salem
No. 31—Elkin District	H. M. Foy (322)	Mount Airy
No. 33—Wilkesboro Dist.	J. W. Nichols (407)	N. Wilkesboro
No. 34—Jefferson District	R. E. Farmer (594)	Lansing
No. 37—Shelby District	J. W. Lee (486)	Lawndale
No. 39—Asheville District	Guy H. Morris (650)	Asheville
No. 40—Spruce Pine Dist.	Roy A. Harmon (598)	Elk Park
No. 41—Waynesville Dist.	D. K. Medford (453)	Clyde
No. 43—Murphy District	Clyde H. Jarrett (529)	Andrews
No. 44—Ruth'rdton Dist.	J. G. Beaman (237)	Marion

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

Alabama	D. E. Bulluck	Rocky Mount
Arkansas	J. S. McEachern	Wilmington
Colorado	W. N. Sherrod	Enfield
Dist. of Columbia	E. W. Timberlake	Wake Forest
Florida	W. L. McIver	Sanford
Idaho	H. W. Pickett	Durham
Illinois	P. T. Wilson	Winston-Salem
Indiana	A. W. Harris	Greenville
Kansas	Z. V. Snipes	Dunn
Louisiana	J. W. Winborne	Marion
Maine	F. F. Harding	Raleigh
Maryland	Harry W. Walker	Norlina
Massachusetts	L. T. Hartsell, Jr.	Concord
Michigan	H. T. Paterson	Wilmington
Minnesota	F. D. Winston	Windsor
Mississippi	H. M. Brandon	Winston-Salem
Missouri	E. L. Somers	Reidsville
Nevada	J. E. Shipman	Hendersonville
New Hampshire	C. A. Graham	Ramseur
New Jersey	J. H. Anderson	Raleigh
New York	R. C. Dunn	Enfield

North Dakota	K. W. Parham	Raleigh
Oklahoma	J. F. Marquette	Statesville
Rhode Island	J. W. Patton	Elon College
Tennessee	Herbert C. Alexander	Charlotte
Utah	W. J. Bundy	Greenville
Vermont	C. T. McClenaghan	Raleigh
Virginia	Thos. J. Harkins	Asheville
West Virginia	F. M. Pinnix	Oxford

REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

Alpina, Switzerland	H. M. Foy	Mount Airy
Amazonas E. E. Acres, Brazil	Leon Godown	Concord
Minas Gereas, Brazil	C. H. Jarrett	Andrews
Parahyba, Brazil	Dr. Verne S. Caviness	Raleigh
S. Paulo, Brazil	J. W. Lee	Lawndale
Canada	H. M. Poteat	Wake Forest
Chili	L. L. Thomas	Jonesboro
Colombia, Bogota	D. K. Medford	Clyde
Czecho-Slovakia	J. Howard Brown	Greenville
Costa Rica	E. P. Martin	Washington
Denmark	W. J. Roach	Lowell
England	Alexander B. Andrews	Raleigh
Finland	H. G. Etheridge	Asheville
G. O. of Greece	J. C. Hobbs	Wilmington
G. O. of Turkey	Roy F. Ebbs	Asheville
G. L. Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen	Ross E. Shumaker	Raleigh
Honduras	Dr. R. T. Allen	Lumberton
Manitoba	Rev. Jos. L. Peacock	Tarboro
El Potasi of San Luis	Chas. M. Walker	Hillsboro
Valle de Mexico	Dr. C. P. Eldridge	Raleigh
National of Egypt	M. Saliba	Wilson
National of France	J. G. Beaman	Marion
New South Wales	J. W. Nichols	North Wilkesboro
Norway	R. L. Pope	Thomasville
Norway, G. L. Norske, Pol.	Henry L. Taylor	Wilmington
Nova Scotia	J. Bailey Owen	Henderson
Panama	J. Edward Allen	Warrenton
Philippine Islands	R. T. Daniel	Weldon
Poland	P. E. G. Renninger	Winston-Salem
Prince Edward Island	A. S. Chesson	Wilson
Queensland	J. W. Payne	Salisbury
Republic of Guatemala	J. G. Hudson	Salisbury
Rumania	Frank I. Watson	Raleigh
Saskatchewan	H. A. Newell	Henderson
Scotland	Wm. R. Smith	Raleigh
South Australia	C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
Uruguay	Murray C. Alexander	Charlotte

Victoria-----H. Kauffman-----Raleigh
 Western Australia-----John J. Phoenix-----Greensboro

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

P. C. Stott J. W. Patton J. F. Marquette W. D. Wilder

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

We were pleased to have the following Distinguished Visitors, who were introduced and received with Masonic Honors:

M. W. Joseph E. Hart, Grand Master of South Carolina.
 W. G. H. Williams, Grand Pursuivant of South Carolina.
 M. W. Vernon C. Eddy, Grand Master of Virginia.
 R. W. James M. Clift, Grand Secretary of Virginia.
 R. W. Needham C. Turnage, Junior Grand Warden of District of Columbia.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Credentials Committee made the following report showing the representatives of 192 Lodges present:

St. John's-----No.	1—Henry L. Taylor, proxy for Master; Wm. Eli Hand, proxy for S. W.; Jas. B. Hinnant, J. W.
St. John's-----No.	3—C. B. Johnson, Master, proxy for J. W.; E. W. Summerill, S. W.
St. John's-----No.	4—Ely J. Perry, Master; R. B. Dunn, proxy for S. W.; F. A. Garner, proxy for J. W.
Charity-----No.	5—S. E. W. Kenny, proxy for Master and J. W.; R. C. Tarkington, S. W.
Phoenix-----No.	8—F. C. Franklin, Master, and proxy for S. W.; R. W. Pritchard, J. W.
Johnston-Caswell___No.	10—L. O. Robertson, proxy for Master and J. W.; J. R. Ellis, S. W.
Caswell Brot'rhood___No.	11—O. A. Powell, Master; C. C. Cole, proxy for S. W.; W. C. Jackson, J. W.
St. John's-----No.	13—G. K. Aldridge, Master; A. J. Blanton, S. W.; J. C. Burch, J. W.
Eagle-----No.	19—Grady A. Brown, Master; S. H. Strayhorn, S. W.; E. C. Liner, proxy for J. W.
Phalanx-----No.	31—W. M. Lineberger, Master; F. S. Worthington, S. W.; Burke W. Fox, proxy for J. W.
Stokes-----No.	32—Leon Godown and Luther T. Hart- sell, Jr., proxy for Officers.

- Davie-----No. 39—H. B. Spruill, proxy for Master and S. W.; R. W. Hoggard, J. W.
- Hiram-----No. 40—R. E. Shumaker, Master; Jas. L. Murphy, S. W.; W. F. Hodge, J. W.
- Hall-----No. 53—D. B. Harrison, proxy for Officers.
- King Solomon-----No. 56—Richard Lloyd, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Concord-----No. 58—Dr. J. H. Brown, Master; Dr. J. L. Peacock, S. W.; A. R. Wiggins, J. W.
- Greensboro-----No. 76—Early W. Bridges, Master; W. S. Mitchell, proxy for S. W.; E. R. Ford, proxy for J. W.
- Lafayette-----No. 83—J. R. Gurganus, proxy for Officers.
- Western Star-----No. 91—R. C. Flack, Master; S. L. Powers, S. W.; J. Harvey Carpenter, proxy for J. W.
- Joseph Warren-----No. 92—C. A. Hunt, proxy for Master; S. N. Tyson, S. W.; R. W. Bynum, J. W.
- Hiram-----No. 98—B. A. Sutton, Master; T. H. King; proxy for S. W.; Norwood P. Parker, J. W.
- Fulton-----No. 99—C. W. Still, Master; C. L. Wyatt, S. W.; T. W. Summersett, Jr., J. W.
- Columbus-----No. 102—W. F. Bland, Master; R. N. Farrell, S. W.; J. Atlas Farrell, J. W.
- Orr-----No. 104—M. F. McKeel, Jr., proxy for Master; S. W. and J. W.
- Wayne-----No. 112—L. H. Gillikin, Master, and proxy for S. W.; H. W. Perkins, J. W.
- Person-----No. 113—D. R. Taylor, Master; C. A. Harris, S. W.; Frank F. Wilson, J. W.
- St. Alban's-----No. 114—D. T. Lambeth, Jr., Master; R. T. Allen, proxy for S. W.; Jakie Dunie, J. W.
- Holly Springs-----No. 115—M. B. Stephens, Master; Roy Ruth, S. W.; D. A. Baker, J. W.
- Mt. Lebanon-----No. 117—G. D. Ricks, Master; A. S. Chesson, proxy for S. W.; W. B. Piner, J. W.
- Mt. Hermon-----No. 118—H. G. Etheridge, proxy for Officers.
- Oxford-----No. 122—Joe P. Hunt, proxy for Master; D. S. Reynolds, proxy for S. W.; E. T. Regan, J. W.
- Gatesville-----No. 126—G. D. Gatling, Master; R. S. Boyce, proxy for S. W.; J. C. Mullen, J. W.

- Dan River-----No. 129—J. O. Busick, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Mocksville-----No. 134—W. A. Kick, J. W., and proxy for Master and S. W.
- Leaksville-----No. 136—S. L. Lawson, Master, and proxy for S. W.; E. P. Craddock, J. W.
- Lincoln-----No. 137—J. Thos. McLean, Master; E. L. Rudisill, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Junaluskee-----No. 145—C. G. Moore, Master; L. B. Liner, S. W.; R. R. Swanson, proxy for J. W.
- Palmyra-----No. 147—H. P. Byrd, Master; E. C. Hemmingway, S. W.; Ralph M. Dowd, J. W.
- Adoniram-----No. 149—J. J. Moore, S. W., proxy for Officers.
- Pee Dee-----No. 150—John H. Norwood, proxy for Officers.
- Sanford-----No. 151—Wilbur L. McIver, proxy for Officers.
- Rolesville-----No. 156—R. S. Williams, Master; J. B. Edwards, proxy for S. W.; W. O. Minor, J. W.
- Winston-----No. 167—E. E. Maddrey, Master; R. P. Rawley, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Blackmer-----No. 170—W. D. Wilder, proxy for Officers.
- Buffalo-----No. 172—L. L. Thomas, proxy for Officers.
- Geo. Washington---No. 174—J. R. Mathews, Master; L. J. Wilson, S. W.; N. J. Wilson, proxy for J. W.
- Carthage-----No. 181—S. W. Shields, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Balfour-----No. 188—J. R. Hinshaw, proxy for Master; Earl Shaw, proxy for S. W.; T. S. Burkhead, proxy for J. W.
- Cary-----No. 198—L. E. Sturdivant, Master; R. O. Heater, proxy for S. W.; Dr. J. P. Hunter, proxy for J. W.
- Cleveland-----No. 202—H. C. Wilson, Master.
- Roanoke-----No. 203—Raleigh T. Daniel, proxy for Officers.
- Mingo-----No. 206—E. W. Wilson, Master; A. E. Baggett, proxy for S. W.; Warren Jackson, J. W.
- Lebanon-----No. 207—W. W. Schulken, Master; J. H. Leder, S. W.; M. L. Inman, J. W.
- Mt. Olive-----No. 208—F. A. Andrews, Master; Raymond L. Hollowell, S. W.; J. J. Hollowell, proxy for J. W.

- Eno-----No. 210—H. W. Pickett, and Jesse W. Cole,
proxy for S. W. and J. W.; C. W.
Lowe, Master.
- Thomasville-----No. 214—Frank I. File, Master; John R.
Perry, S. W.; R. A. Hanes, J. W.
- Catawba Valley-----No. 217—P. H. Wall, Master, proxy for S. W.
and J. W.
- Wm. G. Hill-----No. 218—R. D. Turner, Master; Wm. D. Mar-
tin, S. W.; Paul Kelly, J. W.
- Wilson-----No. 226—W. W. Holland, proxy for Officers.
- Henderson-----No. 229—C. O. Seifert, Master; E. G. Glenn,
Jr., S. W.; J. Ed. James, J. W.
- Corinthian-----No. 230—Lee Padgett, Master; W. L. Hadlow,
proxy for S. W.; H. F. Henson, J. W.
- Lenoir-----No. 233—R. M. Adams, Master; A. W. Ken-
nedy, S. W.; W. H. Ferguson, J. W.
- Mystic Tie-----No. 237—W. R. Nesbitt, proxy for Officers.
- Grifton-----No. 243—J. H. Barwick, proxy for Master; R.
S. Hamilton, proxy for S. W.; W. A.
Phillips, proxy for J. W.
- Monroe-----No. 244—J. E. Stewart and J. M. Myers, proxy
for Officers.
- Catawba-----No. 248—Joseph Ebersfield, proxy for Master,
S. W. and J. W.
- Lee-----No. 253—M. R. Ingram, Master; E. L. Hedrick,
S. W.; G. F. Ingram, proxy for J. W.
- Kenly-----No. 257—John W. Alford, proxy for Master,
S. W. and J. W.
- Waynesville-----No. 259—T. Troy Wyche, proxy for Officers.
- Excelsior-----No. 261—R. A. M. Deal, Master; H. C. Hull,
S. W.; J. H. Killian, J. W.
- Hibriten-----No. 262—J. B. Bernard, Master; G. D. Greer,
proxy for S. W.; J. C. Fletcher,
proxy for J. W.
- Unaka-----No. 268—Dan Tompkins, proxy for Officers.
- Bingham-----No. 272—A. B. Fitch, Master; W. M. Baker,
proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Rehoboth-----No. 279—M. L. Farrior, proxy for Officers.
- Wake Forest-----No. 282—R. H. Branson, proxy for Officers.
- Eureka-----No. 283—L. H. Tatum, Master; proxy for S.
W. and J. W.
- Greenville-----No. 284—T. I. Moore, Master; J. S. Willard,
S. W.; G. P. Rieman, J. W.

- Salem-----No. 289—Adam E. McElveen, Master; T. W. Yarborough, S. W.; T. F. Dunnigan, J. W.
- French Broad-----No. 292—Carl R. Stuart, Sec., proxy for Officers.
- Stonewall-----No. 296—J. A. Coffield, Master; B. F. Curn, S. W.
- Clay-----No. 301—William T. Bumgarner, proxy for Officers.
- Lillington-----No. 302—J. O. Sutton, Master; A. W. Wood, proxy for S. W.; H. E. Smith, proxy for J. W.
- Pleasant Hill-----No. 304—Andrew Tyndall, proxy for Master; Don L. Smith, S. W.; Wm. J. Outlaw, J. W.
- Laurinburg-----No. 305—C. E. Muse, proxy for Master; F. F. Forder, Jr., proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Hatcher-----No. 310—G. C. Stott, Master, and proxy for J. W.; J. D. Eatmon, S. W.
- Wilmington-----No. 319—Enoch W. Stillman, Master; David J. Padrick, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Selma-----No. 320—Sam Jones, Master; V. C. Seawell, S. W.; W. T. Woodard, proxy for J. W.
- Granite-----No. 322—E. Q. Benbow, Master; R. B. Short, proxy for S. W.; C. B. Shelton, J. W.
- Bayboro-----No. 331—T. G. Leary, S. W., and proxy for Master and J. W.
- Harmony-----No. 340—C. S. Hinnant, Master; L. R. Worrell, S. W.; J. C. Sasser, J. W.
- Hickory-----No. 343—R. I. Thompson, Master; E. D. Cline, S. W.; Wm. Fush, J. W.
- Stanly-----No. 348—A. B. Camp, Master; John B. Boyett, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Durham-----No. 352—A. V. Cole, Master; S. J. Angier, S. W.; C. B. Jones, J. W.
- Fallston-----No. 356—M. L. Smith, Master; W. H. Lutz, proxy for S. W.; J. Reid Lutz, J. W.
- Bakersville-----No. 357—Luey J. Gouge, proxy for Master and J. W.; Jeter C. Burleson, S. W.
- Snow-----No. 363—G. G. Farthing, S. W., proxy for Master and J. W.
- Gastonia-----No. 369—J. R. Dellinger, proxy for Master, S. W. and J. W.
- Campbell-----No. 374—J. Lee Peeler, proxy for Officers.

- Granville-----No. 380—C. D. Davis, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Reidsville-----No. 384—F. Eugene Hester, proxy for Master; G. G. Rice, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Pigeon River-----No. 386—Frank Holcombe, proxy for Master and S. W.; Paul Robinson, proxy for J. W.
- Kedron-----No. 387—C. Few, proxy for Master; E. L. Flagin, proxy for S. W.; T. Bennison, J. W.
- Mooreboro-----No. 388—D. C. Wright, proxy for Master, S. W. and J. W.
- Copeland-----No. 390—Wm. H. Hardy, Master, and proxy for S. W.; Floyd E. Bass, J. W.
- Orient-----No. 395—J. L. Baldwin, proxy for Master; L. W. Rich, proxy for S. W.; H. F. Huffman, proxy for J. W.
- Bald Creek-----No. 397—S. P. Randolph, proxy for Officers.
- Siler City-----No. 403—L. B. Brooks, proxy for Master; H. E. Stout, S. W.; C. C. Brewer, J. W.
- North Wilkesboro___No. 407—W. H. H. Waugh, Master, and proxy for J. W.; Paul Church, proxy for S. W.
- University-----No. 408—M. A. Hill, Jr., Master; R. H. Marks, S. W.; M. W. Durham, J. W.
- Bula-----No. 409—Carl H. Moser, Master; G. B. Harris, S. W.; D. C. McCurdy, J. W.
- Bailey-----No. 411—A. T. Winstead, Master; Geo. W. Brantley, S. W.; H. C. Finch, J. W.
- Henry F. Grainger-No. 412—E. C. Parrott, proxy for Master; L. D. O'Brien, proxy for S. W.; H. T. Gill, J. W.
- Maxton-----No. 417—F. H. Ponish, Master; R. B. Bullard, proxy for S. W.; C. H. Whitlock, proxy for J. W.
- Potecasi-----No. 418—Roland H. Hodges, proxy for Officers.
- Montgomery-----No. 426—F. W. Kilpatrick, S. W., and proxy for Master and J. W.
- Stokesdale-----No. 428—J. A. Pearman, proxy for Master; W. H. Simpson, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Relief-----No. 431—Robie D. Porter, Master; L. D. Creech, proxy for S. W.; J. H. Jones, J. W.
- Piney Creek-----No. 432—Lee Black, proxy for Officers

- Vanceboro-----No. 433—T. S. Jackson and L. A. Edwards,
proxies for Officers.
- Biscoe-----No. 437—A. T. Munn, proxy for Officers.
- Marble Springs-----No. 439—Victor Raxter, proxy for Officers.
- Marietta-----No. 444—D. E. Whitehead, Master; Dr. J. R.
Johnson, proxy for S. W.; W. R.
Maner, J. W.
- Enfield-----No. 447—Edward Meyer, Master; A. M. At-
kinson, proxy for S. W.; J. E. Bell-
amy, J. W.
- Clyde-----No. 453—G. D. Brown, Master, and proxy for
S. W. and J. W.
- Dillsboro-----No. 459—R. F. Jarrett, proxy for Officers.
- Matthews-----No. 461—J. W. Rowell, proxy for Master, S.
W. and J. W.
- Grassy Knob-----No. 471—E. H. Glass, proxy for Officers.
- Sonoma-----No. 472—T. R. Moore, proxy for Officers.
- Lexington-----No. 473—W. F. Sparger and J. D. Bain, prox-
ies for Officers.
- Grimesland-----No. 475—J. L. Williams, J. W.; J. J. Elks,
Master, and proxy for S. W.
- Rainbow-----No. 479—H. W. Brinson, S. W. and proxy for
Master and J. W.
- Southern Pines-----No. 484—Albert B. Sally, Master, and proxy
for S. W. and J. W.
- Lawndale-----No. 486—E. D. Bridges, Master, and proxy for
S. W. and J. W.
- Statesville-----No. 487—Latta Johnson, Master; H. S. Doug-
lass, J. W. and proxy for S. W.
- Linville-----No. 489—L. W. Sudderth, proxy for Master
and S. W.; Cecil Eller, proxy for J.
W.
- Thos. M. Holt-----No. 492—J. S. Cook, proxy for Officers.
- Pilot-----No. 493—W. P. Henley, S. W., and proxy for
Master and J. W.
- Rockingham-----No. 495—A. A. Walker, S. W., proxy for Of-
ficers.
- Mooresville-----No. 496—F. J. Jones, Master, and proxy for
S. W. and J. W.
- Royal Hart-----No. 497—B. C. Nicholson, proxy for Master;
L. E. Williams, proxy for S. W.; A.
J. May, J. W.
- Creedmoor-----No. 499—O. E. Wheelous, proxy for Master
and J. W.; W. S. Hobgood, S. W.

- Raleigh-----No. 500—R. C. Stephenson, Master; J. C. Thompson, S. W.; C. B. Shulenberger, J. W.
- Red Springs-----No. 501—James Owen, Master; Hoyt Martin, proxy for S. W.; Howard Odum, J. W.
- Luke McGlaughan---No. 504—J. H. Copeland, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Unaka-----No. 506—U. S. G. Phillips, proxy for Officers.
- Lattimore-----No. 508—A. L. Calton, proxy for Officers.
- Whetstone-----No. 515—A. W. Kincaid, proxy for Master, S. W. and J. W.
- Aulander-----No. 516—D. H. Greene, proxy for Master; L. E. Andrews, proxy for S. W.; J. O. Jenkins, proxy for J. W.
- Farmville-----No. 517—C. F. Baucom, S. W., and proxy for Master and J. W.
- Fairfield-----No. 520—A. G. Harris, proxy for Officers.
- Rodgers-----No. 525—B. C. Strickland, Master; W. V. Lee, S. W.; H. R. Knight, J. W.
- Lucama-----No. 527—Wiley Lamm, Master, and proxy for J. W.; E. G. Evans, S. W.
- Andrews-----No. 529—O. P. Robinson, proxy for Officers.
- Joppa-----No. 530—P. L. Leonard, Master; W. H. Halliburton, S. W.; T. C. King, J. W.
- Hamlet-----No. 532—E. B. Gunter, Master; A. G. Powers, S. W.; A. A. Williams, J. W.
- Camp Call-----No. 534—E. L. Weathers, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
- Corinthian-----No. 542—B. S. Eldridge, proxy for Officers.
- Spencer-----No. 543—A. G. Smith, Master, and proxy for S. W.; A. L. Frick, J. W.
- Roman Eagle-----No. 550—A. K. Pennington, Master; H. A. Gunter, S. W.; H. J. Edge, J. W.
- Revolution-----No. 552—R. E. Lineberry, Master; W. W. Caruthers, S. W.; C. E. Oakes, J. W.
- Vesper-----No. 554—B. C. Burgess, proxy for Officers.
- Waxhaw-----No. 562—C. S. Massey, proxy for Officers.
- Richlands-----No. 564—A. F. Shaw, proxy for Master and S. W.; W. S. Erwin, proxy for J. W.
- Wendell-----No. 565—Geo. P. Conoley, Master; E. T. Boyette, S. W.; Ira H. Johnson, J. W.
- Doric-----No. 568—R. W. Brothers, Master; C. H. Barrow, S. W.; T. B. Caraway.

- Mt. Pleasant-----No. 569—K. W. Winstead, Master; Clarence Glover, S. W., and proxy for J. W.
- Snow Creek-----No. 571—J. S. Dobson, Master, and proxy for Officers.
- Andrew Jackson----No. 576—W. T. Russell, proxy for Master; S. P. Purvis, proxy for S. W.; H. R. Bellis, J. W.
- Apex-----No. 584—L. G. Jordan and C. D. Maynard, proxy for Officers.
- Bethel-----No. 589—G. G. Mizell, J. W.
- Lowell-----No. 590—W. J. Roach, proxy for Master, S. W. and J. W.
- Wallace-----No. 595—E. J. Johnson, Master; Clifton J. Knowles proxy for S. W.; C. O. Bollinger, J. W.
- Cranberry-----No. 598—R. A. Harmon, Master; W. R. Buchanan, proxy for S. W.; S. D. Nester, proxy for J. W.
- Queen City-----No. 602—W. E. Batts, Master; C. F. Wisner, S. W.; E. E. Battle, J. W.
- Skyuka-----No. 605—P. S. White, proxy for Officers.
- River Side-----No. 606—T. E. Harwell, proxy for Officers.
- Home-----No. 613—G. W. Davis, Master; I. F. Yelverton, proxy for S. W.; F. M. Watson, proxy for J. W.
- John H. Mills-----No. 624—R. C. Ausborn, Master; R. T. Renn, S. W.; Ben Allen Newton, J. W.
- Cannon Memorial---No. 626—W. M. Wilhelm, Master, and proxy for J. W.; M. L. VonCannon, S. W.
- Belmont-----No. 627—H. C. Setzer, proxy for Officers.
- Francis S. Packard No. 630—J. H. Lifsey, proxy for Officers.
- Goldsboro-----No. 634—Fred P. Parker, Jr., Master; M. N. Shrago, S. W.; T. L. Blow, J. W.
- Yadkin Falls-----No. 637—W. C. Harwood, Master; W. H. Davis, proxy for S. W.; J. M. Vann, proxy for J. W.
- John A. Nichols---No. 650—J. W. Starnes, Master, and proxy for J. W.; Scott S. Foy, S. W.
- Guilford-----No. 656—H. R. Moag, proxy for Officers.
- Keller Memorial---No. 657—R. W. Brown, Master, and proxy for S. W.; L. O. Carbaugh, proxy for J. W.
- Garland-----No. 664—J. K. West, Master, and proxy for S. W.; I. V. Benton, proxy for J. W.

- W. Asheville-----No. 665—W. K. Roberts, Master, and proxy
for S. W. and J. W.
- Fort Bragg-----No. 667—Crowell W. Scarborough, Master,
proxy for J. W.; A. G. Klingler, S. W.
- Holland Memorial--No. 668—T. E. Poplin, Master, and proxy for
S. W. and J. W.
- Kernersville-----No. 669—T. O. Wright, proxy for Officers.
- Lovelady-----No. 670—Lee Ribet, proxy for Master and S.
W.; Rev. John Pons, J. W.

RHODE ISLAND BOOK OF THE LAW

At this time the Book of the Law of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island which was open on the Altar was dedicated by the Grand Chaplain with appropriate ceremonies, after which the book was forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Florida.

The Grand Master made the following report which was referred to the Board of General Purposes:

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS

MY BRETHREN: One year ago you did me signal honor. I come today to give account of my stewardship.

Lust for office has always passed me by. Yet should the fates have ordained that I be given choice of all the positions within the gift of my fellow-countrymen the one you conferred would have been my prime selection.

Through your suffrage I have been permitted to meet thousands of my fellow Masons whom otherwise I should have never known in the flesh. These reside from the serrated ridges of the Great Smoky Mountains all the way down to where the restless seas break on the sandy shores of Hatteras. It gave me new contact with some who have joined the choir invisible in the temple of the blest. To the honored living and to the illustrious dead I bow my head and bare my heart in solemn reverence. For you have made me a better man.

FRATERNAL DEAD

Many of our brethren in this and other Grand Jurisdictions have been called and have answered the last summons of the Supreme Grand Master, and have joi-

ned the great host of Masons in the Grand Lodge above, to be with Him whose all-seeing eye guards and protects us at all times.

Our own Grand Lodge has not escaped. Our beloved friend and brother, Jeff L. Nelson, Assistant Grand Lecturer, passed to his reward on September 11, 1936, and was laid to rest in his home county and city of Morganton; and also that grand old man and Mason, loved by all, Past Grand Master and Grand Lecturer Leon Cash, answered the call February 22, 1937.

We deeply mourn the passing of our brethren, former officers and associates, and suitable memorials of our love and esteem for them will be presented by the Committee on Necrology and special committees.

As evidence of our appreciation of their loyalty and our high esteem, let us pause for a moment in our deliberations to honor their memory.

VISITATION

At the invitation of Most Worshipful Joseph E. Hart, Grand Master of Masons of South Carolina, I attended a District Meeting at Clemson College, South Carolina, with Brother W. T. Russell of Salisbury, on the 6th day of Oct., 1936, at which Communication there was also present Most Worshipful Abit Nix, Grand Master of Masons of Georgia. We were very delightfully received and entertained.

In company with our Grand Secretary, John H. Anderson, Deputy Grand Master Watson N. Sherrod, Past Grand Master Charles B. Newcomb, I attended the 200th Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, on April 5th, 6th and 7th. This was an outstanding Communication, and the brethren of South Carolina are to be congratulated on their splendid work. We were very highly entertained; in fact, nothing was left undone by the brethren of that jurisdiction.

I received many invitations from other Grand Jurisdictions which I would have enjoyed accepting; however, to my mind the Masons of North Carolina, and espe-

cially the delinquent lodges had first claim and lien upon my time and attention, for which reason I had to decline the other courtesies extended.

The greatest joy of my year's work has been visiting the subordinate lodges and meeting with the brethren and exchanging views, and, as best I could, bring to them the real spirit of Masonry. The communion with the brethren over the State has been a real revelation to me. In this experience I have met and mingled with the men of all walks of life, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Tennessee line, and from the Virginia line to the South Carolina line, and it was all in all a most wonderful experience.

During this period I have visited and spoken in one hundred and thirty five lodges; fifty-four of these visitations were at District Meetings. I have driven 35,676 miles.

DISPENSATIONS

As usual, a great many lodges requested dispensation to elect and install officers under the provisions of Section 82 of the Code, and dispensations were given in strict accordance with the same.

I have refused to grant any dispensation to hold election of officers before the date as prescribed by the Code as I took the position that no lodge could, with certainty, anticipate that it would *not* have a Communication on the set date for election of officers. I have granted dispensation for election and installation of officers in cases where no election was held as required.

There have been several resignations of officers during the year, which I, upon investigation, have approved in accordance with the Code, and have granted dispensation for election and installation to fill vacancies thus created; also to fill vacancies created by the deaths of several officers.

LODGES CHANGING MEETING PLACES

I present to the Grand Lodge for its consideration all records relating to the change of meeting place of

South Fork Lodge, No. 462, from McAdenville to Cramerton, and I recommend that the change be approved as provided for by Regulation 141.

The consent of all lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected by this change has been given and I consented to the change under Regulation 141, but the Grand Lodge must give its approval, before the change may become effective.

ORDERS

I commissioned Worshipful Brother Robert L. Fortune, Master of Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118, at Asheville, N. C., on April 27, 1936, to install Worshipful Thomas J. Harkins as Senior Grand Deacon. It was not possible for Brother Harkins to remain in Raleigh last April for installation.

INSTALLATION

On April 28, 1936, I had the very great pleasure and privilege of visiting Spencer Lodge No. 543, Spencer, where I received my degrees approximately twenty-five years ago, and there installed Worshipful James W. Payne as Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

This was indeed an outstanding event in the history of Spencer Lodge, No. 543, also for myself and Brother Payne, as we began our work in Masonry in North Carolina, in Spencer Lodge many years ago. Brother Payne was made a Mason in the State of Virginia, and moved his membership to Spencer Lodge, No. 543, and assisted Spencer Lodge in conferring the degrees on me.

We were also delighted to have Worshipful William R. Smith, Assistant Grand Secretary, present on this occasion.

DECISIONS

I have received many requests for decisions during the year, all of which were covered by the Code, except the question of dual membership hereinafter mentioned.

All of these requests were answered by reference to the proper section of the Code.

As to requests for decisions, I take this opportunity to state that in my humble opinion, the Officer's Conference held by our Grand Secretary in the District Meetings over the State for the past several years has eliminated the necessity of various questions for the reason that Brother Anderson has on these occasions explained the law and procedure with such emphasis that the craft in general has received a real education in these matters.

QUESTION: Should members of subordinate lodges in North Carolina hold honorary membership in other lodges, either within or without the State?

ANSWER: Section No. 79 of the Code specifies in detail who constitutes the membership of our subordinate lodges. Section 94 as amended in 1933 prohibits dual membership, except as therein particularly provided. In neither of these sections, nor elsewhere in our law, is there any expressed or implied provision for defining, permitting or regulating honorary membership.

Section 698 of Andrews' Digest is the only interpretation that our Grand Lodge has made on this question, and it is my opinion that honorary membership was then considered and defined as being the same as dual membership, and was not permitted in the case then under consideration. Therefore, until the Grand Lodge defines, authorizes and regulates honorary membership, making certain distinctions between honorary and dual membership, the decision heretofore made No. 698 and Section 94 of the Code, must stand, as our law prohibits honorary membership in our lodges, or members in our lodges holding outside membership in lodges outside of North Carolina.

QUESTION: "A" lodge has been asked by a certain church to unveil a cornerstone. The question submitted, "Was that permissible?"

ANSWER: I ruled that it would not be permissible for

a lodge to appear in Masonic clothing, nor as a Masonic body for the unveiling of a cornerstone.

We lay cornerstones, but no provision is made for unveiling same.

LECTURE SERVICE

This part of our work suffered a great loss in the death of our Brother Jeff L. Nelson, Assistant Grand Lecturer. To fill his place was not an easy task. I received many requests and recommendations. Taking into consideration the location of the State, and service of Brother Nelson, whose work was not finished, and the ability of the man and brother, I appointed Brother W. D. Wilder as Assistant Grand Lecturer, and he was assigned by Grand Lecturer Brother Leon Cash to the lodges being served by Brother Nelson. Brother Wilder has done a great work and met with gratifying success.

Our Custodians and Lecturers have given of their very best to keep our work up to the highest standard, and to them we owe a debt of gratitude for their very faithful service. As has been said many times, "Masonry is not a joke, comedy, nor a play". It is founded on the best and should always be respected and honored. Horseplay should not be tolerated, frivolity should be discountenanced in all forms. The more dignity with which we carry on the work, the more we respect and honor the work, the better opinion we create in the mind of the public at large.

The present plan of Lecture Service adopted and being used has shown its value. This plan makes it possible for every lodge to obtain the service of a Grand Lecturer.

I regret very much that not all of the lodges have taken advantage of the service offered. I realize that during the past few years where so many lodges were experiencing financial difficulties we had not enforced the provisions of the Code regarding service. From my experience, however, in visiting the delinquent lodges and the other lodges over the State I find that very few of the delinquent lodges have had a Lecturer with them for

a number of years. In each case I have urged the lodges to have a Lecturer at once and in every case where the Lecture Service was obtained good and lasting results were evident.

I, therefore, believe and recommend that the Grand Lodge should require strict compliance with this law. We cheapen our Masonry when we neglect this very important phase of the work. These Grand Lecturers have dedicated their lives to the work. The Grand Lodge pays their salaries and it is not right or proper for the subordinate lodges to refuse to accept the service, thereby failing to obtain and receive the results of the work, and on the other hand, making it impossible for the Grand Lecturer to be occupied during the year. Many lodges have made dates with the Assistant Grand Lecturers and cancelled them without sufficient notice for the Grand Lecturer to make other arrangements for the time he was to be with the respective lodge, thereby causing the Lecturer to lose a week's work.

The report of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturer will come before you for your consideration, and I most earnestly recommend that the present plan of Lecture Service be continued and that a sufficient sum be appropriated for this most important purpose.

MASONIC EDUCATION

This was one of our main objectives during the year. Realizing as never before the great need of Masonic Education, our Committee has rendered valuable service. In this, as in all endeavors, we need to begin at home, for no one can instruct another until he is himself prepared. The program known as "The Lodge System of Masonic Education" has been received by the subordinate lodges and where used good and lasting results are evident. In our travels over the State attending the District Meetings, the Grand Secretary and I evolved the idea of placing the book in the hands of Masons, and following this program, we sold at cost about five hundred copies thereof. We believe by this method the program will be greatly advanced. The brethren will fami-

liarize themselves with the work of the Committee and by so doing will be able to give more complete cooperation.

This great work and program demands our most serious attention and especially that of the Grand Lodge officers and District Deputies, and I earnestly recommend this to be given special and preferred attention.

To our Committee on Masonic Education I wish to express my appreciation for their splendid work.

A report of the Committee will come before you for your consideration.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES

The importance of the office of District Deputy has not been fully understood or appreciated. It is absolutely impossible for any Grand Master to come in contact with all of the lodges in the jurisdiction, even if he were able to give all of this time to the work, and for that reason alone, the office of District Deputy is one of vast importance.

Through the office of District Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Master has an opportunity to honor selected and interested members of the craft, and give them an opportunity to mold the sentiment of the lodges, make permanent the unity of our Masonic structure, and as opportunity offers, commit to other brethren a part of the good work. A good District Deputy can inspire his district to become a great factor in the advancement of the cause. On the other hand, his failure to exercise the duties of his office brings discouragement to the lodges in the jurisdiction.

He knows his people, lives with them, understands their emotions, and can approach them in a manner that spells success. Many problems that arise in lodges can be solved by the assistance, advice and counsel of a good District Deputy, and save the lodges from very serious trouble and embarrassment.

In the selection of a District Deputy, it is necessary that the brethren selected for the office be qualified to advise and instruct the lodge in law and procedure.

I know the problems of a District Deputy, having served in that capacity for many years. It is not all pleasure, but one that gets results in proportion as he contributes thereto.

At the present we have forty districts; however, there are two districts, the 15th and the 39th, that are too large for any District Deputy to serve. I, therefore, recommend that these two be divided, and that two new additional districts be formed.

At the beginning of the year, I issued commissions to forty District Deputies, all of whom accepted in writing, and I am happy to report to the Grand Lodge that I have had one hundred per cent cooperation from the forty District Deputies. I, therefore, take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for their support and cooperation.

The District Deputy is the immediate personal representative of the Grand Master in his district, and is, and should be, one to whom the Grand Master can look for support, counsel and cooperation.

The Grand Secretary and I had the pleasure and privilege of attending thirty-eight District Meetings, beginning in June and ending in September, 1936. In addition to the above, there were held five District Meetings attended by the Grand Secretary, at which I was unable to be present. During the remaining part of the year, I held sixteen other District Meetings at which the Grand Secretary was not present, making a total of fifty-nine District Meetings during the year. Of these I attended fifty-four.

At all of these District Meetings we were received most cordially by the District Deputies and the brethren of the district. In the afternoons the Grand Secretary held conferences with the officers, as stated in another section of my report. I believe that these conferences with the Grand Secretary, who explained the law and procedure, has eliminated many, many troublesome and embarrassing situations in the State, and made it possible for the officers to carry on their work according to the rules and regulations of the Code.

In addition to the District Meetings, and the conferences with the officers, there have been various conferences held by the District Deputies in their respective districts in the State.

A District Deputy who really does his work cannot complete the same with one visit to his lodges. One of the District Deputies has made as many as four or five trips to some of the lodges, all of which is expensive. He has to correspond with the officers, use the long distance telephone, incur travel expenses, and other expenses. According to the present regulations he is allowed only 5c per mile for one visit. I, therefore, most seriously and earnestly recommend that the expense account of the District Deputy be increased to at least two official visits to his lodges, and whatever amount in addition thereto, as the wisdom of the Finance Committee and the Grand Lodge deem just and proper.

I realize that the office of District Deputy is such that one who is appointed thereto should be expected to contribute his time, and his talents, but I believe that it would be good business to allow the District Deputies a reasonable expense account.

In many instances, I have gone over this phase of the work with some of the best District Deputies in the State. In some cases their expense accounts have run five and ten times the amount that they receive on mileage. I am of the opinion that more consideration should be given to the cost of administration work, and a reasonable allowance made for the same.

MASONIC CODE AND ANDREWS' DIGEST

The revision of the Code and Digest has been assigned to our Most Worshipful Charles B. Newcomb, Past Grand Master, who has given it his usual prompt and valuable attention, and in due course of time, the results of his work will be of lasting good to the fraternity.

RECLAMATION PROGRAM

This was a second major objective of our year's program. During the past four years we have lost from our

active roll over 10,000 Masons, who were suspended for non-payment of dues. This was to me an appalling situation and we immediately decided to carry on the program started by Past Grand Master Charles B. Newcomb. In the District Meetings we outlined the methods whereby this could be accomplished. The program was received by the District Deputies and officers in a most cooperative manner. Many lodges have brought back a large number of suspended members. The results will be shown by the Grand Secretary's report. In order to assist in this work, I have written several thousand letters to suspended members, urging them to pay the amounts due and come back into the fold.

It has been a wonderful experience. I received several hundred letters in response to my appeal expressing their appreciation, in which they stated they did not know that the Grand Lodge had any interest in them. It is just another example proving that the personal contact of a Grand Lodge officer brings the craft into greater solidarity.

I most heartily recommend that this program be continued.

DELINQUENT LODGES

This is a subject that has been before us for many years, and to my mind, is a very serious one. No lodge can function properly without the aid and assistance of its members.

My predecessor, Brother Charles B. Newcomb, Past Grand Master, gave much time and attention to this phase of the work and accomplished good and lasting results. I came into office last year and took up the work where he left off.

Many reasons have been advanced for the condition in which we found the lodges. Some contend that outside interests and attractions, such as social clubs, radios, civic organizations, etc., is the cause; some the financial depression, and many other various factors. There may be some foundation to the above, but to my mind, after a careful observation of the lodges in question, I am of

the firm conviction that the trouble lies in the tiled recesses of the lodges, yes, even further that that; within the tiled recesses of our own consciences. We have, in the language of the Methodist minister (and being a member of that faith I have permission and authority to use it) "they fell from grace". And what these lodges need is a good sound revival of Masonry in the hearts and minds and consciences of the members; a thorough rededication to those noble and better things of life, and when that has come to pass, there will be no delinquent members, no delinquent lodges, and no necessity for pleading for funds with which to carry on the great work.

I believe, and have preached to the craft, from the ocean to the mountains, that now, as never before, is the time for us to return to sound principles of right living, and rebuild our lives upon the everlasting principles and doctrines of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The above is the only way I know by which to accomplish the desired end.

When we finished our District Meetings at Kings Mountain on September 11, 1936, we had 136 delinquent lodges, owing approximately \$29,000.00. A meeting of the Lodge Service Commission was held in Salisbury and thirty-two of these lodges were referred to the Commission and assigned to the several members thereof. I took the remaining 104 lodges and made an earnest effort to clear their records before the end of the year. This was, to my mind, the major work for the remainder of my administration, and I immediately set out to give this cause my very best. I was not able to visit all of these lodges, but have been in constant communication with them.

From a complete analysis of the delinquent lodges, from the information gathered, and that furnished by the Grand Secretary's office, and also from the experience of Past Grand Master Newcomb, I soon saw that a great many of these delinquent lodges were on the very brink of ruin, and to save them we had to appeal to them from the standpoint of absolute loyalty.

I called upon the lodges for financial statements:

a complete list of the members; the amount due by each; and after analyzing the condition as portrayed by these statements, I immediately wrote to the individual membership as to conditions, appealing to them for an advance all along this line. After having notified the membership of the conditions prevailing in their particular lodge, I thereafter made engagement with the lodge for a meeting, and again wrote the entire membership that I would be present on a given date, and notified them to be in attendance.

To these meetings, in company with various interested Masons, I went, presenting the cause as best I could, emphasizing the fact that money was the minor interest; the major interest being their loyalty. I am happy to state that I was always received most courteously, shown every consideration, and never received the cold shoulder. The brethren appreciated our efforts, renewed interest was in evidence. These meetings had more the atmosphere of a true revival than of a Masonic Communication.

The only regret that I have is that time did not permit a visit to every delinquent lodge in the State. I received invitation after invitation to visit the stronger lodges in the State, and to attend social functions. These delightful invitations, coming from places or lodges where no trouble existed, I most courteously declined, having a firm conviction that my chief duty was to give the delinquent lodges my thought and attention.

I am very happy and proud to report that of *all the 136 delinquent lodges, not one of them has been lost.*

In many instances where I have gone, the officers had sent me word to come and take up the charter as there was no hope. In several cases they had the charter rolled up, addressed and ready to mail, all books, supplies, seals and property ready to be delivered to me, and by me forwarded to the Grand Secretary's office; in fact, they had absolutely and unqualifiedly given up. I have never accepted a statement from any lodge that they cannot carry on, and after hearing our plea, not for money, but for the return to sound principles and rededication to

the fulfillment of our obligation, the atmosphere changed, the charter was again unrolled, and hung upon the wall; the records replaced in the desk; receipt cards given to the members, and an unanimous resolve upon the part of the membership that they would never surrender, but would carry on.

I can give illustration after illustration of this wonderful experience that I have had during the year, but time will not permit; however, just one or two illustrations to show what the condition really has been.

A lodge with only nineteen members—some 125 miles from Salisbury—had not had a meeting in over eighteen months. How they ever elected officers I do not know. They were in arrears \$101.25. I wrote the brethren that I would be there on a certain night, and in company with Brother James W. Payne, made the trip. It was the first time a Grand Lodge officer had ever been near them. They had a strange idea as to the relationship of the subordinate lodges to the Grand Lodge. Of the nineteen members sixteen were present. After giving them the best I had, brethren, it was not a question as to how much they individually owed, but the only question was how much does it take to get out. The entire amount was paid, returns made to the Grand Secretary, and the Grand Lodge dues sent in with the returns.

It is impossible to give you full details of this part of the work, as it would require a book practically the size of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge. It has required time, expense, much travel, and hard work, but brethren, this, as in all good work, brings rich reward. All have been saved. Every delinquent lodge has made payment on the amount due, and of the 136 lodges delinquent on September 11, 1936, 106 have paid in full; the amount collected totals \$19,317.70.

The money collected, of course, is important, but the main object, and the results of which I am so proud, is that we have saved the lodges, saved the membership, and above all, in a feeble way instilled into the lives and hearts of the membership a determination to carry on,

and a rededication to the principles which we so proudly proclaim.

There are some very important factors concerning delinquent lodges that should receive our serious consideration. I realize that the Grand Lodge does not, and should not, dictate to the subordinate lodges how they shall run their affairs, however, the time has come when we should look into the affairs of a subordinate lodge more closely than we have done in the past. Heretofore we have known nothing of the subordinate lodge except that it had, or had not, paid its dues; consequently, we did not know where assistance or advice was needed. Past Grand Master Newcomb started the inquiry by his form D-3. I followed with this, and in addition requested a financial statement from all lodges. From these two statements we could, at a glance, see where the trouble lies, and know where to use our efforts to avoid loss of both membership and money.

I find in some cases that the officers of the subordinate lodges are, and have been, in many instances, derelict in their duties and the business methods of their lodge's affairs; especially the financial part, have been most inadequate. Unfortunately, and to our very great regret, severe losses have been sustained. In every such instance the books and records of the Secretary had not been audited, and in some cases had not been audited in twenty years. Brethren, that is poor business. This form D-3 and the financial statements have brought these cases to light. However, it was too late, except to avoid a recurrence.

Therefore, in view of the information that I have received from experience, in visiting these lodges, examining their books and records, I recommend the following:

1. That all Secretaries and Treasurers of subordinate lodges be bonded.

2. That all subordinate lodges be required, at the end of each year, to audit the books and records of the Secretary and Treasurer, and that the Masters of the subordinate lodges be required to forward to the Grand

Secretary, with the annual return, a certified copy of the audit.

3. That the subordinate lodges be required to file with the return, a complete financial statement of all assets and liabilities of the subordinate lodges.

Brethren, I have made these recommendations, not with the view that the Grand Lodge in any way or manner shall dictate to the subordinate lodges how they shall conduct their affairs, but to give to the Grand Lodge the information as to where help or assistance is needed.

Brethren, in making the visitations to the delinquent lodges, I have gone both night and day. Situated as I am in the central part of the State has made it possible for me to visit many of the lodges that a Grand Master living at the extreme Eastern or Western part of the State would have been unable to visit. It was my practice during the year to work at my office until four or five o'clock in the afternoon, then gather with me four or five interested Masons of Salisbury and from other towns nearby, make the trip to the lodges within 100 or 150 miles of Salisbury, and drive back at night. In many instances I have gone six nights in a week. This, of course, was a pretty heavy toll on my time and energy.

I feel richly repaid for my services by results obtained.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS

This is a real problem confronting the craft. The Grand Lodge cannot solve the problem. It is one for the subordinate lodges. The Grand Lodge can only base its work on the records furnished by the subordinate lodges.

We are convinced that one who owes his lodge dues, is able to pay, and does not pay, should be shown the error of his way, and then if he does not meet his just and honest obligations, he should be suspended.

On the other hand, when one cannot pay his dues through no fault of his own, it then becomes the charitable duty of the others to carry on for him; each case

to be handled on its own merits, and if carried on in this manner, suspensions will decrease from year to year.

I have stated time and again in the various lodges where I have visited and spoken, that it is no more the duty of the Secretary to collect the dues than it is of the members to pay; however, I have found to be an absolute fact that where a lodge has a good live Secretary, one who is giving the office the very best that he has, that that lodge is not, and has not been, delinquent.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

This has become a very serious question in some of the lodges in our jurisdiction. Many lodges have a law whereby a member is given life membership for having been a member for a certain number of years, and some of these lodges are facing serious trouble from this cause.

As was reported by former Grand Masters, life membership based upon meritorious service is one thing, and an automatic life membership based solely upon continuous membership for a definite number of years, is an entirely different proposition.

From my investigation I am lead to believe that a lodge charging the minimum, or near the minimum, dues, cannot meet its financial obligations, carry on the charitable work that it should, and at the same time carry a heavy load resulting from numerous life members.

I recommend that the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence consider this whole subject of life membership and propose a regulation dealing with it. This will be in the interest of the craft in general.

MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

As its name implies, The Masonic Service Association renders very valuable service to the craft. During the past year many problems and conditions have arisen where the Association demonstrated its worth. One who has not served as Grand Master can scarcely appreciate the full importance of the work accomplished.

A full report will be given by our representative and

I recommend that sufficient appropriation be made to continue our membership in the Association.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MASONIC MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION

It was my pleasure and honor to attend the meeting of the George Washington National Masonic Association in February, of this year, in the City of Alexandria in company with the Grand Secretary, John H. Anderson, Deputy Grand Master Watson N. Sherrod, Past Grand Master Alexander B. Andrews, Junior Grand Warden J. Edward Allen, and Past Grand Master H. M. Poteat.

This was a wonderful meeting and much enthusiasm was aroused and good accomplished.

Our representative of the Association will present his report for your consideration.

CONFERENCE OF GRAND MASTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

This conference was held in Washington in February and will prove of wonderful service to the craft. In this meeting problems of interest to the craft were discussed and ideas exchanged, not by way of endeavoring to dictate but in order to come to a better understanding of the questions presented. It was my pleasure to attend the conference and receive the honor of being requested to address the conference on one of the topics discussed.

There were present from our Grand Jurisdiction, Past Grand Masters Alexander B. Andrews, H. M. Poteat, and John H. Anderson, who is also Grand Secretary, and Brother Watson N. Sherrod, Deputy Grand Master, and J. Edward Allen, Junior Grand Warden.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

Here we have the second shrine of North Carolina Masonry. It has been my pleasure to visit in the home and to take part in the program of "Robert Morris Day".

No one can visit this shrine without experiencing a sincere pride in having a part in this great work. There our guests await the call from the Supreme Grand Master and it is a great honor to make their last days more plea-

sant and happy. The splendid work being done by Brother George R. Bennette and his associates deserves our unqualified appreciation and support.

The report of the Superintendent and Manager will be given you and I recommend an appropriation consistent with our ability to be made for the support of this great cause.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

This is "Shrine Number One of North Carolina Masons". It ranks first in the great work for which it was established. I care not where you go or what you say, nothing touches the heartstrings of Masons as does reference to the fact that yonder at Oxford live 369 little children, made in the image of God, watched over by His all seeing eye—your wards and mine.

Brethren, if we do no more than support this cause, great will be our reward.

It has been my great privilege and honor to visit the Orphanage several times this year, and I have each and every time received a new vision of life. There we give unto those committed to our care that fair chance in life they so richly deserve. I wish here to pay tribute to Brother C. K. Proctor, and commended the faithful work of our Superintendent and other officers and co-workers of the Orphanage. Brethren, in the person of Brother Proctor we have a real man of God at the pilot wheel, guiding the affairs of the institution, and above all, molding into the lives of those committed to his care the true principle of Christian citizenship. My earnest prayer is that his life may be spared many years for this most useful work.

The report of the Superintendent and officers of the Orphanage has been printed for your consideration. I recommend that a most liberal appropriation be made for its maintenance.

THE ORPHANS' FRIEND AND MASONIC JOURNAL

The Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal deserves our praise and wholehearted support. As the official

organ of the Grand Lodge we have found it a most valuable medium through which to convey information to the craft. I have received from Brother Frank M. Pin-nix, Editor, full and wholehearted support. He has gone out of his way to serve. Many times at my request he has mailed the paper to the entire membership of a delinquent lodge that had cleared its record, and this has contributed much to the success of the cause.

He has taken delight in reporting the year's work and his efforts and services have been appreciated by all the lodges.

LOTTERIES AND GAMBLING DEVICES

This question was brought before the Grand Lodge at our last Communication, April 1936, at which time Most Worshipful Grand Master Charles B. Newcomb gave a most extensive report thereon. Much discussion has been had over the United States during the past year and several Grand Masters have had to issue edicts governing the question. Not so with us. Unfortunately, a program of this nature was started in North Carolina; however, just as soon as it was brought to my attention I immediately called the presiding officer of that body over the telephone and the program was stopped at once.

I wish to personally and officially express my appreciation and that of the Grand Lodge for the very fine spirit exhibited by these brethren.

I was called upon by the officers of the delinquent lodges to permit them to put on such a program to raise the money to pay over \$900.00 delinquent amount due the Grand Lodge, which I very promptly declined.

The cause of Masonry needs funds with which to carry on, but it does not need money raised by gambling, and when the day comes where it has to resort to such, we shall be at the end of our usefulness.

GRAND LODGE COMMITTEES

From personal experience and observation, I find that many of the Grand Masters have never served on

important committees, and they are handicapped, to some extent, in the administration of the Grand Lodge.

I, therefore, recommend that the Grand Lodge officers who are not members of committees, be permitted to sit with the committees for the purpose of observation, and receiving information that will be of vital importance to them in the years to come.

MASONIC MUSEUM

In my visitations over the State to subordinate lodges, I found it very interesting to examine their old records. In these there are many valuable Masonic manuscripts and letters, visitors' records, etc., as well as historical relics. Many of the lodges do not seem to appreciate the importance and value of their possessions. The letters are very old and contain Masonic history that could not be replaced.

I, therefore, recommend that the Grand Lodge consider establishing a Masonic Museum where these very valuable Masonic relics, literature, books, furniture, etc., can be preserved for the benefit of the craft.

In this manner I believe they can be saved. Under present conditions, they are being permitted to be ruined and in many instances, destroyed.

LODGE SERVICE COMMISSION

The creation of the Lodge Service Commission has proven to be a very wise step, and one that has demonstrated its worth.

As reported to you under the head of delinquent lodges the need of the Commission was quite evident. Past Grand Master Newcomb, Chairman, and the members of the Commission have done a wonderful work. They have gone not only one mile, but in many cases, ten. They have cooperated to the fullest extent, even to their own inconvenience and loss. Not one of these brethren has left undone his work.

The task was too great for one year. A few lodges have not completed the program.

I, therefore, recommend that the Commission be con-

tinued so that the remainder of the work assigned may be completed and that a reasonable amount be appropriated for the expense of the Commission. The appropriation should be a liberal one, as the members of the Commission are called upon to give their time and attention and they should certainly be reimbursed for their actual expenses.

To Brother Newcomb, and the members of the Commission, we are greatly indebted for their efficient work and I wish here and now to record our appreciation for their loyalty and support.

MATTERS TO BE COVERED BY GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT

1. Receipts and disbursements.
2. Budget expenditures for 1936.
3. Names and numbers of lodges that have not filed their annual returns.
4. Lodges consolidated.
5. Charters arrested.
6. Estimate of membership.
7. Nominations of foreign Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.
8. Appointment of Grand Representatives near other Grand Lodges.
9. Necrology report.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

During the past year I have had the absolute one hundred per cent support of all Grand Lodge officers. Whenever there was work needed in any section of the State these brethren have been most cooperative, and have assisted in every way possible, in the interest of the cause, and to each of them I wish to here and now express my personal and official appreciation, as well as that of the other Masons of the State.

INTERESTED BRETHREN

Brethren: Our program has not been carried on by the Grand Master alone. No one man could have been able to accomplish the results obtained without the co-

operation and assistance of others. There is a group whom I wish, at this time, to mention, to-wit: those of the 25th Masonic District, and especially the Masons of Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 576, and Fulton Lodge, No. 99, in Salisbury—my home town.

On the 4th day of June, 1936, Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 576, entertained the Masons of the 25th Masonic District, and officers of the Grand Lodge, at a special communication, at which time a banquet was served to the visiting Masons, I raised my nephew and associate, James A. Hudson, to the sublime degree of Master Mason. It was a splendid meeting.

Fulton Lodge, No. 99, held a special communication in my honor, designated the Past Master's night.

At the close of the year, to-wit: April 15, 1937, the last day for a meeting before the Grand Lodge convened, Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 576, and Fulton Lodge, No. 99, of Salisbury, and Spencer Lodge, No. 543, entertained the 25th Masonic District at a District Meeting in Salisbury in my honor, a most delightful occasion, and to these brethren I extend my great appreciation.

I cannot pass from this part without paying my official and personal appreciation to some of my brethren in Salisbury who have gone out of their way during the past year to accompany me over the State and assist in the program, to-wit: James W. Payne, Grand Steward; D. M. McLean, W. T. Russell, Dr. S. P. Purvis, and T. B. Van Poole of Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 576; T. O. Kepley, S. A. Russell and others, of Fulton Lodge, No. 99. These brethren have gone with me both day and night. No trip was too long, no day or night too cold or hot. When I called they answered, and went with me and assisted in every way possible to carry on the program. In some instances they went six nights in a week.

GRAND SECRETARY

Brethren: In the person of John Anderson we have

a true and loyal Mason, and the most efficient Grand Secretary the Grand Lodge has ever had.

Brother Anderson has been to me a real Masonic father. His wise counsel, untiring efforts, and one hundred per cent cooperation has contributed largely to whatever success that has been attained during the year. He has devoted his whole time, thought and ability to the great cause. My earnest prayer is that he may be spared many years for this most useful service.

To him I wish to personally, and officially, extend my sincere appreciation and gratitude for his noble work.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a strict compliance with the rules and regulations governing lecture service be required of subordinate lodges.

2. That the 15th and 39th Districts be divided.

3. That the expense allowance for District Deputy Grand Master be increased.

4. That all subordinate lodges be required, at the end of each year, to audit the books and records of the Secretaries and Treasurers, and that the Masters be required to forward to the Grand Secretary with the annual returns, a certified copy of the audit.

5. That all Secretaries and Treasurers of subordinate lodges be bonded.

6. That the subordinate lodges be required to file with the annual return a complete financial statement of all its assets and liabilities.

7. That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence consider the question of life membership and propose a regulation dealing therewith.

8. That liberal appropriations be made to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, Oxford Orphanage, and for other Grand Lodge activities.

9. That the Grand Lodge officers not members of Committees be permitted to sit in with the Committees for observation and information.

10. That the Grand Lodge consider the matter of establishing a Masonic Museum.

11. Continuation of Lodge Service Commission.

CONDITION OF THE CRAFT

Brethren, we are always vitally interested in Masonic history, or the condition of the lodges, which of course, narrows down to the state of the craft.

The subjects hereinbefore discussed and reported on, to some extent, portrays the condition prevailing in the State; however, I desire to bring to your attention a few facts in addition thereto, which, to my mind, are very important.

We remember that in the so-called "good days" 1916-1927, during which our subordinate lodges were overrun with petitions for degrees, we did not stop to consider the possibility that this would continue; however, the tide has turned, and we have lost, and lost heavily. I believe that we have reached rock bottom and are now ready to start on the upgrade. We should realize that our real strength lies in quality and not in quantity. As reported by the Grand Secretary our net loss has been reduced during the past year. A great number of our brethren who were dropped for non-payment of dues have been reinstated, and this program is being carried on very enthusiastically by the subordinate lodges of the State, which, to my mind, is a good indication of brighter days in the near future.

The general condition of lodges in the jurisdiction is greatly improved, and while it has not reached the stage where we are at all satisfied, much progress has been made. The membership in general has much better understanding of the relationship of the Grand Lodge to the subordinate lodges, and to my mind, Masonry is on a much firmer foundation by reason thereof.

I am very happy to report that the financial status of the subordinate lodges is much improved. Many of our brethren have, in the days past, erected very expensive temples, having in view that prosperity would continue and that there would be no depression. They have

exhibited wonderful courage and determination during the days of the so-called "depression", and have come out victorious, even though it has taken a very heavy toll. The other lodges have profited by experience of those who have been embarrassed. The general impression is, therefore, that it is much better to occupy modest quarters, to be out of debt and not embarrassed, than to live in a marble temple.

As I went up and down the State, I encouraged lodges to be very conservative in their business methods.

As reported under the head of "Lecture Service", I regret that a great many of our lodges have not the clear understanding of their duties and also are not following the advice and orders of the Grand Lodge as to perfecting their work.

I, therefore, join with my predecessor, Brother Newcomb, that the brethren and particularly the officers of subordinate lodges should give more attention to the study of the constitution, rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge, and its decisions; that they should, by all means, take advantage of the lecture service, and endeavor to profit thereby.

We realize, of course, that the future of our fraternity lies within the grip of the leaders thereof, and we firmly rely upon the high Masonic ideals and that of loyalty of our membership to intelligence, energy, vision, and above all, self-sacrifice and leadership of the Grand Lodge and all subordinate officers, and by adhering thereto, we will, at the end, rebuild many broken structures, and place our fraternity on the high level which it so justly deserves.

CONCLUSION

MY BRETHREN: With the close of this session I shall step down upon the level and take my place in the ranks of my beloved brethren. The year has been all too short for the things we planned to reach maturity of growth and fruitage. Happy are we in the rich heritage of mature leadership which will carry on the rich traditions of our craft. I pledge to them my unceasing best.

I have given as near one hundred per cent of my time and ability as possible. I recognize the fact that all men are imperfect. Mistakes, therefore, have been made. During the year I have not sought in any way to make a show or create any display. I have to the very best of my ability, endeavored to advance the cause of Masonry and place it on the very highest standard possible.

And so the sacred torch I pass to other hands. May the good we did together live forever. And when we pass beneath the soaring arches that mark the boundaries between time and eternity and see Him face to face, my soul shall plead your love and fellowship as claim upon His mercy. I shall never cease to thank you nor to praise Him for so rich a guerdon.



Grand Master.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT

The Grand Treasurer made the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in North Carolina:

DEAR BRETHREN: I beg to submit herewith my third Annual Report:

Cash on hand at beginning of 1936.....	\$ 3,261.70
Received from Jno. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary.....	96,007.76
Interest on Balances.....	230.37
Total Receipts from all sources.....	\$99,499.83
Warrants paid as shown in Grand Secretary's Report, and audited by Grand Auditor.....	88,585.75
Balance on hand at the close of 1936.....	\$10,914.08

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. ALEXANDER,
Grand Treasurer.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Grand Secretary made the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina:

BRETHREN: I herewith submit my ninth Annual Report as Grand Secretary for the year ending December 31, 1936.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES

For prior years-----	\$16,572.12
For current year—	
Charity fees -----	\$ 5,180.00
Initiation fees -----	517.00
Claudy Books -----	531.30
Per Capita -----	59,361.96
Fines -----	47.50
Drewry Fund -----	1,866.25
Permanent Fund -----	6,767.66
Miscellaneous -----	56.00
Legacy Interest -----	60.00
Dimits -----	207.00
Paid in Advance-----	416.64
Interest -----	116.69
Educational Books -----	99.75
Bank Dividends -----	4,207.89
	79,435.64
TOTAL -----	\$96,007.76

All of which has been paid over to the Grand Treasurer. In addition to the above amount interest on deposits amounting to \$230.37 was received by the Grand Treasurer.

Vouchers were drawn against the Budget as shown by the following table:

	Budget	Paid
Oxford -----	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00
Interest -----	2,175.00	2,175.00
Payment -----	3,500.00	3,500.00
Masonic and Eastern Star Home-----	11,000.00	11,000.00
Charity -----	1,000.00	574.20
Salary Grand Secretary-----	3,600.00	3,600.00
Salary Grand Treasurer-----	100.00	100.00
Salary Grand Tyler-----	100.00	100.00
Foreign Correspondent -----	300.00	300.00
Clerks -----	1,800.00	1,500.00
Masonic Service Association-----	800.00	798.96
Grand Masters' Conference-----	25.00	25.00
Grand Secretary Guild-----	10.00	10.00
Grand Master's Expense-----	300.00	600.00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

	Budget	Paid
Grand Secretary's Expense.....	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00
Grand Lecturer's Expense.....	4,000.00	4,035.00
Auditing	700.00	340.00
Historian	100.00	39.76
Bonds	125.00	112.50
• Printing Proceedings	1,650.00	805.10
Sesqui Centennial	250.00	
Masonic Education	200.00	10.00
Lodge Service	500.00	209.32
Grand Masters' Conference G. M.....	50.00	39.32
Grand Masters' Conference G. S.....	50.00	26.95
Visiting Other Grand Lodges G. M.....	75.00	35.12
Visiting Other Grand Lodges G. S.....	75.00	75.00
Geo. Washington Memorial Association....	50.00	38.75
Masonic Service Association.....	30.00	
Rent	1,050.00	1,050.00
Postage, etc.	600.00	535.05
Annual Expense Grand Officers.....	300.00	185.35
Annual Expense P. G. M.....	200.00	193.90
Annual Expense D. D. G. M.....	500.00	561.63
Annual Expense Custodians.....	150.00	98.56
Annual Expense Others.....	50.00	23.40
Annual Expense Credentials Committee....	30.00	30.00
Annual Expense Reporting.....	50.00	
Past Grand Master's Jewel.....	100.00	100.00
Past Grand Master's Apron.....	50.00	47.39
District Deputy Grand Masters' Expense...	600.00	175.68
Contingent	1,000.00	475.93
Grand Master's Expense additional.....	775.00	770.88
Printing Forms	150.00	138.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$83,970.00	\$79,935.75

BACK APPROPRIATIONS

Rent	\$ 1,050.00
Oxford	5,000.00
Masonic & Eastern Star Home.....	2,000.00
Claudy Books	600.00
Total	<hr/>
	\$88,585.75

The following lodges have not made their returns and must be cited to appear and show cause why their charters should not be arrested (See Sec. 99 of the Code).

King Solomon, No. 313.

Black River, No. 652.

CHARTERS ARRESTED

The charters of the following lodges were ordered arrested by the Grand Master for the good of Masonry:

Sept. 15, 1936—Oak Grove Lodge, No. 557.

Sept. 30, 1936—Ivy Lodge, No. 406.

CONSOLIDATED

On February 8, 1937, Skyuka Lodge, No. 605, of Tryon, and Mill Springs Lodge, No. 636, of Mill Springs, were consolidated as Jeff L. Nelson Lodge, No. 605, at Tryon.

ESTIMATE OF MEMBERSHIP

Total number of Masons January 1, 1936	27,448
Errors in returns	20
	<hr/> 27,428
Raised during 1936	573
Admitted during 1936	342
Reinstated during 1936	406
	<hr/> 1,321
	<hr/> 28,749
Lost by Expelled	4
Suspended	860
Withdrawn	333
Died	464
	<hr/> 1,661
Total number Masons January 1, 1937	27,088
Net Loss Since Last Report	360

CHARTERED LODGES

Number Lodges January 1, 1936	350
Charters Arrested	2
Lost by Consolidation	1
	<hr/> 3
Number Lodges January 1, 1937	347

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE
GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissions have been received and delivered to the following Grand Representatives:

Grand Lodge La Oriental Peninsular—P. E. G. Renninger, Winston-Salem.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

By order of the Grand Master commissions have been issued to the following brethren as our Grand Representatives:

Louisiana.....	C. Marion Hutton.....	Minden, La.
Nevada.....	George Hussman.....	
Brazil-Parahyba.....	Joao da Cuna Lima.....	Parahyba
Western Australia.....	David R. Cargill.....	Perth
Yucatan.....	Paul Sabrino Campus.....	Merida

DUPLICATE CHARTERS

By order of the Grand Master duplicate charters were issued to the following lodges, the originals having been destroyed:

August 1, 1936—Bethel Lodge, No. 589.

March 5, 1937—Phalanx Lodge, No. 31.

March 5, 1937—Excelsior Lodge, No. 261.

March 5, 1937—Joppa Lodge, No. 530.

NECROLOGY

Since our last Annual Communication we have been called on to mourn the loss of a number of distinguished brethren of other Grand Jurisdictions.

Arizona—Geo. A. Bridge, P. G. M., born Jan. 25, 1873; died Nov. 18, 1936. Edwin S. Miller, P. G. M., born Jan. 1, 1858; died April 29, 1936.

California—Thos. Flint, P. G. M., born May 29, 1858; died Nov. 18, 1936.

Colorado—Wm. S. Pickerill, P. G. M., born Dec. 24, 1868; died June 15, 1936.

Delaware—A. Victor Hughes, P. G. M., born April 24, 1867; died July 22, 1936. Edward G. Walls, P. G. M., born Oct. 8, 1861; died April 22, 1936. Edward B. Mode, P. G. M., born Sept. 26, 1854; died April 26, 1936.

Illinois—John W. Maxwell, Grand Steward, born March 25, 1858; died Feb. 15, 1937.

Indiana—Frank E. Gavin, P. G. M., born Feb. 20, 1854; died Nov. 1, 1936. Harry Yeo, P. G. M., born Sept 21, 1880; died July 4, 1936. Robt. W. Phillips, P. G. M., born April 23, 1876; died April 7, 1936. John L. Dinwiddie, P. G. M., born Nov. 4, 1854; died May 11, 1936.

Kansas—Marion K. Brundage, P. G. M., born March 1, 1859; died July 18, 1936.

Kentucky—Dr. John W. Juett, P. G. M., born May 22, 1866; died Jan. 31, 1937.

Louisiana—J. Paul Haller, P. G. M., born Feb. 21, 1873; died Jan. 27, 1937. Philip G. Ricks, P. G. M., born Nov. 2, 1868; died

Aug. 5, 1936. Samuel G. Gainsburgh, Grand Treasurer, born July 4, 1860; died July 20, 1936.

Maine—Albert M. Ames, Past Grand Junior Warden, born Sept. 18, 1866; died March 15, 1937. Gustavus H. Cargill, Past Grand Junior Warden, born April 4, 1849; died Feb. 12, 1937. Samuel B. Furbish, Deputy Grand Master, born Aug. 1, 1874; died Oct. 24, 1936. Wm. S. Davidson, Past Senior Grand Warden, born Aug. 22, 1870; died Aug. 20, 1936. Augustus E. Campbell, Past Senior Grand Warden, born Sept. 22, 1873; died May 19, 1936.

Manitoba—Chas. N. Bell, P. G. M., died Aug. 29, 1936. Robert S. Thornton, P. G. M., died Sept. 17, 1936.

Michigan—Lou B. Windsor, P. G. M. Grand Secretary, born Jan. 24, 1858; died Nov. 8, 1936.

Minnesota—Wm. A. Elliott, Grand Master, born Sept. 1, 1864; died May 6, 1936. Eugene G. McKeown, P. G. M., born Oct. 10, 1881; died Oct. 20, 1936. Eugene E. Swan, P. G. M., born Sept. 3, 1861; died Oct. 17, 1936. John Fishel, Grand Secretary, born July 18, 1858; died Oct. 25, 1936.

Mississippi—Henry C. Yawn, P. G. M., born July 5, 1859; died Aug. 3, 1936. William H. Carter, P. G. M., born Aug. 5, 1868; died July 27, 1936.

Missouri—Joseph S. McIntyre, P. G. M., born April 4, 1871; died June 17, 1936.

Montana—James H. Monteath, P. G. M., born Oct. 25, 1853; died Oct. 18, 1936. Edward C. Day, P. G. M. born March 20, 1862; died June 7, 1936. Ernest M. Hutchinson, P. G. M., born April 8, 1873; died Dec. 9, 1936. Chas. S. Bell, P. G. M., born Dec. 3, 1875; died Jan. 14, 1936. George W. Craven, P. G. M., born April 1, 1871; died July 30, 1936.

Nebraska—John Wright, P. G. M., born Aug. 20, 1875; died Oct. 29, 1936. Orville A. Andrews, P. G. M., born Nov. 17, 1870; died Oct. 16, 1936.

Nevada—V. M. Henderson, P. G. M., Grand Secretary, born June 27, 1887; died July 11, 1936.

New Hampshire—Harry M. Cheney, P. G. M., Gr. Secretary, March 8, 1860; died Jan. 1, 1937.

New York—Robert E. Owens, P. G. M., born Aug. 11, 1872; died July 13, 1936.

Ohio—Frank M. Ransbottom, P. G. M., born June 19, 1873; died Feb. 28, 1937.

Oklahoma—Joseph Dnouot, P. G. M., born Sept. 30, 1870; died Nov. 16, 1936.

South Australia—Chas. R. J. Glover, Grand Secretary, born May 3, 1870; died Oct. 27, 1936.

South Dakota—Walter B. Burr, P. G. M., born May 15, 1850; died April 16, 1936.

Virginia—William L. Andrews, P. G. M., born Feb. 19, 1865; died July 16, 1936.

Washington—John E. Fowler, P. G. M., born May 20, 1879; died Nov. 15, 1936.

West Virginia—Eugene C. Frame, P. G. M., born Sept. 2, 1872; died Dec. 25, 1936.

Wyoming—Marion P. Wheeler, P. G. M., born May 19, 1862; died Aug. 18, 1936.

TRIP ABROAD

It was my pleasure to represent the Grand Lodge of North Carolina at two Masonic gatherings abroad last year.

In company with Brother John H. Cowles, Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of the A. & A. S. R., Past Grand Master Wm. Moseley Brown of Virginia and Past Grand Master Ray V. Denslow of Missouri, I left New York on the Queen Mary on November 4 and after a very rough voyage arrived at Southampton on November 10.

We left immediately for the Scandinavian Countries, arriving at Copenhagen, Denmark, at midnight November 11. We spent two days in Copenhagen and saw the 3rd degree conferred.

Immediately after breakfast on the 14th we left for Goteburg, Sweden, where we were delightfully entertained for the balance of the day.

From Goteburg we went to Oslo, Norway, where we spent two days. Here again we were most cordially and delightfully entertained. Here we saw the 1st degree. In Oslo we were entertained at luncheon by a brother Mason who was born in Hell and whose father was a Minister in Hell.

From Oslo we went to Stockholm, Sweden, where we were the guests of the Grand Lodge of Sweden. Here we spent four days. Luncheons, dinners, sight-seeing and degree work left no idle moments.

We had the pleasure of witnessing the 1st, 3rd, 6th and 8th degrees conferred in English. The King of Sweden, who is Grand Master, conferred the 8th degree. It cannot be described here, but it was the most impressive Masonic work I have ever seen. We have nothing like it in America but it is a combination of the Order of the Temple and the 15th and 18th degrees of the Scottish Rite.

As a climax of this evening we were entertained at dinner in the Royal Palace by King Gustav V.

At all of the four cities visited in Scandinavia we enjoyed unbounded hospitality and were made to feel like old friends. I have purposely omitted all names, as we enjoyed meeting so many of the Brethren it is impossible to mention them all.

In Stockholm there were also representatives from Massa-

chusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and the A. & A. S. R. of the Northern Jurisdiction.

Following is the official program for Stockholm:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1936

- 10:15 A. M.—The Reception Committee will call for the Delegates at their Hotels and accompany them to the Freemasons' Hall.
- 10:30 A. M.—The Delegates will be received by the Grand Chancellor, the Principal Grand Officers, and the Knights Commanders of the Red Cross in the King Oscar Apartment of the Freemasons' Hall.
(Morning Dress) (Masonic Clothing)
- 11:45 A. M.—Visit to and inspection of the Masonic Orphanage at Blackeberg, where luncheon will be served. (With Ladies.)
- 3:00 P. M.—Cars leave Blackeberg for Stockholm.
- 5:15 P. M.—S:t Erik Lodge of S:t John (IIIrd degree).
(Evening Dress with Decorations.) (Masonic Clothing.)
- 6:15 P. M.—Den Nordiska Forsta Lodge of S:t John (1st degree).
- 8:00 P. M.—Dinner given by the Stockholm Lodges.
(Evening Dress with Decorations.) (Masonic Clothing.)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1936

- 10:30 A. M.—The Reception Committee will call for the Delegates at their Hotels and accompany them to the Freemasons' Hall.
- 10:45 A. M.—Lecture by the Grand Chancellor, Rear Admiral Arvid Lindman, K. C. R. C., on Swedish Freemasonry.
(Morning Dress.) (Masonic Clothing.)
- 11:45 A. M.—Visit to the Masonic Foundation at Lidingsö for aged Freemasons and their families. (With Ladies.)
- 1:00 P. M.—Luncheon at the restaurant Gyllene Freden. (With Ladies.)
- 5:30 P. M.—Nordiska Cirkeln Lodge of S:t Andrews (VIth degree).
(Evening Dress with Decorations.) (Masonic Clothing.)
- 7:25 P. M.—Cars leave Masonic Hall.
- 7:30 P. M.—Dinner given by the Grand Chancellor, Rear Admiral Arvid Lindman, K. C. R. C.
(Evening Dress with Decorations.)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1936

- 11:00 A. M.—Cars leave the Hotels. Visit to the Town Hall. Visit to the Royal Palace. (With Ladies.)
- 1:00 P. M.—Luncheons, given by members of the Reception Committee. (With Ladies.)
- 5:30 P. M.—Grand Lodge (VIIIth degree, K. T.). (Evening Dress with Decorations.) (White waistcoat.) (Masonic Clothing.)
- 7:45 P. M.—Cars leave Masonic Hall.
- 8:00 P. M.—Dinner for the Delegates at the Royal Palace, by gracious invitation of His Majesty The King. (Evening Dress with Decorations.) (White Waistcoat.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1936

No arrangements have been made but those who would like to see an old historical Castle with a large collection of portraits (two hours motor drive)—or visit the National Museum or the Royal Armory—in the morning, are requested to inform some member of the Reception Committee not later than Friday 20th, 1:00 P. M.

- 7:00 P. M.—Dinner given by the Reception Committee at the Freemasons' Hall, King Oscar Apartment. (With Ladies.) (Evening Dress without Decorations.) (White waistcoat.)

From Stockholm we returned to London and were the guests of Brother John H. Cowles (who is a member) at a meeting of Antiquity Lodge, No. 2.

On November 26 we attended a meeting of the Supreme Council 33° of England and were guests at luncheon. It was our Thanksgiving Day and we had turkey to eat.

From London we journeyed to Edinburgh where we were guests of the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a week.

The following program was strictly adhered to and the hospitality and cordiality was unbounded and delightful.

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER

Princes Street Station Hotel.

- 7:00 P. M.—Guests will be received by the Grand Master Mason.
- 7:45 P. M.—Reception Dinner. (With Ladies.)
(Full Evening Dress.)
(No Masonic Regalia.)

SUNDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER

- 2:30 P. M.—Cars leave Hotel.
- 2:30 P. M.—St. Giles' Cathedral. (Morning Dress.) (No Masonic Clothing.)

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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MONDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER

MORNING

Visits to places of interest.

AFTERNOON—(*Usher Hall*)

- 2:00 P. M.—Grand Lodge Installation.
Meeting. (Morning Dress.) (Masonic Clothing.)
- 4:30 P. M.—Grand Lodge closed.
- 5:30 P. M.—Cars leave Hotel for Castle.
- 6:00 P. M.—Reception of Guests by the Grand Master Mason.
- 6:30 P. M.—Banquet. (Full Evening or Highland Dress.) (Decorations) (No Masonic Clothing.)
- 8:00 P. M.—Cars leave Castle.
- 8:15 P. M.—Reception—Music Hall.

TUESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER

- 10:00 A. M.—Cars leave Hotel.
Visit the Castle, High Street, Palace of Holyroodhouse.
- 1:00 P. M.—Lunch at City Chambers on the invitation of the Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.
- 2:30 P. M.—Cars leave.
Visit Dalmeny Church, Forth Bridge, Linlithgow Palace.
- 7:00 P. M.—Cars leave Hotel.
- 7:45 P. M.—Empire Theatre (with Ladies).

WEDNESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER

- 9:30 A. M.—Cars leave Hotel.
Melrose Abbey, Dryburgh Abbey.
- 1:00 P. M.—Lunch—Dryburgh.
- 5:00 P. M.—Arrive back at.
- 7:30 P. M.—Cars leave Hotel.
- 8:00 P. M.—The Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel), No. 1, and Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, No. 2, will work a First Degree in their respective Lodge Rooms. (Evening Dress.) (Masonic Clothing.)

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER

- 9:30 A. M.—Cars leave Hotel.
Visit Stirling Castle, Dunfermline Abbey.
- 1:00 P. M.—Lunch—Dunfermline.
Return via Broomhall and Queensferry.
- 5:45 P. M.—Arrive back.
- 8:00 P. M.—District Grand Master's Conference—Freemasons' Hall.

FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER

Guests are free to make their own arrangements. Cars will be available for their use. (Morning and afternoon).

7:00 P. M.—Cars will leave Hotel.

7:30 P. M.—Dinner and Concert—Freemasons' Hall. (Ladies invited). (Evening Dress). (No regalia).

The outstanding feature of the week was the installation of the Duke of York (now King George VI) as Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The enthusiasm was tremendous and the cheers lasted for several minutes until peremptorily stopped by the Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Another unusual event was the Banquet served in Edinburgh Castle. It was the first time in over 200 years that a banquet had been served in the Castle.

There were delegates from all parts of the world and the personal contacts with such outstanding Masons were not only delightful but were very interesting and beneficial.

GRAND AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

I present herewith my fifth annual report as Auditor.

The financial records of the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, the custodians of the Permanent Fund, the Masonic Temple Construction Company, the Masonic Foundation, Oxford Orphanage, and the Masonic and Eastern Star Home of North Carolina, Incorporated, have been audited by me and complete financial statements and reports rendered. In my opinion, these reports show the condition of the various interests of Grand Lodge at December 31, 1936, and the result of operations for the year ended on that date. Complete reports are on file in the office of the Grand Secretary.

Fraternally submitted,

K. W. PARHAM, *Grand Auditor.*

ORATION

The following oration was made by Judge Wilson Warlick and thoroughly enjoyed by the brethren:

I am deeply sensible of the high honor which is mine on tonight in being asked by the Grand Master to have a part in the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of our State at this time,—and to be privileged to deliver the Annual Oration. I am indebted to him for this pleasure, and I hope that what I am about to say will be of some

little value at least toward the making of this Communication an attainment in our Assembly.

Freemasonry is declared to be an "ancient and honorable institution; ancient no doubt it is, as having subsisted from time immemorial; and honorable it must be acknowledged to be, as by a natural tendency it conduces to make those so who are obedient to its precepts—to so high an eminence has its credit been advanced that in every age Monarchs themselves have been promoters of the art, have not thought it derogatory from their dignity to exchange the sceptre for the trowel, have patronized our mysteries and joined in our Assemblies". Being founded on the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, it has been conducted without respect to clime, color, caste, or creed.

On tonight when we have opened the one hundred and fiftieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, I can conceive of no more fitting subject about which one could talk than the Grand Lodge, its establishment, the aims it sought to bring about, the ideas of those who conceived it, and the resulting ends they hoped to attain in its founding.

The evidence collected concerning the Institution of Masonry during the last five hundred years, or more, may now be examined and tested in the most severe manner by literary and critical experts, who cannot fail to accept the claims made as to its great antiquity and continuity, as the lineal descendent of those craftsmen who raised the buildings and cathedrals in ancient and medieval history.

Without recounting, as needless that would be, the causes or reasons which brought into being the order, it is sufficient to state that individual lodges began to spring up wherever any semblance of civilization advanced and as men progressed and migrated and established new places of abode, Masonry came with them and took its well-defined place in their sphere of life.

Each of the lodges set up and its governing factors were based on the venerable "old charge" or manuscript constitution dating back centuries and being rightly held

by them as the title deed of their Masonic inheritance. Masonry advanced as outposts were destroyed and as civilization took over the frontiers and settled wastes and wilds of the world.

One of the most graphic things of history is man's pioneering, his advancement into new and unexplored realms, his beating back of the frontier outposts and the ultimate settling and governing of the country claimed. I thrill yet with a reading of the American pioneer, his bravery, heroism and courage, establishment of a home, clearing of the forests, and his setting up of a stable form of government,—and I often yet like to renew my childhood pleasure in a fresh study of that era. Masonry is like unto that hardy pioneer, and its spread over the whole of the world came about in much the same fashion; as men migrated and sought out new homes or carried their businesses into new territory they took with them the ideas of the country from whence they came; they recalled and remembered the place left behind and thought of the pleasures there,—when others came and settled in the new country, and a sufficiency had arrived who were Brothers in Masonry a lodge was founded as an independent unit of Masonic principles. This continued over hundreds and hundreds of years, all being held together under the venerable “old charges” and manuscript constitutions as learned and retained in the country where Masonry was inculcated in them. Its spread through this means was rapid and vigorous, and it so followed civilization's advance as to be set up almost simultaneous with frontier government.

This created a loose, almost meaningless situation, for there were no binding ties between the individual lodges, and one which but for the almost divine strength of the order would have untimely worked its destruction,—and such it continued to be and as such existed until the establishment of the “Grand Lodge”, the parent of all, the ruling head of the lodges under its jurisdiction and the final nucleus around which Masonry of today in all the world flourishes and increases and does such monumental good. Such founding is primarily my theme tonight.

The Mother Grand Lodge of the world is that of England, which was inaugurated in London on St. John Baptist's Day in the year 1717 by four or more old lodges, three of which still flourish. There were other lodges also in London and the country at the time, but whether they were invited to the meeting is not now known. Probably not, as existing records of the period preserve a sphinx-like silence thereon. Likewise there were many scores of lodges at work in Scotland, and undoubtedly in Ireland the craft was widely patronized. The ceremonies in Great Britain and Ireland being practically alike, the venerable "old charges" dating back centuries, were their governing instrumentality.

It was a bold thing to do, thus to start a governing body for the fraternity quite different in many respects to all preceding organizations and to brand as irregular all lodges which declined to accept such authority; but the very originality and audacity of its promoters appears to have led to its success. It was not long thereafter before most of the lodges of the Pre-Grand-Lodge era joined and accepted "constitution" by warrant of the Grand Master.

It has always seemed to me that the establishment of the Government of the United States under our constitutional set-up was basically founded on the precepts of the establishment of the Grand Lodge as it was established in England. Certainly those who framed the basic laws of our country had a knowledge of the fundamentals of the establishment of the Grand Lodge and the thirteen original colonies, each being separate entities and owing no responsibility to any form of government other than that in the individual colony, presented quite a factor in the undertaking of amalgamating them into a central governmental set-up with jurisdiction over them all. The Articles of Confederation which preceded the formation of our constitutional government proved worthless and undoubtedly some such loosely drafted scheme in course of things had preceded the final establishment and setting up of the Grand Lodge. So it became increasingly evident that the formation of the two were very similar. Certain

it is that many of those who finally took part in the drafting of our constitution were Masons and men of great worth to the order, that they used their knowledge of the formation of the Grand Lodge as a foundation for the establishment of our present stable form of government.

Ireland quickly followed the lead, so early as 1725, there being a Grand Lodge for that country,—which must have been formed even still earlier and probably by lodges started before any were authorized in the English countries. In Scotland the change was not made until 1736; many lodges even then holding aloof from such an organization. Indeed, out of some one hundred lodges known to have been active at that period only thirty-three responded and agreed to fall in line,—though several joined later. Many of the lodges have records of the 17th century; one in particular, the oldest (The Lodge of Edinburgh, No. 1) possesses minutes so far back as the year 1599.

It is important to bear in mind that all regular lodges throughout the world and likewise all Grand Lodges, directly or indirectly, have sprung from one or the other of the three governing bodies named.

Ireland and Scotland followed the example set by the Masonic Mother of England in having Grand Lodges of their own.

It may be a startling declaration, but it is well authenticated that there is no other Freemasonry as the term is now understood, than that which has been so derived. In other words, the lodges and Grand Lodges in both Hemispheres trace their origin and authority back to England for working what are known as the Three Degrees controlled by regular Grand Lodges; Masonry of today tracing its inheritance from the Revival of 1717.

The premier Grand Lodge of England soon began to constitute new lodges in the metropolis, and to reconstitute old ones that applied for recognition; one of the earliest of 1720-1721 being still on the Role as No. 6, thus having kept company ever since with the three "Time Immemorial Lodges" Nos. 2, 4 and 12.

Provincial Grand Lodges were formed to ease the authorities at headquarters, and, as the societies spread, also for the Continent, and gradually throughout the civilized world.

Owing to the custom prevailing before the 18th century, a few brethren were competent to form lodges on their own initiative anywhere, and hence the registers of the British Grand Lodges are not always indicative of the first appearance of the craft abroad.

In no part of the world, however, outside of Great Britain has the craft flourished so much as in the United States where the first "regular" lodge was opened in 1733 in Boston. Undoubtedly lodges had been meeting still earlier,—one of which certainly was held at Philadelphia with records dating from 1731, which blossomed into a Grand Lodge, but no authority has yet been traced for its proceedings, save that which may be termed "Time Immemorial Right," which was as I have previously said enjoyed by all lodges and brethren who were at work prior to the Grand Lodge era, 1716-1717. A "deputation" was granted to Daniel Coxe, Esquire, of New Jersey, by the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master, June 5, 1730, as Provincial Grand Master of the "Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania", but there is no evidence that he ever constituted any lodges or exercised any Masonic authority in virtue thereof.

Henry Price was Provincial Grand Master of New England and his lodge, which was opened on the 31st of August, 1733, in the city of Boston, so far as is known became the first "regular" Freemasonry in the United States. It is a fact also that in 1734 Benjamin Franklin, an initiate of the lodge of Philadelphia, printed and published the "Book of Constitutions" of 1723 of London, being the oldest Masonic work in America.

The English and Scottish Grand Lodges were soon petitioned to grant warrants to hold lodges, and by the end of the 18th century several Grand Lodges were formed, the craft becoming very popular; prominent men everywhere in the colonies becoming members, chief of whom was George Washington, initiated in a Scottish

Lodge at Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1752-1753; there being now an excess of fifty Grand Lodges assembling in the United States.

Just week before last the Grand Lodge of South Carolina met in Annual Communication in the city of Charleston and celebrated the two hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the Grand Lodge, being one among the first constituted in America and assembled just four years after the first "regular Lodge" at Boston.

Canada to the north of us followed the American example, organizing its first Grand Lodge in Ontario and spreading rapidly as has been the history of Masonry from time immemorial, to Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Quebec.

Every civilized country as time has advanced has followed in the wake of the Mother Lodge and today the world as a whole in its free thinking men and women pays its homage to the Craft of Masonry, its deeds and acts as the noblest of the organizations of men, an order built on the unalterable basis of a belief in the Great Architect of the Universe, the Creator of Man.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

The Board of General Purposes made the following report which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Board of General Purposes is of the opinion that this Grand Lodge has never had a Grand Master who has given more lavishly of his time and energy than has Most Worshipful Brother Hudson or whose report has shown more solid results. We offer to him our sincere congratulations and bespeak his continued activity in Masonry.

Matters in his address involving finance are hereby referred to the Finance Committee; matters affecting the Oxford Orphanage, to that Committee; matters affecting the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, to that Committee; and all matters involving decisions and Masonic law, to the Jurisprudence Committee.

There are some recommendations and other points presented by the Grand Master upon which the Board feels that it should express its opinion:

FIRST: The Grand Master's discovery of a close connection between lodge delinquency and the failure to provide lecture service

is both interesting and enlightening. We reiterate the recommendation we offered a year ago, that Regulation 268 be strictly enforced; and we suggest that the incoming Grand Master, as soon as possible, ascertain the facts concerning this matter from the District Deputies and communicate with the offending lodges.

SECOND: We approve the Grand Master's recommendation that the 15th and 39th Districts be divided.

THIRD: We concur in the Grand Master's suggestion that Grand Lodge officers who are not members of committees be permitted to visit the committees for the purpose of observation and study.

FOURTH: We applaud the Grand Master's recommendation with respect to the establishment of a Masonic Museum, and we recommend to the incoming Grand Master that he investigate the feasibility and approximate cost of such a venture and report his findings at the next Annual Communication.

FIFTH: We agree with the Grand Master in the opinion that the Lodge Service Commission should be continued, and we trust the Finance Committee will make proper provision for it.

SIXTH: The Grand Master has driven 35,676 miles and has spoken in 135 lodges. One result of this amazing activity is the statement that you have already heard from him, namely, that every delinquent lodge has made a payment on the amount due the Grand Lodge; and that of the 136 lodges delinquent as of September 1, 1936, all but 30 have paid in full. When to this statement is added the further item that a large number of suspended brethren have been brought back to good standing, and when we remember that in all this work the emphasis has invariably been placed on men and never on money, we are moved to say to you, Most Worshipful Sir, that your work, measured and tested by all the implements of Masonry, is sound and true and that you have richly earned a Master's wages.

Fraternally submitted,

H. M. POTEAT, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS D. WINSTON,

J. LEGRAND EVERETT,

R. C. DUNN,

C. B. NEWCOMB.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were presented:

Resolution of Corinthian Lodge, No. 230—referred to Finance Committee. The Finance Committee referred it to the Lodge Service Commission to report at 1938 session.

WHEREAS, during the Summer of 1932, it was discovered by certified public accountants employed for that purpose, that there was a shortage in the accounts of the then Secretary of Corinthian Lodge, No. 230, Rocky Mount, N. C., amounting to ap-

proximately \$4,000.00, which shortage, after communication with the membership of the Lodge as to the status of their accounts for dues, increased to more than \$5,000.00; and,

WHEREAS, said Lodge was in arrears in its Grand Lodge dues for the years 1931 and 1932 in the sum of \$1,607.00, and that its membership has decreased from 236 in 1932 to 144 in 1936; and,

WHEREAS, because said Lodge was in arrears to the Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary could not give it the advantage of the ten per cent discount when the current dues were sent in at such a time as to entitle it to such discount; and,

WHEREAS, said Lodge has now paid in full to the Grand Lodge all dues and fees to date, but it is called upon to pay the sum of \$32.76 interest on delinquent dues; and,

WHEREAS, said Lodge feels that, because of the excellent record set out above, this additional charge of \$32.76 ought not to be required to be paid, and has instructed its representatives to the Grand Lodge to ask that this item of interest be remitted and cancelled:

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., do not require the said Corinthian Lodge to pay the said interest item of \$32.76, and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to cancel this item on his records against said Lodge.

Resolution of Finance Committee adopted.

Resolved: That the Finance Committee is hereby directed to prepare and submit its report, accompanied by a budget of estimated receipts and disbursements, not later than 8:00 P. M., Wednesday, April 21, 1936, the same to be taken up as first order of business after election of Grand Officers.

Resolved: Further, that all reports of Institutions, Officers and Committees, and all motions or resolutions carrying appropriations or expenditures of money shall be presented to, and acted upon, by the Grand Lodge, on or before 12:00 Noon, Wednesday.

Resolved: Further, that all such reports, motions or resolutions coming in after the last named hour shall be carried over to the Grand Lodge of 1938.

Adopted.

Resolution of Concord Lodge, No. 58—referred to Sesqui-Centennial Committee which Committee referred it to the Grand Master with power to act.

Whereas, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Tarboro 150 years ago,

And, Whereas, it seems fitting for the Grand Lodge to have a Special Communication at Tarboro sometime within the year.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, that Concord Lodge No. 58, A. F. &

A. M. invite the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to hold at Tarboro a Special Communication with appropriate exercises commemorative of the 150th anniversary.

And, Be it Further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to our Grand Secretary, Brother John H. Anderson, to be presented to the Grand Lodge at its coming session.

Adopted by Concord Lodge, No. 58, A. F. & A. M., on April 13, 1937.

J. H. BROWN, W. M.,

J. P. KEECH, Sec.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has established a Commission known as the "United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission" to arrange a fitting nation-wide observance of the 150th anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission is authorized to prepare plans and programs for the adequate celebration of the sesquicentennial anniversary; to give due and proper consideration to any plans which may be submitted to it; and to take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by the various State Commissions, or by bodies created under appointment by the Governors of the respective States, and by representative civic bodies, and

WHEREAS, The United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, desiring the full cooperation of the people of the United States, has extended a most cordial and urgent invitation to our organization to participate in the celebration, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Grand Lodge of North Carolina does hereby endorse the program of observance of the 150th anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States to be observed beginning 1937; accept with appreciation the invitation of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission; appoint a special committee; pledge this organization to extend cooperation to the United States Commission in all possible ways so that our members may acquire a knowledge of the history of the Constitution of the United States; and unite our efforts with those of other organizations for the enlightenment of the whole nation.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be incorporated in the official proceeding of this meeting, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

A resolution in regard to Life Membership was read

and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee. See report of Jurisprudence Committee.

Several letters from lodges asking for refunds was read and referred to the Finance Committee. (See that report).

A communication from Statesville Lodge, No. 487, asking to be allowed to change its number to 27 was read and referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations. (Adopted).

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge called from labor to refreshment until 9:30 Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Wednesday, April 21, 1937.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in the Masonic Temple by M.: W.: J. Giles Hudson, Grand Master.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master of Virginia, M.: W.: Vernon C. Eddy, was introduced and addressed the Grand Lodge briefly and interestingly.

The Junior Grand Warden of the District of Columbia, R.: W.: N. C. Turnage, was introduced and made a pleasing address.

We had an unexpected pleasure in the presence of Rev. R. V. Hope, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, who made a brief address.

The following reports were presented:

The Committee on Necrology made the following report which was adopted:

REPORT ON NECROLOGY

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Members of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

"The Moving Finger writes, and, having writ, moves on ****".

But the influence for good never dies; it is everlasting. Homer, the great Greek poet, is dead, we say. It is true that his body has long since been interred, but, his influence still lives. He inspired Tennyson centuries later to write his illustrious *Ulysses*, and we feel as if he were a personal friend. Beethoven is dead, but his *Moonlight Sonata* lives in our hearts.

Therefore it is fitting that we should pause to pay tribute to our worthy craftsmen, both within and without our own jurisdiction, who, since we last met, have been "translated from this imperfect to that all-perfect, glorious, and celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides". We sorrow because they are gone, but they have not departed from us. "Life is a pure flame, and we have an invisible sun within us". Just

as the glow remains to light up the world long after the sun has disappeared, so the light shining from the souls of true Masonic brethren serves as a beacon to us who are left behind to take up and hold high the torch which they have given us.

A short time prior to the death of our dearly beloved Past Grand Master Leon Cash, he communicated a request to the Grand Master that I be designated to prepare this report. His request fills me with deep humility and causes me to feel his passing even more of a personal loss, which makes this a difficult and painful task to perform, though I feel deeply the privilege and the honor. Brother Cash will ever be remembered as one of our most esteemed and loyal Masons. No higher tribute can be paid him than to say that he exemplified in the highest degree the teachings and principles of our great fraternity and was the embodiment of all it represents. Masonry hath need of such as he, for "Large was his bounty and his soul sincere." As Wordsworth spoke of Milton so can we of Brother Cash.

*"Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart;
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea;
So didst thou travel on life's common way,
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay".*

It is eminently fitting that our Grand Chaplain, Brother W. A. Newell, who was for many years an intimate and devoted friend of Brother Cash, should have been designated to write his memorial.

No less mourned is our Assistant Grand Lecturer, Brother Jeff L. Nelson. In his death I not only lost a most admirable and devoted Masonic brother, but a warm personal friend. He was a thoroughly capable and efficient lecturer, and his happiest hours were those spent in giving Masonic instruction to others. It is to him that I am indebted for that knowledge which I have of the Masonic Ritual.

With a slight change in phraseology this quotation *On the Death of Burns* is truly applicable:

*"I mourned with thousands, but as one
More deeply grieved, for He was gone,
Whose light was hailed when first it shone,
And showed to 'many'
How 'Masonry' may build a princely throne
on humble truth".*

It is indeed appropriate that his good friend and co-worker in the Lecture Service, Assistant Grand Lecturer J. W. Patton, should have been selected to present an extended memoir of him.

Though we speak sorrowfully of the many who have died dur-

ing the past year, we feel their presence still. Just as the small child counted her little brother and sister who were dead among those who were living:

*" 'How many are you, then: said I
If they too are in heaven?'
Quick was the little maid's reply,
'O Master! We are seven.'

'But they are dead, those two are dead
Their spirits are in heaven!
'Twas throwing words away; for still
The little maid would have her will,
And said, 'Nay, we are seven!' "*

So like "the little maid", we count among us our honored members even though they are no longer with us in mortal form.

Then let us not weep, because our heavenly Father has only given his beloved sleep; but let us so live that when our time shall have come we will be received by our comrades who have gone before, with that most of all desired praise, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant".

*"Oh living will that shalt endure
When all that seems shall suffer shock,
Rise in the spiritual rock
Flow through our deeds and make them pure,

That we may lift from out of dust
A voice as unto him that hears
A cry above the conquered years
To one that with us works, and trust,

With faith that comes of self-control,
The truths that never can be proved
Until we close with all we loved,
And all we flow from, soul in soul."*

J. E. SHIPMAN,
For the Committee.

The following memorial to Past Grand Master and Grand Lecturer Leon Cash was read by the Grand Chaplain and adopted.

LEON CASH
1867-1937

What a flood of memories this beloved name evokes! "The Grand Old Man of Masonry" is his worthy title conferred by common acclaim. All the people of North Carolina join with his Masonic brethren in doing him highest honor.

The writer of this simple tribute knew Brother Cash in the manifold activities of his rich and successful life. As a young

man he won the love and esteem of his neighboring people. His first service to the state was teaching in the public school which he had attended as a boy. He married the daughter of his pastor. He was advanced to the principalship of the High School from which he graduated. From there he was called to leadership in the schools of Winston-Salem. He found honored place in the business circles of that city.

He was highly honored by his church. In Methodist ranks he stood as a tower of righteousness. His denomination showered him with honors. His advice was sought in every conference of his church. He was a living example of what our Holy Christian Religion can do for a man who is fully committed to its teachings.

His relation to the business world was most unique. Residing in a city where vast fortunes were amassed through the burgeoning industrial life of this great Piedmont section he chose to serve rather than to gather. His advice was sought by men who held this world's goods in richest store and those who knew the bitterness of direst poverty. He was the ardent friend of the young and hundreds who now enjoy affluence were first set in right paths by his counsel. He was an institution in our first industrial city. Those he taught while serving in the schools attained unto high place in the state. In business, in statecraft, and in the professions his students occupied exalted positions. He followed them as a shepherd follows his sheep. And how these students loved him through all succeeding years!

He was a Mason. In him were blended all those qualities which mark the perfect man. Not a blotch, not a stain, not a blemish. For three score years and ten he walked erect among us exemplifying every principle of Masonry. With sincere and unremitting ardor he served our order. And Masonry honored Leon Cash. No honors within our gift were denied him. In lavish measure we bestowed upon him our love and high regard. Change of residence made him a member of three subordinate lodges. He was Master of them all. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina never had a more popular Grand Master than Leon Cash. As Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge he continued to serve his brethren. He was our Grand Custodian for twenty-five years prior to his elevation to the office of Grand Master and at the conclusion of his term as Grand Master he was re-elected Grand Custodian and continued in this high office until his going on to higher honors in the temple not made with hands.

He came of an honored people. He leaves an honored family to revere his memory. He came of a great racial stock and his every action marked the "White Man" who was white through and through. He received honors unsought and handed them on with added luster.

This slight tribute wells up from a personal love that has blessed the years of service which he enriched with his fellowship. We need not look for high places in the annals of his life. There

were no low places in the way he went. He moved along the sky line of all that is best in our common humanity. The entire state stands at salute as we walk softly through these halls in company with the mighty dead. They live forever. In that Supreme Lodge which shall never adjourn Leon Cash sits at ease among his high-born brethren. His place among us is secure forever. His position over on the other side of the sky is by appointment of the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

In years to come traditions will gather about his name and he will move through the cycles of history as an ever growing legendary figure of things as they ought to be. What the world calls greatness fades into the dimness of oblivion. Like Aaron's rod true goodness blossoms beyond the ken of remembered things. It is this simple goodness, this true greatness, that we celebrate this day.

*"He went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky."*

Assistant Grand Lecturer J. W. Patton read the following memorial to Assistant Grand Lecturer Jeff L. Nelson, which was adopted.

IN MEMORIAM

*"Our dead are here,
With wistful looks as though they fain our
intercourse would share."*

'Tis but a moment, relatively speaking, since last we met in annual communication, to enjoy the delightful association of those whom we loved,—to study, plan and work together for the development of the noblest and sublimest ideals of life, always striving to make life nobler, happier and sweeter—meeting life's responsibilities and duties with a mutual and reciprocal attitude, thereby striving to make by co-operation in all that is good, veritable success in all things intellectual, moral and spiritual.

Life is so short and fleeting, therefore what we do must be done quickly.

Two of our own Board . . . men, good and true, whom we have so often greeted at these annual convocations, have silently slipped away from us over the Unknown Sea to the Unknown Shore.

We do ourselves proud when we take of our busy, limited time—time filled with plans and planning ways and means for better things, remembering the splendid examples of our departed, to commemorate their deeds of love and loyalty and to extol the good names of those who, doubtless looked forward, with fond anticipation of enjoying the blessed fellowship of this occasion, and to plan with us, in the work—in the incomparable work of building

the temple of character, in the hearts and lives of men, a veritable Shrine in which to worship God.

Jefferson Lee Nelson, or "JEFF", as he was generally and affectionately known, is one of our departed.

He was born at Marshall, Madison County, Western North Carolina, April 30th., 1868.

His early schooling was under a governess in the home, later attending Mars Hill College in North Carolina, and Tusculum College in Tennessee. He also took a business course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

He moved from Marshall to Morganton in 1919. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

When Brother Nelson made application to become a Masonic Lecturer, he was a member of French Broad Lodge, No. 292, of Marshall, N. C. He was recommended for examination to the Board of Custodians by Brother R. F. Edwards, Grand Lecturer, in January 1916. Having shown himself proficient, he was recommended for that position by said Board, consisting of Brethren J. E. Cameron, S. N. Boyce and Leon Cash, and was duly appointed and commissioned by the Grand Master, A. B. Andrews, January 20, 1916.

From that date, for two decades, he was a faithful, fearless, exponent and expositor of the laws, rules, regulations and edicts; and a teacher of the esoteric and exoteric work of Blue Lodge Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction until his death at Morganton, N. C., June 30, 1936.

'Tis true that thoughtful men realize the fact that the present is debtor to the past.

"Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors". Contemplating this truth I ask you to think with me of the life and labor of love, of a man and a Mason, who lived among us and was one of us, who held a high position of trust and responsibility in this Grand Body.

He was an acknowledged, authorized and authentic teacher of Blue Lodge Masonry . . . one, who had a great influence and power over those who were in the radius of his influence, fellowship and instruction.

He lives and will continue to live in the hearts and lives of those who knew him and in the character of those whom they may teach.

He was both subjective and objective in personality. He knew how to live a life . . . and he knew how to get into and to live in the lives of others.

But, alas! his face in the flesh again, we'll never see; however, he is here today, living in your heart and in mine.

Jeff—, we are here. Thou art not far away . . . how thin the veil between thee and us. Speak thou to our souls while we reverently, in silence and love, listen—

*“What will they say when my work is done,
And life fades out with the setting sun?
That he builded a business of goodly size,
And emblazoned his name on financial skies?
That his standing was shown in Bradstreet and in Dunn,
And Big Business paused when his course was run?
That his name was sufficient on bond or note,
And the banks all honored the checks he wrote?
That his record was clean, and he never swerved
From his steadfast course to success deserved?
All very well, in a worldly way
And yet not the things I hope they’ll say.”*

*“When Life goes out with the dying day,
These are the things that I hope they’ll say;
That he greeted the morn with a snatch of song,
And whistled and smiled when things went wrong
That he treasured the friendship of child and brute
Far more than he cherished the world’s repute;
That if even he wavered and walked astray,
He groped his way back in a penitent way;
That a heartening hail and a cheering smile
Will be missed from the paths he trod awhile.
This be the tone of the world’s refrain
Else I shall feel I have lived in vain.”*

J. W. PATTON.

The report of the Directors of the Oxford Orphanage was read and returned to the Oxford Orphanage Committee and Finance Committee.

REPORT BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OXFORD ORPHANAGE

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage submits herewith a brief report concerning the Oxford Orphanage. The report of the Superintendent follows in detail and your Board of Directors requests a careful reading of his report.

We have held the regular quarterly meetings of the Board as required during the year and the Executive Committee has held its meetings each month. At each of these meetings we have received reports from the Superintendent of the general condition of the Orphanage and have been pleased to discharge the duty belonging to us as your Board of Directors.

A total of 402 children have received the service of the Orphanage during the year that has passed. The number of Masonic children in the Orphanage at present is 173, which is approximately 45 per cent of the total.

The Grand Lodge paid its entire appropriation of \$45,000.00 to the Orphanage during the year and also paid the sum of \$5,000.00 on the unpaid balance of a few years ago. The Grand Lodge also paid the annual installment and interest on the building fund. We are glad to report that the principal sum has been reduced by \$5,000 during the year.

We again express our appreciation to all the benefactors of the Orphanage and especially to the trustees of the Duke Endowment for their generous aid. The Thanksgiving and Christmas collections were the largest in years and we urge upon the Lodges that they continue to emphasize this special offering.

We call attention to the outline of Orphanage needs as provided by the Superintendent and urge upon our brethren the solicitation of special bequests that these requirements may be secured as early as possible.

We urge the brethren to read and increase the circulation of *The Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal*. The value of this periodical cannot be estimated.

The Oxford Orphanage still continues to interpret the spirit of Masonry in our State and with the aid of all contributing agencies, including the State of North Carolina, we have been able to render distinct service to the dependent children of our State. We look upon the Oxford Orphanage as an investment and again most heartily

recommend it for the most careful consideration of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,

J. GILES HUDSON, *Grand Master*,
Ex-officio, Chairman,
 WATSON N. SHERROD, *Dep. Gr. Master*,
 HARRY PATERSON, *Sr. Gr. W.*,
 J. EDWARD ALLEN, *Jr. Gr. W.*,
 A. B. ANDREWS,
 R. C. DUNN,
 R. L. FLOWERS,
 J. W. WINBORNE,
 R. E. SIMPSON,
 LUTHER T. HARTSELL, JR.,
 THOMAS J. HARKINS,
 BENJAMIN CONE.

ENROLLMENT AND DAYS OF CARE

Year Ended December 31, 1936

ENROLLMENT		
Total Enrollment January 1, 1936	367	
Admitted During Year	35	
Total Cared For	402	
Dismissed During Year	36	
Enrollment December 31, 1936		366
DAYS OF CARE		
Total Possible for Census January 1, 1936	134,322	
Total Possible for Children Admitted	5,980	
	140,302	
Total Days Included Above Not Used by Children Dismissed During Year	6,273	
TOTAL DAYS OF CARE FOR 1936		134,029
AVERAGE DAILY ENROLLMENT		366.2

INCOME		
	Amount	Per Cap
FROM: Duke Endowment	\$ 6,799.69	\$ 11
State of North Carolina	26,000.02	7
John Neal Trust	44,344.60	12
Other Endowment Funds	200.00	
Grand Lodge of North Carolina	45,000.00	12
Donations from Masonic Sources	8,604.88	2
Donations from General Public	1,908.93	
Donations from Religious Organizations	84.57	
Donated Commodities	395.14	
Singing Class Net Income	8,970.12	2
Other Small Items	518.93	
TOTAL INCOME	\$142,826.88	\$ 39

EXPENSE

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r 31, 1936

EXPENSE		Amount	Per Capita
ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSE	\$16,275.60		
Less Property Expense—Insurance	2,441.27	\$ 13,834.33	\$ 37.78
CARE OF CHILDREN			
Household:			
Food		39,257.72	107.20
Clothing and Toilet Accessories		10,146.38	27.71
General		26,090.27	71.25
Health		6,367.75	17.39
Education		13,983.35	38.18
Plant Operation and Maintenance		10,862.43	29.66
Property Expense—See Below	\$19,951.00		
Extra Institutional Service		2,595.69	7.09
TOTAL EXPENSE OF ADMINISTRATION AND CARE OF CHILDREN		\$123,137.92	\$ 336.26
Property Expense: Replacement and Repairs			
Including Salaries		19,951.00	54.48
Insurance		2,441.27	6.67
TOTAL EXPENSE		\$145,530.19	\$ 397.41
OPERATING EXPENSE IN EXCESS OF OPERATING INCOME		2,703.31	7.38
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE LESS DEFICIENCY IN INCOME		\$142,826.88	\$ 390.03

[Copies of the sixty-fourth annual report of the Oxford Orphanage Superintendent may be secured from the office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge or Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage.]

The report of the Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home was read and referred to the Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home and Finance Committees.

To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.:

We, your Board of Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home of N. C., Inc., herewith submit this our 23rd annual report of the operation of the Home for the year ending December 31, 1936.

All applications received have been investigated and acted upon promptly. We keep the Home filled to capacity, but have been able to either take the Guests into the Home or place them on Home Aid as fast as applications are approved. To date two hundred and fifty-five have received the benefits of the Home. Conditions in the Home are very good and the morale of the Guests is splendid.

The Superintendent conducts religious services in the Home each morning before breakfast, and a regular preaching service is held each Sunday afternoon, being conducted by visiting Masons, Eastern Stars and ministers of Greensboro.

We have had eight deaths and seven admissions during the year. We now have sixty-three in the Home and twenty-one on Home Aid.

The five acres in cultivation in the Home site produced 140 bushels of wheat, making enough flour to feed the "family" for almost the entire year. The dairy herd produced 5,396 gallons of milk, and the piggery 10,447 lbs. of meat.

The annual audit was made by K. W. Parham, the Grand Lodge Auditor, and shows the following:

OPERATING INCOME

Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.-----	\$11,000.00
Grand Chapter of N. C., Order of Eastern Star-----	8,385.44
Income from investments-----	1,840.43
From Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies-----	975.46
Income from Guests-----	935.72
Shrine Temples and one shrine club-----	360.77
Donations from general public-----	265.52
Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons-----	250.00
Miscellaneous income-----	132.00
	<hr/>
	\$24,145.34

EXPENDITURES

Administration and general expenses.....	\$ 4,182.77
Institutional care of Guests.....	14,168.67
Coal, lights, power and water.....	2,121.23
Burial and cemetery expenses.....	106.74
Direct care of Guests.....	\$20,579.41
Property expense, replacement, repair.....	1,545.73
Home Aid payments.....	2,448.67
	<hr/>
	\$24,573.81

We wish to express to the Masons, Eastern Stars and public of North Carolina our sincere thanks and appreciation for their fine and loyal support of the Home.

In view of the increased cost of living expenses during the past year, and the expected additional increase in 1937, we respectfully ask the Grand Bodies to make the following appropriations for the maintenance of the Home:

Grand Lodge of N. C., A. F. & A. M.....	\$12,000.00
Grand Chapter, Order Eastern Star.....	8,000.00
Grand Chapter, R. A. M.....	300.00
Grand Commandery, K. T.....	300.00
Grand Council, R. & S. M.....	50.00
Order of High Priesthood.....	50.00
Oasis Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.....	500.00
Sudan Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,700.00

Respectfully submitted,

J. GILES HUDSON, *Grand Master*,
W. N. SHERROD, *Deputy Grand Master*,
HARRY T. PATERSON, *Senior Grand Warden*,
J. EDWARD ALLEN, *Junior Grand Warden*,
DR. W. C. WICKER, *Chairman of Board*,
E. R. FORD, *Secretary-Treasurer*,
W. RITCHIE SMITH,
JOHN J. PHOENIX,
W. P. HENLEY,
BENJAMIN CONE,
J. HOWARD BROWN,
JOHN S. MCEACHERN,
J. E. LATHAM,
ROY F. EBBS,
MRS. MINNIE K. LEWIS, *Grand Matron*,
MRS. ALICE CULPEPPER, *Asso. Grand Matron*,
MRS. GERTRUDE WOODBURY,
MRS. ALICE H. PARKER,
MRS. CLYDE FITZGERALD,
MRS. DAISY MAE DAVIS,
MRS. MARJORIE HOGAN,
MRS. ELIZABETH BERGMAN.

The following resolution was read and referred to the Finance Committee and later adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Whereas, owing to the changes made necessary in the personnel of the Board of Custodians and the Lecturers occasioned by the deaths of Grand Lecturer Leon Cash, and Assistant Grand Lecturer Jeff L. Nelson, and also to the non-attendance at this Session of the Grand Lodge of Brother S. N. Boyce, Chairman of the Board, arising from the serious illness of a near relative, we the undersigned members of the Board, feel that a Summer Session of the Board of Custodians and of the Lecturers would be highly promotive of the Lecture Service, and we therefore, recommend that the Grand Lodge appropriate the sum of \$250.00 to defray the expenses for such meeting.

H. M. POTEAT,
J. E. SHIPMAN,
Custodians.

The Committee on By-Laws made a report which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

BRETHREN:

Your Committee on By-Laws begs to report that numerous changes in by-laws of lodges have been approved. No proposed change was contrary to Masonic law or usage.

J. H. ANDERSON, *Committee.*

The Trustees of the Permanent Fund made the following report which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Trustees of the Permanent Fund submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1936:

INCOME ACCOUNT

Jan. 7, 1936—Interest on Deposits	\$ 1.50
Jan. 7, 1936—Interest on Bonds	1,182.50
Apr. 2, 1936—Interest on Deposits	7.43
Apr. 2, 1936—Interest on Bonds	190.00
June 15, 1936—Interest on Notes	168.45
July 6, 1936—Interest on Bonds	1,182.50
July 7, 1936—Interest on Deposits	8.41
Oct. 1, 1936—Interest on Bonds	190.00
Oct. 14, 1936—Interest on Masonic Temple Notes	3,249.33
Oct. 14, 1936—Interest on Deposits	12.50
Dec. 21, 1936—Interest on Oxford Note	875.00
Dec. 29, 1936—Interest on B. & L. Stock	78.34
Dec. 31, 1936—Interest on Deposits	7.71
Total Receipts	\$ 7,153.67

PAID

July 6, 1936—Box Rent	\$ 3.30
July 14, 1936—Lawyer's Fees	375.00
Aug. 14, 1936—J. H. Anderson, Grand Sec.	5,000.00
Dec. 28, 1936—J. H. Anderson, Grand Sec.	1,767.66
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,145.96
Dec. 31, 1936—Balance on hand	\$ 7.71

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Jan. 1, 1936—Balance on hand	\$ 301.44
June 15, 1936—Payment on Oxford Orphanage Building Note	5,426.75
Dec. 15, 1936—Payment on Oxford Orphanage Building Note	5,000.00
Total	<hr/>
	\$ 10,728.19
Aug. 12, 1936—Bought Citizens B. & L. Stock	5,000.00
Dec. 31, 1936—Cash Balance on hand	<hr/>
	\$ 5,728.19

SECURITIES HELD

4 Masonic Temple Notes \$7,500.00 each	\$ 30,000.00
1 Masonic Temple Note	24,155.43
10 Meredith College Bonds 6% \$500.00 each (Redeemed)	5,000.00
1 Oxford Orphanage Note	30,000.00
50 Shares Citizens B. & L. Stock (Salisbury guaranteed)	5,000.00
10 4½% Highway Bonds due January 1, 1940	10,000.00
Nos. 37670, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79	
20 4½% Highway Bonds due January 1, 1946	20,000.00
Nos. 39509, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. 39519, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.	
10 4½% Highway Bonds due January 1, 1947	10,000.00
Nos. 51601, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10.	
2 4¼% Highway Bonds due January 1, 1941	2,000.00
Nos. A77580, 81.	
4 4½% Institutional Building Bonds due Jan. 1, 1966 ..	4,000.00
Nos. 20201, 04, 05 20471.	
8 4¾% Educational and Charitable Bonds due Oct. 1, 1963	8,000.00
Nos. M15605, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12.	
TOTAL	<hr/>
	\$148,155.43

J. H. ANDERSON,
H. C. ALEXANDER,
R. C. DUNN,
J. LE G. EVERETT,
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS.

The Trustees of the John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Trustees of the John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1936:

Income received by Security National Bank, Custodian.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Jan. 1, 1936—Cash on hand-----\$ 209.00

RECEIPTS

Jan. 2—Dividend 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. preferred -----	\$ 70.00
Jan. 2—Dividend 65 shares Reynolds Tobacco Co. "B" com. -----	48.75
Jan. 5—Dividend 55 shares Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.	123.75
Mar. 2—Dividend 140 shares Penn R. R. Co., com.	140.00
Mar. 17—Dividend 10 shares Amer. Woolens Co., preferred -----	10.00
Apr. 2—Dividend 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., preferred -----	70.00
Apr. 2—Dividend 65 shares Reynolds Tob. Co. "B" common -----	48.75
Apr. 15—Dividend 55 shares Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.	123.75
June 13—Dividend 10 shares Amer. Woolens Co., preferred -----	10.00
July 1—Coupons \$9,800 Masonic Temple Construction Co. 4s-----	196.00
July 2—Dividend 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., preferred -----	70.00
July 7—Dividend 65 shares Reynolds Tob. Co. "B" common -----	48.75
July 15—Dividend 55 shares. Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.	123.75
Sept. 17—Dividend 10 shares Amer. Woolens Co., preferred -----	10.00
Oct. 3—Dividend 65 shares Reynolds Tob. Co. "B" common -----	48.75
Oct. 3—Dividend 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., preferred -----	70.00
Oct. 15—Dividend 55 shares Amer. Tel. and Tel. Co.	123.75
Dec. 1—Dividend 65 shares. Penn Road Corp., com.	16.25
Dec. 16—Dividend 10 shares Amer. Woolen Co., preferred -----	10.00
Dec. 18—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of N. C., interest to Jan. 1, 1937, on \$1,000 note of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.	60.00

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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Dec. 21—Dividend 140 shares Penn. R. R. Co.-----	\$ 140.00
Dec. 23—Dividends 25 shares. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. -----	25.00
Dec. 29—Dividends 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., 7% preferred-----	70.00
Dec. 31—Total Receipts -----	<u>\$1,657.25</u>
Dec. 31—Total -----	<u>\$1,866.25</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

1936

Jan. 7—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of N. C., A. F. & A. M.— Income -----	\$327.75
Apr. 10—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of N. C., A. F. & A. M.— Income -----	392.50
June 12—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of N. C., A. F. & A. M.— Income -----	123.75
July 15—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of N. C., A. F. & A. M.— Income -----	448.50
Oct. 15—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of N. C., A. F. & A. M.— Income -----	252.50
Dec. 29—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of N. C., A. F. & A. M.— Income -----	321.25
Dec. 31—Total Disbursements -----	<u>\$1,866.25</u>
Dec. 31—Balance Cash on hand-----	.00
Dec. 31—Total -----	<u>\$1,866.25</u>

SECURITIES HELD

\$9,800.00 par value The Masonic Temple Construction Co. Second Mortgage 4% bonds.
 \$1,000.00 Note of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina A. F. & A. M., dated Feb. 1, 1924.
 55 Shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., common, Certificate A137497.
 10 Shares American Woolen Co., 7% preferred, Certificate 85200.
 25 Shares Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., common, Certificate 73894.
 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., 7% preferred, Certificate P01031.

- 140 Shares The Pennsylvania R. R. Co., common, Certificate P853463, 100 shares, Certificate P853464, 40 shares.
65 Shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. "B" common, Certificate BL237742.
65 Shares The Penn. Road Corp. (Voting Trust Certificates) 523452.

J. G. HUDSON,
H. C. ALEXANDER,
J. H. ANDERSON,
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS.

The Masonic Temple Committee made the following report which was adopted:

REPORT OF MASONIC TEMPLE COMMITTEE

The Masonic Temple Committee submits the Auditor's report showing the operation of the Masonic Temple for the year ending Dec. 31, 1936.

Every available space in the building is rented.

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 31, 1936

ASSETS		
CASH: Wachovia Bank and Trust Company		\$ 6,502.76
RENTS RECEIVABLE		5,752.88
INVESTMENTS: Raleigh Building and Loan Assn.	\$ 5,167.82	
1922-State of N. C. Highway Bond 4% Bond at Cost	936.50	
3 Shares C. P. & L. Co.—6% Preferred Stock at Cost	165.00	6,269.32
FIXED ASSETS—Land and Building		175,685.75
DEFERRED CHARGES: Unamortized Balance of Cost Remodeling Corner Store—4 Year Lease	\$ 1,000.00	
Installing Drinking Fountains	576.62	1,576.62
TOTAL ASSETS		\$195,787.33
LIABILITIES		
INTEREST ON SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS		\$ 524.00
NOTES PAYABLE TO GRAND LODGE OF N. C.		54,155.43
LOAN PAYABLE TO GRAND LODGE OF N. C.		1,000.00
BONDED DEBT: Second Mortgage Bonds Outstanding		15,900.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$ 71,579.43
NET WORTH		
Capital Stock Authorized	\$ 10,000.00	
Issued and Outstanding	None	
Surplus January 1, 1936	\$118,713.07	
Profit for Year	5,494.83	
NET WORTH		124,207.90
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		\$195,787.33

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

PROFIT AND LOSS

Year ended December 31, 1936

OPERATING INCOME		
Rent of Offices—Commercial		\$ 10,723.66
Rent of Stores—Commercial		6,526.87
Rent of Offices and Lodge Room to Masonic Bodies		2,320.00
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		\$ 19,570.53
OPERATING EXPENSE		
Salaries and Wages	\$ 4,035.00	
Fuel	459.42	
Power and Light	1,755.04	
Water	372.31	
Repairs	2,119.42	
Insurance	440.24	
Premium on Bonds	37.50	
Elevator Inspection and Service	196.35	
Window Washing	150.00	
Janitor's and Building Supplies and Expense	181.48	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE		9,746.76
OPERATING PROFIT		\$ 9,823.77
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME		
Interest on N. C. State Bond	\$ 40.00	
Interest on Carolina Power and Light Co. Stock	33.75	
Interest Earned—Raleigh Building and Loan Assn.	167.82	
Recovery of Accounts Previously Charged Off	125.20	
Sale of Desk	10.00	376.77
		\$ 10,200.54
MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME		
Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds	\$ 608.00	
Interest on Notes Payable	3,309.33	
Amortization of Improvements— Corner Store 25%	500.00	
Amortization of Cost of Drinking Fountains 33 1-3%	288.38	4,705.71
NET PROFIT FOR YEAR		\$ 5,494.83

REPORT OF MASONIC LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

The Masonic Loan Fund Committee made the following report which was ordered placed on file:

It has been suggested to the Committee that its previous reports have been too involved; too many figures; too much detail; that the Grand Lodge is only interested in *RESULTS*. Probably there is truth in these criticisms, and consequently you will note that this year's report is considerably condensed. Your Committee has secured the data from the several institutions as in previous years, but it is not burdening the records with voluminous details.

In general, this Fund is being well handled. There are, of course, exceptions, but we do feel that calling the attention of the institutions to delinquencies in handling the accounts has resulted in considerable improvement. And we believe that the Fund is being administered as well as can be expected, by the majority of the Colleges.

A few of the principal items are as follows:

Twenty-seven of the thirty-one institutions have rendered written reports. Three institutions have paid no attention to letters and telegraphic requests for these reports.

One College (Davenport) has been closed for several years and no attempt has been made to collect the outstanding notes; nor can we secure any satisfactory information concerning the future intentions of this institution.

Money on hand Jan. 1, 1937, at 27 of the institutions, ready to be loaned—\$19,058.67.

Outstanding loans as of Jan. 1, 1937—\$75,650.88.

During 1936 there was collected on loans made prior to 1930, a total of 51 payments, amounting to \$1,742.92.

In 1936 there was collected on loans made after 1930, 418 payments, totalling \$15,627.82.

Four institutions made no collections whatsoever on any notes during 1936.

Your Committee has notified all institutions that they should make no new loans without adequate endorsement, and all reports received indicate that these instructions have been followed on all new loans made.

Your Committee has also insisted that pressure be brought to bear on all borrowers who could pay if they would, and several institutions have placed old notes in collectors' hands, and in some grossly delinquent cases judgments have been issued.

Your Committee is convinced that the institutions are giving more careful attention to loaning these Funds to reliable students, as well as showing more diligence in their collection.

It appears, however, that continued vigilance must be exer-

cised by the Committee and the institutions themselves in order to conserve the principal of this Fund and its continued usefulness.

By The Committee.

REPORT OF SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

The Sesqui-centennial Committee reported as follows and the report was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina reports as follows:

The resolution of Concord Lodge, No. 58, which was referred to the Committee was considered and it is recommended that this matter be left to the Grand Master with power to act and, if found expedient, to hold one session of the Grand Lodge in Tarboro in April, 1938.

Brother John A. Livingstone was appointed in place of Brother Cash on the subcommittee and the committee consisting of Brothers J. Edward Allen, A. B. Andrews and John A. Livingstone was continued.

Respectfully submitted,

J. WALLACE WINBORNE, *Chm.*,
J. EDWARD ALLEN,
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,
E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR.,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE.

GRAND HISTORIAN'S REPORT

Following is the report of the Grand Historian which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Grand Historian has devoted his activities since his appointment to the work of cooperating with the Committee on arrangements for the observance of the 150th Anniversary of the founding of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Continuing the work so well begun by the former Grand Historian, Brother E. W. Spires, your Grand Historian is endeavoring to collect authentic histories of early lodges in North Carolina. He has been assured of the cooperation of a number of the lodges in securing these histories.

It is the purpose of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee to print some of these histories in the Proceedings of the Sesqui-Centennial Communication of the Grand Lodge with the view of making this a commemorative publication for permanent preservation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE,
Grand Historian.

At this time a very interesting document was presented to the Grand Lodge by P. G. M. A. B. Andrews. It was a report of the "Quarterly Communication of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, under the Constitution of England, the Most Worshipful and Right Honourable Robert Edward Petre, Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, etc., Grand Master, held at Free Masons Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Friday, April 18, 1777.

Among the resolutions is the following:

RESOLVED, That the Persons who assemble in London and elsewhere in the Character of Masons, calling themselves ANCIENT MASONS, by virtue of an Authority from a pretended Grand Lodge in England, and at present said to be under the patronage of the Duke of Athol, are not to be countenanced or acknowledged as Masons by any regular Lodge or Mason under the Constitution of England; nor shall any regular Mason be presented at any of their Conventions, to give Sanction to their Proceedings, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Privileges of the Society; neither shall any Person initiated at these irregular Meetings be admitted into any Lodge without being re-made, and paying the usual Making Fees.

The circular is addressed to "The M of the Lodge of Free Masons, Royal White Hart, Halifax, North Carolina" and was sent to Brother Andrews by Brother J. Hugo Tatsch, from Boston, Massachusetts.

The following report was made by the Committee on Charity and adopted:

January 1, 1937.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina:

The following appeals have been received from subordinate bodies for aid to distressed worthy brother Master Masons, their widows and orphans. The name of the Lodge, member or person for which appeal was made together with the amount donated is as follows:

Jan. 6—Adoniram, No. 149, Bro. M. W. Clements-----	\$35.00
Mar. 30—Roman Eagle, 122, Danville, Va., Bro. Evans---	50.00

Apr. 29—Grand Lodge of N. Y., Mrs. D. P. Henry-----	\$ 25.00
May 14—Grand Lodge, Bro. P. C. Stott-----	100.00
June 5—Royal Hart, No. 497, Bro. W. H. B. Riggan-----	15.00
July 3—Hollis, No. 535, Bro. H. L. Johnson-----	50.00
July 16—Monroe, No. 244, through Grand Lodge of Va., Mrs. Wilson O. Metts-----	50.00
Aug. 6—Black River, No. 652, Bro. D. A. McLeod-----	75.00
Aug. 24—Grand Lodge of N. Y., Mrs. Sadie O. Tucker-----	24.20
Sept. 12—St. John's, No. 13, Mrs. Nettie M. Potter-----	100.00
Oct. 20—Grifton, No. 243, Bro. Noah Vick-----	25.00
Dec. 2—Ashler, No. 451, Bro. H. L. Beshears-----	25.00

Total Disbursements ----- \$574.20

Requests for aid were also received from Perquimans Lodge, No. 106, but no information could be secured from that Lodge on the case and the appeal is being held in abeyance. An appeal was also received from Bro. W. H. B. Riggan for an additional donation, but this was rejected.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. ALFORD,
Chairman Charity Committee.

The Committee on the Masonic and Eastern Star Home made the following report which was adopted:

Your Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home beg leave to make report as follows:

We have made visits to the Home from time to time and find that the guests are well cared for and seem to be contented and happy. We commend the Superintendent, Bro. Geo. R. Bennette, and his helpers for their effort and success in giving to the guests every care and comfort possible. They not only have the care necessary for the body but they have that loving thoughtfulness so essential to the well being for a person in declining years.

The Chairman of your Committee attended the meeting of the Board of Directors in March. We learned that the Home is very well and economically managed.

We have examined that part of the Grand Master's report which refers to the Home. We most heartily approve, and join with him in recommending as large appropriation to the Home as is possible.

Respectfully submitted,

F. EUGENE HESTER,
L. G. JORDAN,
For the Committee.

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The representative to the George Washington Mason-

ic National Memorial Association made the following report which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

I have the honor to report to you that I attended the twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, which was held on the premises of the Association on February 22, 1937.

Forty-five Grand Lodges as well as other Masonic groups were represented at the Annual Meeting. President Louis A. Watres, most graceful presiding officer and most efficient executive, presided. North Carolina was reported as being represented by Grand Master J. Giles Hudson; John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary; Alexander B. Andrews, Past Grand Master; Fred F. Bahnson, Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar; and the undersigned. If there were other representatives present from this state, they failed to sign attendance cards.

The Memorial Association has received a total of \$4,030,647 for the purpose of the organization up to February of this year. As indicated above, it is shown to have begun its work in 1910, with a vision of its objectives much smaller than the goals which it set before itself not many years later. By 1930, when the Masonic population of the United States approximated three and a quarter millions, the Memorial Association had set as its goal a quota of one dollar and seventy cents per capita from each Grand Lodge in the United States. In those days, more than three hundred thousand dollars were being spent each year in building the Memorial. Then came the Depression, and with it the drying up of donations of large sums of money for the building of the Memorial. Throughout the history of the Memorial, it has never owed a single dollar; it always carried a reserve fund which must not be enroached upon except as a buffer in temporary conditions, this fund running between thirty and fifty thousand dollars.

The Memorial to Washington the Mason is not finished. Vast spaces of its interior, other than the Auditorium and Memorial Hall, show nothing but bare concrete, brick and tile surfaces. We are fortunate in having these most conspicuous spots complete, and the auditorium is very frequently in use.

Twenty-six Grand Lodges require each candidate to pay a dollar to the Memorial, or pay it for him. As initiates increase with the return of prosperity, this fund will become annually larger.

As the Annual Convention of 1937, checks for the Memorial in the total amount of a little more than seventy thousand dollars were handed to Secretary-Treasurer J. Claude Keiper. These came from sixteen Grand Lodges, the General Grand Chapter, and the Northern Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. R. Profits from the souvenir counter amounted to \$2,750.00. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina made no donation during the year.

Apr. 29—Grand Lodge of N. Y., Mrs. D. P. Henry-----	\$ 25.00
May 14—Grand Lodge, Bro. P. C. Stott-----	100.00
June 5—Royal Hart, No. 497, Bro. W. H. B. Riggan-----	15.00
July 3—Hollis, No. 535, Bro. H. L. Johnson-----	50.00
July 16—Monroe, No. 244, through Grand Lodge of Va., Mrs. Wilson O. Metts-----	50.00
Aug. 6—Black River, No. 652, Bro. D. A. McLeod-----	75.00
Aug. 24—Grand Lodge of N. Y., Mrs. Sadie O. Tucker-----	24.20
Sept. 12—St. John's, No. 13, Mrs. Nettie M. Potter-----	100.00
Oct. 20—Grifton, No. 243, Bro. Noah Vick-----	25.00
Dec. 2—Ashler, No. 451, Bro. H. L. Beshears-----	25.00

Total Disbursements ----- \$574.20

Requests for aid were also received from Perquimans Lodge, No. 106, but no information could be secured from that Lodge on the case and the appeal is being held in abeyance. An appeal was also received from Bro. W. H. B. Riggan for an additional donation, but this was rejected.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. ALFORD,

Chairman Charity Committee.

The Committee on the Masonic and Eastern Star Home made the following report which was adopted:

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L. G. JORDAN,

For the Committee.

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It is hoped that every Grand Lodge will rekindle its enthusiasm for the project. North Carolina is ranked thirteenth from the top in per capita support. Bottom place is given to Kansas, which does not appear to have allowed the cause to be laid before the individual lodges at any time. New York has given \$345,986.00 to it. The Imperial Council of the Shrine has given \$168,000.00 to it.

J. EDWARD ALLEN, *Representative.*

Past Grand Master H. M. Poteat made a verbal and enthusiastic report about the Masonic Service Association.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge called from labor to refreshment until 7:30 this evening.

SECOND DAY—NIGHT SESSION

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7:30 o'clock in the Masonic Temple, by M. W. J. Giles Hudson, Grand Master.

The following reports were presented:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS

The Committee on Appeals made the following report which was adopted:

We, your committee on appeals, beg leave to report as follows:

We have carefully considered the appeal of Brother Parks O. Williams from sentence of suspension by Joppa Lodge, No. 530, and we find that the action of the Lodge was in accordance with the code, except that the length of time that he was suspended was named by the Master at the unanimous request of the Lodge and not by a direct vote of the Lodge.

(Decision 1059—Andrews Digest—quote).

After conviction the Lodge must fix the punishment, and cannot delegate such power to the Master. In such instance the case was remanded for re-sentence.

We, therefore, recommend that the case be referred back to Joppa Lodge for re-sentence only.

The transcript in the appeal of Brother Wilbur L. Willis from the action of Franklin Lodge, No. 109, has been carefully reviewed by your committee. We find that the complaint charged UNMASONIC CONDUCT in that Bro. Willis was the manager of an Alcoholic Beverage Commission store—under section 151 of the Code and was read to the Lodge on the 6th day of January 1936 and that the trial was held on May 11, 1936, and the judgment was expulsion.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, April 22, 1936, Regulation No. 274 was adopted as the Grand Lodge's interpretation of section 151-6—and which excluded employees of Governmental agencies engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors.

It is the opinion of your committee that the entire action of Franklin Lodge in this case, after the adoption of Regulation 274 is NULL and VOID and of NO EFFECT, it having been taken after date of the adoption of said Regulation of April 22, 1936, and

we recommend that the judgment in this case be REVERSED; that Brother Willis be declared to have been improperly expelled.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. TAYLOR, *Chm.*,

H. M. BRANDON,

T. O. KEPLEY,

R. T. ALLEN,

Z. V. SNIPES,

H. KAUFFMAN.

The Committee on Masonic Education reported as follows and the report was adopted:

The Committee on Masonic Education feels that any measure of success in education depends on continued, uninterrupted work along a definite line.

During the past year an effort has been made to stimulate the installation of the Lodge System of Education in all the lodges of the state, with sale of these booklets to interest members other than committee members.

A series of articles of educational interest has appeared throughout the year in *The Orphans' Friend*, which we heartily recommend to all Masons in the state.

We particularly wish to thank Bro. Pinnix for the hearty cooperation given to the committee.

Plans have been made to continue the work along the lines of last year with some expansion.

The committee requests that the unused balance of our appropriation made two years ago be continued, and that any profits from the sale of the booklets on the Lodge System of Education be added to this fund for the continuation of our work. The committee asks that no new appropriation be made.

Committee on Masonic Education,

ROY F. EBBS, *Chairman*.

The Oxford Orphanage Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, your Committee on Oxford Orphanage, beg leave to make our report as follows:

We have read the Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of Oxford Orphanage, and we commend the Directors, the Superintendent and heads of the various departments for the splendid progress made during the past year.

We cannot help but urge the brethren to read and increase the circulation of *The Orphans' Friend* and *Masonic Journal*. The value of this periodical, under the able leadership and editorship of Brother Frank Pinnix, and the real good that it is doing among the Craft in our Grand Jurisdiction, cannot be estimated.

We recommend that the Grand Lodge be most liberal in its appropriation for the needs of Oxford Orphanage.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

W. L. McIVER,

L. L. THOMAS,

A. W. KINCAID,

For the Committee.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

The Board of Custodians made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

The Board of Custodians submits the following report:

The annual meeting of the Board and Grand Lecturers was held in the Masonic Temple in Raleigh, North Carolina, April 19, 20, and 21, 1937, at which the following were present: M. W. J. Giles Hudson, Grand Master; H. M. Poteat and J. E. Shipman, members of the Board; and Brethren P. C. Stott, J. W. Patton, J. F. Marquette, and W. D. Wilder, Assistant Grand Lecturers.

Expressions of deep regret of the passing of Grand Lecturer Leon Cash, and Assistant Grand Lecturer Jeff L. Nelson, was voiced by each of us. We lost much by being deprived of their wise counsel and able leadership.

We also deeply deplore the absence of our beloved Chairman, Brother S. N. Boyce, who was unable to attend because of the serious illness of a near relative.

While we were thus greatly handicapped, nevertheless the ritualistic work was rehearsed and exemplified in the three degrees; the exemplification in the third degree having been given by Greenville Lodge, No. 284, in a most efficient and impressive manner.

The Board is highly appreciative of the fine cooperative spirit manifested by the Grand Lecturers and is glad to recommend them to the incoming Grand Master for reappointment.

It is our sincere conviction that our Assistant Grand Lecturers are making an invaluable contribution to Masonry in this State and that its future welfare very largely depends upon a proper and adequate support of our Lecture System.

Owing to the changes now made necessary in the personnel of the Board and of the Lecturers, we deem it highly important that a summer meeting of the Custodians and Lecturers be held this year for the purpose of a full and complete review and exemplification of the ritualistic work and we, therefore, recommend an appropriation of \$250.00 therefor.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. POTEAT, *Chairman pro tem.*

J. E. SHIPMAN, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations made the following report, which was adopted:

Upon investigation of the records presented by Statesville Lodge, No. 487, also from the Grand Secretary's office, that the present lodge and some of its members are descended from the original Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 27, and its charter members.

During the time between the original chartering of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 27, and the present date we find that with the exception of about twenty-five years, divided into four periods, they have been active in Masonic work. We, therefore recommend that their petition be granted and that Statesville Lodge, No. 487, be known as Statesville Lodge, No. 27.

GUY H. MORRIS, *Chm.*,
W. T. RUSSELL,
D. E. BULLUCK,
R. T. DANIEL.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, that the word "year" in Regulation 268, page 64 of the 1924 Code, be interpreted as meaning calendar year, thereby permitting subordinate lodges to obtain lecture service at any time during every second calendar year, even though twenty-four months may not have elapsed since the previous lecture period of the lodge.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the District Deputy Grand Masters' Association on April 21, 1937.

D. S. JOHNSON, D. E. BULLUCK,
MURRAY C. ALEXANDER, *Committee*.

LODGE SERVICE COMMISSION

The Lodge Service Commission was continued and directed to formulate a definite plan of action with each delinquent lodge and report at the Annual Communication in 1938.

The Grand Master announced the hour of election had arrived and appointed the following tellers:

W. T. Russell W. L. McIver R. T. Daniel G. H. Morris

The election resulted as follows:

WATSON N. SHERROD	Grand Master
HARRY T. PATERSON	Deputy Grand Master
J. EDWARD ALLEN	Senior Grand Warden
THOS. J. HARKINS	Junior Grand Warden
HERBERT C. ALEXANDER	Grand Treasurer
J. H. ANDERSON	Grand Secretary

R. C. Dunn was elected a Director of the Oxford Orphanage for a term of five years.

Brothers W. C. Wicker and W. R. Smith were elected Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home for a term of five years.

J. H. Anderson was elected a Director of the N. C. Masonic Foundation for a term of five years.

J. Edward Allen was elected a representative to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

J. Edward Allen was elected a representative to the Masonic Service Association.

The Finance Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE TO THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH
CAROLINA SESSION OF 1937

For the first time in nine consecutive years your committee have to report that they have underestimated the receipts of the Grand Lodge.

We find from the report of the Grand Secretary that his office has received the following amounts, which he has turned over to the Grand Treasurer, and in a parallel column we place the estimate made by our committee at the Grand Lodge of 1936.

These statistics are as follows:

	Receipts	
	Actual	Estimated
1. Dues Prior Years-----	\$16,572.12	
2. Dues Current Year-----	59,361.96	\$68,260.00
3. Initiations \$1.00 -----	517.00	585.00
4. Charity Fees \$10.00-----	5,180.00	5,860.00
5. Drewry Fund -----	1,866.25	1,500.00
6. Permanent Fund -----	6,767.66	6,000.00
7. Fines -----	47.50	40.00
8. Sale of Educational Books-----	99.75	585.00
9. Sale of Claudy Books-----	531.30	
10. Interest on Moore Legacy-----	60.00	
11. Interest on arrears of dues-----	116.69	
12. Miscellaneous -----	56.00	500.00
13. Dimits -----	207.00	
14. Dues paid in advance-----	416.00	
15. Dividends from closed banks-----	4,207.89	
	<hr/> \$96,007.76	<hr/> \$83,330.00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT

Dr.

1936—

Jan. 1—Balance on hand	\$ 3,261.70
Received from Grand Secretary	96,007.76
January 22	\$10,000.00
February 4	5,000.00
February 17	5,000.00
February 26	5,000.00
March 2	5,000.00
March 25	10,000.00
March 30	5,000.00
April 2	15,000.00
April 28	5,000.00
June 3	5,000.00
June 17	5,000.00
September 15	5,000.00
October 19	7,500.00
December 24	5,000.00
December 31	3,507.76

\$99,269.46

Interest on Bank Balances (Industrial Loan
and Investment Bank, Charlotte) ----- 230.37

GRAND TOTAL ----- \$99,499.83

Cr.

Warrants drawn by the Grand Secretary, as itemized in his report	\$88,585.75
Balance Dec. 31, 1936	\$10,914.08

DUES OWING AND UNPAID

Jan. 1, 1937, there was due the Grand Lodge, as shown by the audit (page 2) \$17,910.27 for the following years:

Year ending December 31, 1932	\$ 643.88
Year ending December 31, 1933	2,484.50
Year ending December 31, 1934	4,921.69
Year ending December 31, 1935	9,860.20

\$17,910.27

This is an improvement on December 31, 1935, over the preceding year, when there was due the sum of \$24,813.10.

UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS

As shown by the books of the Grand Lodge there is now due and outstanding by the Grand Lodge the following appropriations which will have to be met.

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

103

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Total
Oxford Orphanage						
Maintenance -----	\$----	\$14,500	\$----	\$---	\$---	\$14,500
Interest on Building						
Fund Debt -----	----	2,175	2,175	---	---	4,350
Curtail on Building						
Fund Debt -----	----	3,500	3,500	---	---	7,000
Masonic & Eastern Star						
Home Maintenance --	----	9,000	----	---	---	9,000
Drewry Memorial						
Fund Note -----	1,000	-----	-----	---	---	1,000
Masonic Temple						
Rent -----	----	1,050	1,050	---	---	2,100
Sesqui-Centennial -----	----	250	250	250	250	1,000
	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$30,475</u>	<u>\$6,975</u>	<u>\$250</u>	<u>\$250</u>	<u>\$38,950</u>

This amount of \$38,950.00 should be taken care of and will have to be reckoned with in the making up of the budget.

With regard to the \$38,950.00 of unpaid appropriations of prior Grand Lodges, we do not set forth these in the budget but leave to the Grand Master, in his discretion, to direct the Grand Secretary how any extra monies, over the estimated budget should be applied for maintenance in reducing these obligations of the Grand Lodge.

While the Grand Lodge owes large outstanding amounts like this, it is necessary that appropriations be not increased, and especially the money in excess of the estimated income should not be appropriated.

AUDIT

Under the order of the Grand Lodge, all audits are made by the Auditor, and during 1936 there was paid \$625.00 for this service, which was as follows:

Grand Lodge -----	\$137.50
Oxford Orphanage -----	300.00
Masonic & Eastern Star Home-----	150.00
Masonic Temple Construction Co.-----	37.50
	<u>\$625.00</u>

As a matter of auditing is something for which each institution or agency ought to pay its pro rata part, we recommend that the Grand Lodge order the reimbursement of the above from the Oxford Orphanage, the Masonic and Eastern Star Home and the Masonic Temple Construction Company.

LODGE SERVICE COMMISSION

We congratulate the Grand Lodge upon the showing made in the Grand Master's address upon the amount of \$19,317.70 having been collected from 106 out of 136 delinquent lodges. This is a wonderful showing. A great part is due to the persistent, active and in-

telligent work of the Lodge Service Commission, which has been ordered continued for this year.

In order to take care of the expenses of that Commission, both the unpaid expenses of last year and for the coming year, we have raised this item in the budget to \$1,000.00.

GRAND LODGE CHARITIES

The passage of the Social Security Act, both by National and State governments, presents a question that will ultimately have to be faced by the Masons of North Carolina, namely: "How far shall the existing Masonic charities of North Carolina be enlarged or curtailed?"

How far will the National or State government go in caring for aged people and dependent children? The Masons of North Carolina want to do their share, yet they want to share like other people in whatever work the National or State government undertakes.

Any enlarged building program for the purpose of adding to the capacity of the institutions or for increasing the number served means an increased maintenance which has to be met out of per capita tax revenue.

The committee recognizes fully the need for repairs and replacements to renew whatever existing work is carried on, which replacements and renewals are absolutely necessary.

We, therefore, recommend that any or all authorizations for erecting buildings, or enlarging existing facilities, to take care of additional capacity, be withdrawn.

Further, that any institution or agency receiving an appropriation from the Grand Lodge shall get the consent in writing of the Grand Master before proceeding with any contracting for any building or other property looking to enlargement of institutions, agency or charity.

B. F. MOORE LEGACY

Included in the receipts of the Grand Secretary is \$60.00 interest on a note of the Masonic Temple Construction Company, for which he shows a corresponding disbursement to the Oxford Orphanage for this sum.

This was a legacy of a \$1,000 United States Bond left by the late B. F. Moore in the late 70's to the Grand Lodge of Masons to be held in trust for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum (then unincorporated) and after the maturity of the Bond it was invested in notes and mortgages and then in the note of the Masonic Temple Construction Company about thirty years ago.

We recommend that the Grand Secretary turn over the custody

of this note to the Oxford Orphanage, as agent for the Grand Lodge, to receive this interest and administer for it this trust.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

We make the appropriation for \$45,000.00 for maintenance, as recommended by the Grand Master and approved by the Committee on Oxford Orphanage. Also, bring forward the \$1,500.00 interest on the building debt and \$3,500.00 payment towards its reduction.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

We make the appropriation for \$11,000.00 as requested in their report and approved by the Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home, which has been adopted by the Grand Lodge.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

As authorized by the Grand Lodge, the membership in the Masonic Relief Association aggregating the sum of \$100.00 has been placed in the budget.

SPECIAL MEETING

SUMMER OF 1937, BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

This is a special appropriation of \$250.00, based only for a summer meeting to be held in the summer of 1937 due to the exceptional circumstances set out in the report of the Board of Custodians.

The providing of a meeting, under these circumstances, in the opinion of your Committee, is for the Grand Master to handle, in his discretion, and if held, to be paid for out of the contingent fund in the budget.

We, therefore, make no other provision for this matter.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES' EXPENSES

As recommended by the Grand Master, and approved by the Grand Lodge, providing that the District Deputies' expenses shall be paid, we have raised this item in the budget to \$1,000.00.

INTEREST OF DELINQUENT DUES

The Grand Master recommends that the charging of interest on delinquent dues to the Grand Lodge be discontinued, but the amount already paid by the lodges be not repaid but apply on further payments to the Grand Lodge.

From the audit of the Grand Lodge, we learn that the total amount of interest received during the year 1936 from delinquent lodges was \$116.69. This is not a large sum which would break a local lodge or impair the Grand Lodge appropriation to the institutions.

It is the judgment of your Committee that further study should

be given to this question and we, therefore, recommend that the same be referred to the Lodge Service Commission to report to the Grand Lodge of 1938.

LODGES APPLYING FOR REFUNDS

There were two applications from lodges for refunds of interest paid or charged, namely:

Luke McGlaughan, No. 504-----	\$ 8.25
Corinthian Lodge, No. 230-----	32.76

There was also the application of the Bakersville Lodge, No. 357, asking for the reduction of their dues arrearages of \$177.83 due to their membership having dwindled to what it was four years ago, at the beginning of the depression.

Also, there was the application of Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397 asking that it be given credit of one-half of their per capita tax for 1923 of \$463.50, because their charter had been suspended by Grand Master H. M. Poteat, for cause and then restored.

As these four involve matters of policy, which under the Grand Lodge order is being handled by the Lodge Service Commission, and to which the Grand Master's recommendations in regard to interest has been referred, we recommend that these four appeals be referred to the Lodge Service Commission, and they are within its jurisdiction.

BUDGET

In preparing the budget we recognized that the appropriation in heading (A) Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education, (B) Salaries and (C) Masonic Dues, are expected to be for the full amount, while the appropriations (D) Sundry Expenses (E) Out of State Expense of Representatives, (F) Office Expense, Grand Secretary's Office, (G) Estimated Annual Expense and Summer Expense and (I) Miscellaneous, are authorized to spend so much thereof as may be needed, and no more.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master authorize and direct when the several appropriations shall be paid by the warrant of the Grand Secretary and, furthermore, that the Grand Master have authority when he deems it advisable for the best interest of the Grand Lodge, to suspend the allotment made to any committee, activity or agency.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master, when he deems it for the good of the Grand Lodge, be authorized, upon written application being made to him, to give written authorization for this budget to be exceeded, or for any department or agency or office incur any out of the ordinary expenses not herein provided for.

Furthermore, whenever the Grand Lodge finances will permit, we recommend the Grand Lodge authorize the anticipation of any outstanding notes or obligations by payment before maturity.

ESTIMATED INCOME 1937

1.	27,088 Masons @ \$2.50-----	\$67,720.00
2.	Dues from prior years-----	
3.	632 Initiates @ \$1.00-----	632.00
4.	632 Initiates (charity fee) @ \$10.00-----	6,320.00
5.	Drewry Fund interest-----	1,500.00
6.	Permanent Fund interest-----	7,986.00
7.	Fines-----	45.00
8.	632 Educational Books @ \$1.00-----	632.00
9.	Miscellaneous-----	500.00

Including:

- A. Interest on Arrears
- B. Dimits
- C. Dues Paid In Advance
- D. All Other Receipts

TOTAL ----- \$85,335.00

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

1937 BUDGET

A. OXFORD ORPHANAGE, MASONIC HOME AND CHARITY:

1.	Oxford Orphanage -----	\$50,000.00
	Maintenance -----	\$45,000.00
	Interest on Bldg. Debt--	1,500.00
	Payment on Debt-----	3,500.00
2.	Masonic and Eastern	
	Star Home -----	11,000.00
3.	Charity -----	1,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$62,000.00

B. SALARIES:

1.	Grand Secretary -----	\$ 3,600.00
2.	Grand Treasurer -----	100.00
3.	Grand Tiler -----	100.00
4.	Foreign Correspondent -----	300.00
5.	Clerical Help (Grand Secretary)---	1,800.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 5,900.00

C. MASONIC DUES:

1.	Masonic Service Association-----	\$ 800.00
2.	Grand Master's Conference-----	25.00
3.	Grand Secretary's Guild-----	10.00
4.	Masonic Relief Association-----	100.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 935.00

D. SUNDRY EXPENSE:

1. Grand Master's Expense-----	\$ 1,000.00	
2. Grand Secretary's Travel Expense--	500.00	
3. Grand Lecturers -----	4,000.00	
4. Auditing -----	700.00	
5. Grand Historian -----	100.00	
6. Bonds -----	125.00	
7. Printing Proceedings -----	1,650.00	
8. Sesqui-Centennial -----	250.00	
9. Masonic Education -----	200.00	
10. Lodge Service Commission-----	1,000.00	
		<u>\$ 9,525.00</u>

E. EXPENSES REPRESENTATIVE OUTSIDE OF STATE:

1. Grand Master's Conference—		
Grand Master -----	\$ 50.00	
2. Grand Master's Conference—		
Grand Secretary -----	50.00	
3. Visit other Grand Lodges—		
Grand Master -----	75.00	
4. Visit other Grand Lodges—		
Grand Secretary -----	75.00	
5. George Washington Memorial-----	50.00	
6. Masonic Service Association-----	30.00	
		<u>\$ 330.00</u>

F. EXPENSE GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE:

1. Rent -----	\$ 1,050.00	
2. Office Expenses -----	600.00	
		<u>\$ 1,650.00</u>

G. ANNUAL COMMUNICATION EXPENSE:

1. Expenses Grand Officers-----	\$ 300.00	
2. Expenses Past Grand Officers-----	200.00	
3. Expenses District Deputy Grand		
Masters -----	500.00	
4. Expenses Custodians and Lecturers--	150.00	
5. Expenses Others -----	50.00	
6. Per Diem Credentials Committee---	30.00	
7. Reporting -----	50.00	
8. Past Grand Master's Jewel-----	100.00	
9. Past Grand Master's Apron-----	50.00	
		<u>\$ 1,430.00</u>

H. DISTRICT DEPUTY:

1. Visiting Lodges -----	\$ 1,000.00	
		<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>

I. MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Contingent -----	\$ 1,000.00	
2. Grand Master's Expense, additional--	2,115.96	
		<u>\$ 3,115.96</u>

A. OXFORD ORPHANAGE, MASONIC HOME AND CHARITY:---	\$62,000.00
B. SALARIES: -----	5,900.00
C. MASONIC DUES: -----	935.00
D. SUNDRY EXPENSE: -----	9,525.00
E. EXPENSES REPRESENTATIVE OUTSIDE OF STATE:-----	330.00
F. EXPENSE GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE:-----	1,650.00
G. ANNUAL COMMUNICATION EXPENSE:-----	1,430.00
H. SUMMER EXPENSE: -----	1,000.00
I. MISCELLANEOUS: -----	3,115.96

\$85,885.96

Estimated Receipts ----- 85,335.00

Excess Appropriations over Receipts-----\$ 550.96

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,
 PETER T. WILSON,
 ROY F. EBBS,
 E. R. FORD,
 JULIUS C. HOBBS,

Finance Committee.

The Jurisprudence Committee made the following report, which was adopted.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence respectfully submits the following report:

DECISIONS

1. We recommend that the Grand Lodge approve all of the decisions of the Grand Master as reported by him.

ORDERS AND DISPENSATIONS

2. We approve all of the orders and dispensations as reported by the Grand Master, and recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the same.

LODGE CHANGING MEETING PLACE

3. It appearing that Reg. 141 (page 59) of the Code has been fully complied with in changing the meeting place of South Fork Lodge, No. 462, from McAdenville, N. C., to Cramerton, N. C., and that the Grand Master reports he has consented thereto, we recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the same.

BONDING LODGE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

4. Your committee has carefully considered the Grand Master's recommendation with reference to the bonding of Secretaries

D. SUNDRY EXPENSE:

1. Grand Master's Expense-----	\$ 1,000.00	
2. Grand Secretary's Travel Expense--	500.00	
3. Grand Lecturers -----	4,000.00	
4. Auditing -----	700.00	
5. Grand Historian -----	100.00	
6. Bonds -----	125.00	
7. Printing Proceedings -----	1,650.00	
8. Sesqui-Centennial -----	250.00	
9. Masonic Education -----	200.00	
10. Lodge Service Commission-----	1,000.00	
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E. EXPENSES REPRESENTATIVE OUTSIDE OF STATE:

1. Grand Master's Conference—		
Grand Master -----	\$ 50.00	
2. Grand Master's Conference—		
Grand Secretary -----	50.00	
3. Visit other Grand Lodges—		
Grand Master -----	75.00	
4. Visit other Grand Lodges—		
Grand Secretary -----	75.00	
5. George Washington Memorial-----	50.00	
6. Masonic Service Association-----	30.00	
		<u>\$ 330.00</u>

F. EXPENSE GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE:

1. Rent -----	\$ 1,050.00	
2. Office Expenses -----	600.00	
		<u>\$ 1,650.00</u>

G. ANNUAL COMMUNICATION EXPENSE:

1. Expenses Grand Officers-----	\$ 300.00	
2. Expenses Past Grand Officers-----	200.00	
3. Expenses District Deputy Grand		
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7. Reporting -----	50.00	
8. Past Grand Master's Jewel-----	100.00	
9. Past Grand Master's Apron-----	50.00	
		<u>\$ 1,430.00</u>

H. DISTRICT DEPUTY:

1. Visiting Lodges -----	\$ 1,000.00	
		<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>

I. MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Contingent -----	\$ 1,000.00	
2. Grand Master's Expense, additional	2,115.96	
		<u>\$ 3,115.96</u>

A. OXFORD ORPHANAGE, MASONIC HOME AND CHARITY:---	\$62,000.00
B. SALARIES: -----	5,900.00
C. MASONIC DUES: -----	935.00
D. SUNDRY EXPENSE: -----	9,525.00
E. EXPENSES REPRESENTATIVE OUTSIDE OF STATE:-----	330.00
F. EXPENSE GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE:-----	1,650.00
G. ANNUAL COMMUNICATION EXPENSE:-----	1,430.00
H. SUMMER EXPENSE: -----	1,000.00
I. MISCELLANEOUS: -----	3,115.96

\$85,885.96

Estimated Receipts ----- 85,335.00

Excess Appropriations over Receipts-----\$ 550.96

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,
 PETER T. WILSON,
 ROY F. EBBS,
 E. R. FORD,
 JULIUS C. HOBBS,

Finance Committee.

The Jurisprudence Committee made the following report, which was adopted.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence respectfully submits the following report:

DECISIONS

1. We recommend that the Grand Lodge approve all of the decisions of the Grand Master as reported by him.

ORDERS AND DISPENSATIONS

2. We approve all of the orders and dispensations as reported by the Grand Master, and recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the same.

LODGE CHANGING MEETING PLACE

3. It appearing that Reg. 141 (page 59) of the Code has been fully complied with in changing the meeting place of South Fork Lodge, No. 462, from McAdenville, N. C., to Cramerton, N. C., and that the Grand Master reports he has consented thereto, we recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the same.

BONDING LODGE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

4. Your committee has carefully considered the Grand Master's recommendation with reference to the bonding of Secretaries

and Treasurers of subordinate lodges. While we recognize the merit of this recommendation, we believe that it would be impracticable at this time for the Grand Lodge to enact legislation making it mandatory that these officers be bonded. We recommend that lodges be urged to place their fiscal officers under bond, and that the incoming Grand Master investigate the matter further and make suitable recommendations at the Annual Communication in 1938.

AUDIT REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LODGES

5. We approve the recommendation of the Grand Master relating to this subject, and we propose and recommend the adoption of the following Regulation:

Reg. 275. Each subordinate lodge shall be required to audit the books and records of the Secretary and Treasurer at the end of each calendar year, and the Secretary shall forward with the annual returns to the Grand Secretary a certified copy of such audit, together with a financial statement on such form as may be required by the Grand Secretary—showing the assets and liabilities of the lodge.

(Annotate to Sec. 99, page 54, of the Code).

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

6. As recommended by the Grand Master in his address your committee has given careful consideration to the subject of Life Membership in our subordinate lodges. After hearing the brethren who came before us to present their views and to give us the benefit of their investigation and experience on this important subject, your committee unanimously recommends that the Grand Lodge adopt the following as a regulation governing Life Memberships in our lodges:

Reg. 276. *Life Membership.* No lodge shall hereafter create a Life Member merely for continuous membership in Masonry for any number of years. A lodge may make a member a Life Member for meritorious service to Masonry, but the lodge shall not be exempt from the payment of dues and assessments to the Grand Lodge on Life Members. A proposal for Life Membership shall be in writing, recommended by at least three members of the Lodge and read at a stated communication; it need not be referred to a committee and it shall not be ballotted on within twenty-eight days after such proposal has been presented and read to the lodge. Election to Life Membership shall be by a secret and unanimous ballot at a stated communication.

(Annotate to Sec. 100, page 55, of the Code).

LOTTERIES AND GAMING DEVICES

7. Your committee heartily approves the action of the Grand Master on this subject, as his address will disclose, and we congratulate him on the excellent manner in which he handled the problem then before him. No further legislation is needed at this time, as the subject is fully covered by Reg. 101, page 51, of the Code.

LODGE SERVICE COMMISSION

8. We recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the recommendation of the Grand Master that the Lodge Service Commission be continued for another year, and we further recommend that all of the provisions of the report of the Jurisprudence Committee, under the heading "LODGE SERVICE COMMISSION" recorded at page 122 of the proceedings for 1936 as item No. 13 of that report, be re-enacted and be continued in full force and effect until the Annual Communication for 1938.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

9. Your committee recommends that the resolution presented at the first session of this Annual Communication concerning honorary membership be not adopted but that the following Regulation be adopted instead:

Reg. 277. *Honorary Membership.* Definition—Honorary membership in a lodge depends entirely on continuous active membership in some other Lodge. It confers no powers, rights or privileges in the Lodge wherein it is conferred like those of active or full membership. It imposes no duties; is not liable to dues or assessments either to the Lodge or to the Grand Lodge; confers no right to vote or hold office in the Lodge and is neither Dual nor Plural membership.

Restrictions: A member of a subordinate Lodge in North Carolina may not accept honorary membership in any Grand Jurisdiction which permits such membership therein to have or exercise greater powers, duties or privileges than those described in this Regulation, or which imposes duties or financial obligations on such membership.

A member of a subordinate Lodge of another Grand Jurisdiction which does not permit honorary membership therein may not acquire honorary membership in this Grand Jurisdiction.

How Acquired: Any Lodge at a stated communication, and by unanimous secret ballot as provided in Sec. 125 and Sec. 126, upon a written proposal signed by at least three members of the Lodge and received at a previous stated communication not less than twenty-eight days before such ballot, may confer honorary membership upon any Past Master who, at that time shall be a member

in good standing of a duly recognized Lodge. Such proposal shall be subject to the provisions of Sec. 120, but no reference to a committee of investigation shall be necessary.

Any number of Lodges may confer honorary membership on the same individual.

How Terminated: An honorary member of a Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction who, by any means, ceases to be continuously an active member of some Lodge, ipso facto loses his honorary membership in all Lodges in North Carolina, which is not restored by a restoration of his active membership.

An honorary membership may be terminated, for good cause, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present and voting by written ballot, at a stated communication, notice of such proposed action having been given in open Lodge at a stated communication not less than twenty-eight days before such vote, and at least ten days written notice by mail of such intended action having been given to such honorary member.

Termination of an honorary membership in any Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, for any cause, automatically terminates honorary membership held by that individual in all other Lodges in North Carolina.

Reports: Each subordinate Lodge shall make such reports concerning honorary membership as may be required by the Grand Secretary.

Dues and Per Capita Tax: Honorary membership in Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction shall not be liable for per capita tax, dues or assessments, to either the subordinate Lodges or to the Grand Lodge.

(Annotate to Sec. 94, page 52, of the Code.)

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES RECOGNIZED

10. We recommend the adoption of the following resolution to carry out the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:

“Resolved, That the following Masonic Bodies be recognized as sovereign and independent and regular Grand Lodges, and that fraternal relations be established with each, with exchange of Grand Representatives:

1. The Grand Lodge of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.
2. The Grand Lodge of the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico.
3. The Grand Lodge of the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.
4. The Grand Lodge of the State of Chiapas, Mexico.

CHARTERS ARRESTED

11. Your committee recommends that the Grand Lodge approve the action of the Grand Master in arresting the charters

of Ivy Lodge, No. 406, and Oak Grove Lodge, No. 557, as shown in the report of the Grand Secretary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE NOT APPROVED

12. (a) The following amendments to Sec. 101 of the Code was duly submitted to the 1936 Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge (Proceedings 1936, at page 102 and 122). The same having remained in the hands of the Jurisprudence Committee as provided in Chapter XXX of the Code, your committee after careful consideration, recommends that it be not adopted:

“Amend Grand Lodge Constitution. Chapter XII, Section No. 101. Insert therein at proper places following permission: “...or by ordinary first class mail with postoffice receipt form No. 3817 as proof of mailing in each case...”

(B) The amendment to Chapter II of the Code as submitted to the 1936 Annual Communication (see 1936 proceedings pages 79 and 122 et seq), has been carefully considered by your committee.

Note: At this point in the reading of the report of the Jurisprudence Committee upon the motion of M. W. Herbert C. Alexander, P. G. M., duly adopted, the proposed amendment to Chapter II of the Code was withdrawn from further consideration by the Jurisprudence Committee and committed to the Code Commission; therefore no further report was made by the Jurisprudence Committee as to this amendment—CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, *Chairman*, Jurisprudence Committee.)

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, P. G. M.,
Acting Chairman.

J. WALLACE WINBORNE, P. G. M.
EDGAR W. TIMBERLAKE, P. G. M.
FRANCIS D. WINSTON, P. G. M.
LUTHER T. HARTSELL, JR.
THOMAS J. HARKINS, S. G. D.
JAMES E. SHIPMAN, G. Marshal
JAMES W. PAYNE, G. Steward
HERBERT M. FOY, D. D. G. M.
JOHN S. MCEACHERN, D. D. G. M.
WATSON N. SHERROD, D. G. M.
HARRY T. PATERSON, S. G. W.
J. EDWARD ALLEN, J. G. W.

The Governor of North Carolina, Brother Clyde R. Hoey, entered and was escorted to the East where he briefly addressed the Grand Lodge.

The Masonic Temple Committee (as shown in the list of Committees) was announced and approved.

The Grand Master-elect announced his appointments and the following officers were installed:

Grand Master, WATSON N. SHERROD-----Enfield
Deputy Grand Master, HARRY T. PATERSON--Wilmington
Senior Grand Warden, J. EDWARD ALLEN-----Warrenton
Junior Grand Warden, THOMAS J. HARKINS----Asheville
Grand Treasurer, HERBERT C. ALEXANDER-----Charlotte
Grand Secretary, JOHN H. ANDERSON-----Raleigh
Grand Lecturer, Z. V. SNIPES-----Dunn
Senior Grand Deacon, CHARLES P. ELDRIDGE-----Raleigh
Junior Grand Deacon, JAMES E. SHIPMAN--Hendersonville
Grand Marshal, JAMES W. PAYNE-----Salisbury
Grand Steward, JULIUS C. HOBBS-----Wilmington
Grand Steward, CLYDE H. JARRETT-----Andrews
Grand Tiler, W. D. TERRY-----Raleigh

The following appointments were made:

Grand Chaplain, HENRY B. ANDERSON-----Durham
Grand Auditor, K. W. PARHAM-----Raleigh
Grand Orator, BEN W. PARHAM-----Oxford
Foreign Correspondent, J. EDWARD ALLEN---Warrenton
Board of General Purposes, R. C. DUNN-----Enfield
Board of Custodians, J. E. SHIPMAN-----Hendersonville

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

P. C. Stott J. W. Patton J. F. Marquette W. D. Wilder

A Past Master's jewel was presented to the retiring Grand Master J. Giles Hudson, by P. G. M. Edgar W. Timberlake.

A Grand Master's apron was presented to Grand Master Sherrod by P. G. M. J. Wallace Winborne.

The appointment of W. R. Smith as Assistant Grand Secretary was made by the Grand Secretary.

There being no further business the minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge closed in ample form.

The benediction was pronounced by the Governor.



Robert M. Hunt
Grand Master.

ATTEST:

John H. Anderson
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

Winston-Salem, N. C., February 23, 1937.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge of N. C. was held in the lodge room at Winston-Salem on February 23, 1937, at 2:30 o'clock.

There were present:

M. W. P. T. WILSON, P. G. M. (167)	as	Grand Master
R. W. C. K. PROCTOR (40)	as	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. J. F. MARQUETTE (487)	as	Senior Grand Warden
R. W. D. W. HOLCOMB (167)	as	Junior Grand Warden
R. W. H. C. ALEXANDER (31)		Grand Treasurer
R. W. W. R. SMITH (500)		Assistant Grand Secretary
W. W. A. NEWELL (576)		Grand Chaplain
W. S. N. BOYCE (369)	as	Grand Lecturer
W. R. D. PARNELL (167)	as	Senior Grand Deacon
W. A. E. McELVEEN (289)	as	Junior Grand Deacon
W. S. E. MADRY (167)	as	Grand Marshal
W. J. W. PAYNE (543)		Grand Steward
W. H. M. BRANDON (289)	as	Grand Steward
W. W. D. TERRY (218)		Grand Tiler

and 70 other Brothers.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form and the Grand Master announced the special communication was called for the purpose of attending the funeral of Past Grand Master Leon Cash.

The usual Masonic ceremony was held in the lodge room after which the Marshal formed the procession and the Grand Lodge proceeded to the Centenary Methodist Church where the church services were held.

The Grand Lodge then escorted the body of our deceased Brother to Salem Cemetery where it was interred with the Ancient Ritualistic Honors of the Craft.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the Lodge Room.

The following were appointed a Committee to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at the next communication of the Grand Lodge: Rev. and W. Bro. W. A. Newell, M. W. P. T. Wilson, W. S. N. Boyce.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge closed in ample form.

P. T. WILSON, as *Grand Master*.

ATTEST: W. R. SMITH, *Asst. Grand Secretary*.

Statistics

GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1937

	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Gr. Warden	Junior Gr. Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1787	Samuel Johnston	Richard Caswell	Richard Ellis	Michael Payne	Abner Neale	James Glasgow
1788	Richard Caswell	Michael Payne	James Glasgow	Silas White Annett	Stephen Cabarrus	William J. Dawson
1789	Samuel Johnston	James Glasgow	Silas White Annett	Lunsford Long	Stephen Cabarrus	William J. Dawson
1790	Samuel Johnston	James Glasgow	Stephen Cabarrus	Isaac Gulon	Frederick Hargett	Mathias Handy
1791	Samuel Johnston	James Glasgow	Stephen Cabarrus	Lunsford Long	Frederick Hargett	Mathias Handy
1792	Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	Lunsford Long	John Macon	Frederick Hargett	James Ellis
1793	Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Macon	John Lewis Taylor	Frederick Hargett	Richard W. Freear
1794	Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Lewis Taylor	John Ingles	John Macon	Robert Williams
1795	Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Lewis Taylor	Henry Hill	Richard W. Freear	Robert Williams
1796	Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Lewis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	Richard W. Freear	Robert Williams
1797	Wm. Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Lewis Taylor	David Caldwell	Henry Potter	Robert Williams
1798	William Polk	John Haywood	Montfort Stokes	Waigstall Avery	Henry Potter	Robert Williams
1799	William Polk	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Winslow	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1800	William Polk	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	William Duff	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1801	William Polk	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	Nathaniel Alexander	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1802	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Hall	Robert Cochran	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1803	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Hall	William Duff	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1804	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Hall	William Duff	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1805	John Hall	Montfort Stokes	Robert Cochran	William Duff	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1806	John Hall	Montfort Stokes	Robert Cochran	William Duff	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1807	John Hall	Montfort Stokes	Benjamin Smith	Andrew Caldwell	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1808	Benjamin Smith	Robert Williams	Geo. Lee Davidson	Calvin Jones	William Boylan	Thomas L. Williams
1809	Benjamin Smith	Robert Williams	Montfort Stokes	Geo. Lee Davidson	William Boylan	Thomas L. Williams
1810	Benjamin Smith	Robert Williams	Calvin Jones	Geo. Lee Davidson	William Boylan	Thomas L. Williams
1811	Robert Williams	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	Calvin Jones	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1812	Robert Williams	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1813	Robert Williams	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1814	Robert Williams	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1815	John Louis Taylor	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1816	John Louis Taylor	Kemp Plummer	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1817	Calvin Jones	John Winslow	James Iredell	Simmons J. Baker	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1818	Calvin Jones	John Winslow	Louis Dicken Wilson	Leonard Henderson	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1819	Calvin Jones	James Iredell	Louis Dicken Wilson	John C. Ehringhaus	William Boylan	Bazaleel Gillett
1820	John Adams Cameron	Frederick Nash	Louis Dicken Wilson	Joseph H. Bryan	William Boylan	Benjamin A. Barham
1821	John Adams Cameron	James Iredell	Joseph H. Bryan	Richard D. Spaight	William Boylan	Benjamin A. Barham
1822	James Strudwick Smith	Francis Lister Hawks	Thomas Clancy	Bazaleel Gillett	William Boylan	Alexander J. Lawrence
1823	Robert Strange	Francis Lister Hawks	Thomas A. Paspeur	Bazaleel Gillett	William Boylan	Alexander J. Lawrence
1824	Robert Strange	Francis Lister Hawks	George E. Spruill	Louis Dicken Wilson	Benjamin A. Barham	Alexander J. Lawrence
1825	Hutchins Gordon Burton	Francis Lister Hawks	George E. Spruill	Jesse Speight	Benjamin A. Barham	Alexander J. Lawrence
1826	Hutchins Gordon Burton	Francis Lister Hawks	George E. Spruill	Samuel F. Patterson	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman
1827	Louis Dicken Wilson	John E. Lewis	James Grant	Samuel F. Patterson	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman
1828	Louis Dicken Wilson	John Owen	James Grant	Samuel F. Patterson	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman
1829	Louis Dicken Wilson	John Owen	James Grant	Samuel F. Patterson	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman
1830	Richard Dobbs Spaight	Samuel F. Patterson	George Blair	John Hill Wheeler	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman

1831	Richard Dobbs Spaight.....	Samuel F. Patterson.....	Rufus Haywood.....	Daniel Coleman.....	Dirk Lindeman.....	Charles D. Lehman.....
1832	Simmons Jones Baker.....	William Davidson.....	Gray Little.....	John G. Marshall.....	Dirk Lindeman.....	Thomas J. Lemay.....
1833	Samuel F. Patterson.....	David W. Stone.....	Daniel Coleman.....	Edmund E. Freeman.....	Dirk Lindeman.....	John J. Christophers.....
1834	Lewis H. Patterson.....	David W. Stone.....	Daniel Coleman.....	John G. Marshall.....	Green W. Ligon.....	John J. Christophers.....
1835	Lewis H. Patterson.....	David W. Stone.....	Henry Blount.....	James MacIn.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1836	Lewis H. Patterson.....	David W. Stone.....	Henry Blount.....	James MacIn.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1837	David W. Stone.....	Thomas L. B. Gregory.....	William W. Cherry.....	William B. Dunn.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1838	David W. Stone.....	Kenneth Rayner.....	William W. Cherry.....	Duncan G. McKee.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1839	David W. Stone.....	William B. Dunn.....	John G. Marshall.....	Daniel S. Crenshaw.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William A. Harrison.....
1840	Simmons Jones Baker.....	William B. Dunn.....	Thomas E. Pender.....	Kader Biggs.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William A. Harrison.....
1841	Daniel S. Crenshaw.....	Jonathan H. Jacobs.....	Thomas E. Pender.....	Davis Young.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William A. Harrison.....
1842	John Hill Wheeler.....	David Lowry Swain.....	Phineas W. Fanning.....	William P. Taylor.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William A. Harrison.....
1843	John Hill Wheeler.....	David W. Stone.....	Thomas S. Clark.....	Arthur S. Mootring.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1844	Phineas W. Fanning.....	Thomas Loring.....	Wiley W. Johnson.....	Talcott Burr.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1845	Phineas W. Fanning.....	William Gott.....	John H. Drake.....	Peter Adams.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1846	Phineas W. Fanning.....	Clement H. Jordan.....	Talcott Burr.....	William H. Mead.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1847	William F. Collins.....	Clement H. Jordan.....	William G. Hill.....	Job Hiatt.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1848	William F. Collins.....	Clement H. Jordan.....	Luke Blackmer.....	James E. Allen.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1849	Alfonzo T. Jenkins.....	Clement H. Jordan.....	Luke Blackmer.....	James E. Allen.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1850	Alfonzo T. Jenkins.....	Cyrus P. Mendenhall.....	Peter Adams.....	William P. Taylor.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1851	Alfonzo T. Jenkins.....	Cyrus P. Mendenhall.....	William K. Blake.....	James H. Moore.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1852	Alfonzo T. Jenkins.....	William P. Taylor.....	William K. Blake.....	Joseph Green.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1853	Clement H. Jordan.....	William P. Taylor.....	James T. Alexander.....	F. M. Cox.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1854	Clement H. Jordan.....	William P. Taylor.....	James T. Alexander.....	F. M. Cox.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1855	Pleasant A. Holt.....	Alfred Martin.....	Henry C. Lucas.....	Daniel Coleman.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1856	Pleasant A. Holt.....	Lewis S. Williams.....	Henry C. Lucas.....	Eli F. Watson.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1857	Alfred Martin.....	Lewis S. Williams.....	James E. Allen.....	Charles C. Clark.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1858	Alfred Martin.....	Eli W. Ward.....	James E. Allen.....	Rufus K. Speed.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1859	Lewis S. Williams.....	Eli W. Ward.....	Daniel Coleman.....	Rufus K. Speed.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1860	Lewis S. Williams.....	Eli W. Ward.....	John McCormick.....	Rufus K. Speed.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1861	William G. Hill.....	Eli Watson.....	John McCormick.....	Robert W. Best.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1862	Eli F. Watson.....	Edwin Godwin Reade.....	John McCormick.....	Robert W. Best.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1863	Eli F. Watson.....	Eugene Grissom.....	Robert W. Best.....	David H. Stephenson.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1864	John McCormick.....	John M. Hapoldt.....	Robert W. Best.....	John Nichols.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1865	Edwin Godwin Reade.....	Robert W. Best.....	William Lander.....	John Nichols.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1866	Edwin Godwin Reade.....	Robert W. Best.....	William Lander.....	Thomas M. Gardner.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	William T. Bain.....
1867	Robert W. Best.....	James G. Ramsey.....	Robert B. Vance.....	Samuel H. Rountree.....	Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1868	Robert B. Vance.....	Ellis Malone.....	Joseph B. Batchelor.....	Samuel H. Rountree.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1869	Robert B. Vance.....	Ellis Malone.....	Joseph B. Batchelor.....	Samuel H. Rountree.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1870	Charles C. Clark.....	Joseph B. Batchelor.....	John Nichols.....	Clinton A. Cilley.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1871	Charles C. Clark.....	Thomas M. Gardner.....	John Nichols.....	Clinton A. Cilley.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1872	John Nichols.....	Thomas M. Gardner.....	Clinton A. Cilley.....	Robert W. Hardie.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1873	John Nichols.....	Thomas M. Gardner.....	Clinton A. Cilley.....	Robert W. Hardie.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1874	George W. Blount.....	Clinton A. Cilley.....	Horace B. Munson.....	Robert V. Blackstock.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1875	George W. Blount.....	Eugene Grissom.....	Horace B. Munson.....	James C. L. Gudger.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1876	Horace H. Munson.....	Clinton A. Cilley.....	Robert W. Hardie.....	James C. L. Gudger.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1877	Horace H. Munson.....	Thomas S. Kenan.....	Robert W. Hardie.....	Henry F. Grainger.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1878	William R. Cox.....	James C. L. Gudger.....	Chas. W. Alexander.....	Henry F. Grainger.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1879	William R. Cox.....	James C. L. Gudger.....	Chas. W. Alexander.....	Charles H. Robinson.....	William E. Anderson.....	Donald W. Bain.....
1880	Henry F. Grainger.....	James W. Reid.....	Robert Bingham.....			

1925	Leon Cash.....	John E. Cameron.....	J. H. Anderson.....	R. C. Dunn.....	R. C. Dunn.....	Benjamin R. Lacy...	William W. Willson
1926	John E. Cameron.....	J. H. Anderson.....	R. C. Dunn.....	J. J. Phoenix.....	J. J. Phoenix.....	Benjamin R. Lacy...	William W. Willson
1927	John H. Anderson.....	R. C. Dunn.....	R. C. Dunn.....	A. J. Harris.....	A. J. Harris.....	Benjamin R. Lacy...	William W. Willson
1928	R. C. Dunn.....	John J. Phoenix.....	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	B. S. Royster, Jr....	B. S. Royster, Jr....	Benjamin R. Lacy...	William W. Willson
1929	John J. Phoenix.....	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	B. S. Royster, Jr....	B. S. Royster, Jr....	Benjamin R. Lacy...	John H. Anderson
1930	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	J. W. Winborne.....	H. C. Alexander.....	P. T. Wilson.....	P. T. Wilson.....	John J. Phoenix.....	John H. Anderson
1931	J. W. Timberlake, Jr.	H. C. Alexander.....	H. C. Alexander.....	P. T. Wilson.....	P. T. Wilson.....	John J. Phoenix.....	John H. Anderson
1932	H. C. Alexander.....	P. T. Wilson.....	P. T. Wilson.....	Roy F. Ebbs.....	Roy F. Ebbs.....	John J. Phoenix.....	John H. Anderson
1933	P. T. Wilson.....	Roy F. Ebbs.....	Roy F. Ebbs.....	C. B. Newcomb.....	C. B. Newcomb.....	John J. Phoenix.....	John H. Anderson
1934	Roy F. Ebbs.....	C. B. Newcomb.....	C. B. Newcomb.....	J. G. Hudson.....	J. G. Hudson.....	H. C. Alexander.....	John H. Anderson
1935	Chas. B. Newcomb.....	J. G. Hudson.....	J. G. Hudson.....	Watson N. Sherrod..	Watson N. Sherrod..	H. C. Alexander.....	John H. Anderson
1936	J. G. Hudson.....	Watson N. Sherrod..	Harry T. Paterson....	Harry T. Paterson....	J. Edward Allen.....	H. C. Alexander.....	John H. Anderson
1937	Watson N. Sherrod.....	Harry T. Paterson....	J. Edward Allen.....	Thos. J. Harkins.....	Thos. J. Harkins.....	H. C. Alexander.....	John H. Anderson

GRAND LODGES—MONTHS OF MEETINGS, ADDRESSES GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

GRAND LODGE	MONTH	GRAND MASTER and ADDRESS	GRAND SECRETARY and ADDRESS
Alabama.....	December.....	Coke S. Wright..... Birmingham	Guy T. Smith..... Montgomery
Arizona.....	March.....	Barnett E. Marks..... Phoenix	Harry A. Drachman..... Tucson
Arkansas.....	November.....	Eugene R. Bly..... Fort Smith	W. A. Thomas..... Little Rock
California.....	October.....	Rollie W. Miller..... Los Angeles	John Wicher..... San Francisco
Colorado.....	September.....	William R. Arthur..... Boulder	Charles A. Patton..... Denver
Connecticut.....	February.....	Anders Jacobson..... Stafford Springs	Winthrop Buck..... Hartford
Delaware.....	October.....	Harry W. Lowe..... Wilmington	Jno. F. Robinson..... Washington
Dist. of Columbia.....	December.....	Paul B. Cromelin..... Washington, D. C.	J. Claude Keiper..... Washington
Florida.....	April.....	Robert McMillan..... Clarkesville	J. S. B. Moyer..... Jacksonville
Georgia.....	October.....	Wm. H. Thompson..... Burley	Frank F. Baker..... Macon
Idaho.....	September.....	Hal C. McLeod..... Springfield	Curtis F. Pike..... Boise
Illinois.....	October.....	Thos. J. Wilson..... Corydon	R. C. Davenport..... Harrisburg
Indiana.....	May.....	Tom B. Throckmorton..... Des Moines	Wm. H. Swintz..... Indianapolis
Iowa.....	June.....	Charles B. Erskine..... Climarron	Chas. C. Hunt..... Cedar Rapids
Kansas.....	February.....	Innes B. Ross..... Carlisle	Einer F. Strain..... Topeka
Kentucky.....	October.....	Archie T. Higgins..... Portland	Al. E. Orton..... Louisville
Louisiana.....	February.....	Henry R. Gillis..... Portland	D. Peter Laquens, Jr..... New Orleans
Maine.....	May.....	Harry B. Wright..... Preston	Converse E. Leach..... Portland
Maryland.....	November.....	Claude L. Allen..... Melrose	Frederick W. Hamilton..... Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	December.....	Nell E. Reid..... Mt. Clemens	F. Homer Newton..... Boston
Michigan.....	May.....	Frank W. Matson..... St. Paul	John H. Anderson..... Grand Rapids
Minnesota.....	January.....	Percy M. Lee..... Forest	Edward L. Faucette..... St. Paul
Mississippi.....	February.....	George W. Walker..... Cape Girardeau	Arthur Mather..... Meridian
Missouri.....	September.....	John Kain..... Helena	Luther T. Hauburg..... St. Louis
Montana.....	August.....	Chancellor A. Phillips..... Helena	Lewis E. Smith..... Omaha
Nebraska.....	June.....	T. T. Fairchild..... Cambridge	Robert H. Parker..... Reno
Nevada.....	June.....	Halsey C. Edgerton..... Tuscarora	J. Melvin Dresser..... Concord
New Hampshire.....	May.....	Harry E. Hutchinson..... Hanover	Isaac Cherry..... Trenton
New Jersey.....	April.....	Raymond E. A. Drolet..... Princeton	Alpheus A. Keen..... Albuquerque
New Mexico.....	March.....	Jacob C. Klink..... Farmington	Chas. H. Johnson..... New York
New York.....	May.....	Watson N. Sherrod..... Enfield	J. H. Anderson..... Raleigh
North Carolina.....	April.....	Wm. H. Hutchinson..... Wakeston	Walter L. Stockwell..... Fargo
North Dakota.....	June.....	J. Philip Perry..... Jefferson	Harry S. Johnson..... Cincinnati
Ohio.....	October.....	Dave H. Wilson..... Muskogee	Claude A. Sturgeon..... Guthrie
Oklahoma.....	February.....	R. Frank Peters..... Hillsboro	D. Rufus Cheney..... Portland
Oregon.....	June.....	Harold N. Rust..... Philadelphia	John A. Perry..... Philadelphia
Pennsylvania.....	December.....	Albert Knight..... Providence	Harold L. McAulan..... Philadelphia
Rhode Island.....	May.....	Walter F. Going..... Columbia	O. Frank Hart..... Columbia
South Carolina.....	March.....	Samuel G. Mortimer..... Beale Fourche	W. D. Swain..... Sioux Falls
South Dakota.....	June.....	Neale M. Rutland..... Nashville	Thos. Earl Doss..... Nashville
Tennessee.....	January.....	Galloway Calhoun..... Tyler	W. B. Pearson..... Waco
Texas.....	December.....	Joseph G. Titley..... Ogden	S. H. Goodwin..... Salt Lake City
Utah.....	January.....		

Vermont.....	June.....	William J. Ballou.....	Chester.....	Archie S. Hartman.....	Burlington.....
Virginia.....	February.....	C. Vernon Eddy.....	Winchester.....	Jas. M. Clift.....	Richmond.....
Washington.....	June.....	Ralph E. Tiege.....	Cheney.....	Horace W. Tyler.....	Tacoma.....
West Virginia.....	October.....	Simon P. Richmond.....	Charleston.....	Geo. S. Laidley.....	Charleston.....
Wisconsin.....	June.....	Karl Braasch.....	Sheboygan.....	Wm. F. Weiler.....	Milwaukee.....
Wyoming.....	August.....	Henry G. Watson.....	Cheyenne.....	Jos. M. Lowndes.....	Casper.....

GRAND SECRETARIES FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

Alberta	J. W. H. Kemmis	Calgary
Alpino, Switzerland	Arnold Wirth	Basle
British Columbia	Dr. W. A. DeWolf Smith	New Westminster
Brazil, Amazonas e Acre	Dr. Elvira Dantas Cavalcanti	Manaos
Brazil, Bahia	Clemente Silva	Bahia
Brazil, Minas Geras	Alv. Cavalcanti de Oliveira	Belo Horizonte
Brazil, Para	Dr. Abel Nunes de Figueiredo	Para
Brazil, Parahyba	Jose Calisto Nobrega	Parahyba
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	Daniel Correa Trindale	Rio de Janeiro
Brazil, San Paulo	E. P. Lima	San Paulo
Bulgaria	Stoyan Koledaroff	Sofia
Canada	Dr. W. M. Logan	Hamilton, Ontario
Chili	Rudolfo Castro Oliveira	Santiago
Colombia, Bogota	Carlos Saul Hernandez	Bogota
Colombia, Barranquilla	Jose M. Barros	Barranquilla
Colombia, Cartagena	Andrews J. Valverde R.	Cartegena
Czecho Slovakia	Dr. J. Kose	Prague
Costa Rica	Geo. F. A. Bowden	San Jose
Cuba	Gonzalo Garcia Pedroso	Havana
Cuscatlan of Salvador	Dr. Manuel Vidal	San Salvador
Ecuador	Dr. Clodoveo Alcivar Z.	Guayaquil
England	Sir P. Colville Smith	London
Finland	Arvo Aalto	Helsingfors
G. O. of Greece	Prof. Alex Photiades	Athens
G. O. of Netherlands	A. F. L. Fauble	Hague
G. O. of Turkey	Dr. Muhittin Celal	Beyoglu-Istanbul
G. L. Les. Zu den Drei Ringen	Ernst Klatcher	Prague
Honduras	Constantino S. Ramos	Tegucigalpa
Ireland	H. C. Shellard	Dublin
Jugo Slavia	Anton Schokortaz	Belgrade
Manitoba	J. H. G. Russell	Winnipeg
Mexico, Ben. Juarez of Coahuila	Enrique Machado	Coahuila
Mexico, Del Pacifico	Alonzo Castanedo	Guaymas
Mexico, La Orien. Penin. Yucatan	Narciso Fernandez B.	Meridia
Mexico, El Potasi of San Luis	Juan S. Juarez	San Louis, Potasi
Mexico, Valle de	Jose Prieto	Mexico City
Mexico, York G. L.	Fred T. Berger	Mexico City
National of Denmark	Alex. Troedsson	Copenhagen
National of Egypt	Abd El Meguid Youncs	Cairo
National of France	W. J. Coombes	Paris
Nicaragua	Antonio Ortega B.	Managua
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	St. John
New South Wales	David Cunningham	Sydney
New Zealand	H. A. Lamb	Wellington
Norway	Eivend Lowig Hansen	Oslo
Norway, G. L. Norse. Polarstjernen	Byarne Rossvol	Trondhjem
Nova Scotia	James C. Jones	Halifax
Panama	Tomas Paredes	Panama
Paraguay	Alphonzo Sa	Asuncion
Peru	Pedro F. Rodo	Lima
Philippine Islands	Teodoro M. Kalaw	Manila
Poland	Hipolit Gliwic	Warsaw
Porto Rico	Rodolfo R. Pabon	San Juan
Prince Edward Island	Charles M. Williams	Charlottetown
Quebec	W. W. Williamson	Montreal
Queensland	Leslie P. Marks	Brisbane
Republic of Guatemala	Pedro Donis O.	Guatemala City
Roumania	Emile I. Papiniv	Bucharest
Saskatchewan	W. B. Tate	Regina
Scotland	Thos. G. Winning	Edinburgh
South Australia		
Spain	Miguel G. Alburich	Barcelona
Sweden	Ynge G. Wisen	Stockholm
Tasmania	Walter H. Strutt	Hobart
Uruguay	Julio V. Iturbide	Montevideo
Venezuela	Carlos V. Espinoza	Chacon
Victoria	William Stewart	Melbourne
Vienna, Austria	Vladimir Misar	Vienna
Western Australia	A. E. Jensen	Perth

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHERS		GRAND LODGE		OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR NO. CAR.	
Address				Address	
Shelton H. Hendrix.....	Mobile	ALABAMA.....		D. E. Bulluck.....	Rocky Mount
F. T. Patterson.....	Safford	ARIZONA.....		Frank C. Abernethy.....	Gastonia
San Hamilton.....	N. Little Rock	ARKANSAS.....		J. S. McEachern.....	Wilmington
Mark B. Gill.....	Fort Morean	COLORADO.....		W. N. Sherrod.....	Enfield
N. Warren Brown.....	New Haven	CONNECTICUT.....		S. N. Boyce.....	Gastonia
Wm. L. Crossman.....	Wilmington	DELAWARE.....		A. B. Goetze.....	Raleigh
Arthur C. Shaw.....	Washington	DIST. OF COLUMBIA.....		E. W. Timberlake, Jr.....	Wate Forest
Jesse C. Combs.....	Apoka	FLORIDA.....		W. L. McIver.....	Sanford
Thos. A. Jeffries.....	Atlanta	GEORGIA.....		F. K. Fleagle.....	Durham
F. G. Mock.....	Nampa	IDAHO.....		H. W. Pickett.....	Durham
Robt. C. Fletcher.....	La Grange	ILLINOIS.....		P. T. Wilson.....	Winston-Salem
Denton M. Hutton.....	Michigan City	INDIANA.....		A. W. Harris.....	Greenville
Nelson Long.....	Hoxie	KANSAS.....		Z. V. Sipes.....	Dunn
Arthur W. Riggs.....	Ovington	KENTUCKY.....		C. S. Chamberlain.....	Kingston
C. Marion Hutton.....	Minden	LOUISIANA.....		J. W. Winborne.....	Marion
Geo. W. Haskell.....	Houlton	MAINE.....		F. F. Harding.....	Raleigh
Alfred A. Hunter.....	Baltimore	MARYLAND.....		Harry W. Walker.....	Norlina
E. L. Davis.....	Chicopee Falls	MASSACHUSETTS.....		L. T. Hartsell, Jr.....	Concord
F. Homer Newton.....	Pontiac	MICHIGAN.....		H. T. Paterson.....	Wilmington
Alex. Fiddes.....	Jackson	MINNESOTA.....		F. D. Winston.....	Windsor
Thos. B. P.gram.....	Rapley	MISSISSIPPI.....		E. M. Brandon.....	Winston-Salem
Geo. W. Walker.....	Cape Girardeau	MISSOURI.....		E. L. Soniers.....	Reidsville
John R. Lloyd.....	Great Falls	MONTANA.....		C. H. Pugh.....	Gastonia
Walter H. Hopewell.....	Tekamah	NEBRASKA.....		H. B. Leavitt.....	Asheville
Geo. Hussman.....	Gardenville	NEVADA.....		J. E. Shipman.....	Hendersonville
Edward H. Adams.....	Portsmouth	NEW HAMPSHIRE.....		C. A. Graham.....	Ramseur
Phillip F. Bozong.....	Jersey City	NEW JERSEY.....		J. H. Anderson.....	Raleigh
Harold G. Campbell.....	Jamaica	NEW YORK.....		R. C. Dunn.....	Enfield
Jas. McDonald.....	Grafton	NORTH DAKOTA.....		K. W. Farham.....	Winston-Salem
Anson E. Pickler.....	Kramlin	OHIO.....		Leon Cash.....	Raleigh
Gustavus A. Gurnerson.....	Forest Grove	OKLAHOMA.....		J. F. Marquette.....	Winston-Salem
Jos. R. Jeffrey.....	Newport	OREGON.....		L. J. Bounds.....	Statesville
J. H. Bryerly.....	Camden	RHODE ISLAND.....		J. W. Patton.....	Kannapolis
R. F. Goodale.....	Kadoka	SOUTH CAROLINA.....		D. A. Morris.....	Elon College
J. E. Brocklesby.....	Nashville	SOUTH DAKOTA.....		J. W. Hyton.....	Durham
Chas. Barnham.....	Coleman	TENNESSEE.....		Herbert C. Alexander.....	Winston-Salem
W. Marcus Weathered.....	Price	TEXAS.....		E. W. Spires.....	Charlotte
L. A. McGee.....	Middleburg	UTAH.....		W. J. Bundy.....	Edenton
Archie S. Harriman.....	Stevensville	VERMONT.....		C. T. McClenaghan.....	Greenville
Wm. F. Bagby.....	Seattle	VIRGINIA.....		Thos. J. Harkins.....	Raleigh
Thos. M. Askren.....	Clarksburg	WASHINGTON.....		J. LeG. Everett.....	Asheville
O. Lloyd Haught.....	LaCrosse	WEST VIRGINIA.....		F. M. Plinnix.....	Salisbury
Jas. F. Lennor.....		WISCONSIN.....		R. K. Stewart.....	Oxford

California, Iowa, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and Wyoming do not exchange Representatives

REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHERS		Grand Lodge		OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR N. C.	
Address				Address	
W. F. Paffer	Lacombe	ALBERTA		G. Ward	Biltmore
Wm. C. Achard	Zurich	ALPINA, SWITZERLAND		H. M. Foy	Mt. Airy
S. J. Willis	Victoria	BRITISH COLUMBIA		J. P. Ashby	Winston-Salem
Dr. Pedro Telmo Barba	Manaos	AMAZONAS E ACRE, BRAZIL		Leon Godown	Concord
Dr. Ernesto de saB. Camara	Bahia	BAHIA, BRAZIL		W. C. Manning	Williamston
Dr. Hermano Lott, Jr.	Belo Horizonte	MINAS GERAES, BRAZIL		C. H. Jarrett	Andrews
Joaõ da Cinha Lima	Parahyba	PARA, BRAZIL		B. T. Hill	Wadesboro
Julius Balthazar	Rio de Janeiro	PARAHYBA, BRAZIL		Dr. Verne S. Caviness	Raleigh
Jos. Whyte	San Paulo	S. PAULO, BRAZIL			
Kroun N. Moutafoff	Sofia	BULGARIA		J. W. Lee	Lawndale
John A. McRae	Kingston	CANADA		W. B. Hodge	Charlotte
		CHILI		H. M. Potest	Wake Forest
		COLOMBIA, BOGOTA		L. L. Thomas	Jonesboro
		COLOMBIA, BARRANQUILLA		D. K. Medford	Clyde
		COLOMBIA, CARTAGENA		H. A. Grady	Clinton
		CZECHO-SLOVAKIA		W. L. Hogan	Charlotte
Jan Kozak	Prague	COSTA RICA		J. Howard Brown	Tarboro
A. Rudolph Sasso	San Jose	CUBA		E. P. Martin	Washington
Geraldo L. Betancourt-Mirando	Havana	CUSCATLAN OF SALVADOR		H. E. Thompson	Stantonsburg
Dr. Francis E. Morans	Salvador	DENMARK		J. Ray Shute, II	Monroe
H. E. Iversen	Copenhagen	ECUADOR		W. J. Roach	Lowell
Dr. Antonio J. Ampuero	Guayaquil	ENGLAND			
Charles R. I. Nicholl	Milwards	FINLAND		Alex. B. Andrews	Raleigh
Valno Sola	Helsingfors	G. O. OF GREECE		H. G. Etheridge	Asheville
A. Von Tongeren	Amsterdam	G. O. NETHERLANDS		J. C. Hobbs	Wilmington
Dr. Halit Tekin	Constantinople	G. O. TURKEY		Dr. L. P. Martin	Mocksville
Dr. Rosenbach	Prague	[G. L. LESSING ZU- DEN DREI RINGEN]		Roy F. Ebbs	Asheville
H. Jose Walter	Tegucigalpa	HONDURAS		Ross E. Shumaker	Raleigh
J. B. McCutcheon	Belfast	IRELAND		Dr. R. T. Allen	Lumberton
Drajan Milicevic	Belgrade	JUGO SLAVIA		Robt. D. Shore	Winston-Salem
Fred L. Newman	Portage-la-Prairie	MANITOBA		J. E. English	Morehead City
		MEXICO		Rev. Jos. L. Peacock	Tarboro
		G. L. Benito Jaurez of Coahuila			
		Del Pacifico			
Raul Sobrino Campus	Merida	La Orden, Peninsular, Yucatan		P. E. G. Renninger	Winston-Salem

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES—Continued

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHERS		OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR N. C.	
Address		Address	
Enrique P. Loya	Mexico City	Chas. M. Walker	Hillsboro
Juck J. Zahler	Mexico City	Dr. C. P. Eldridge	Raleigh
Youssef Ibrahim Marzouk	Cairo	M. Saliba	Wilson
Ed Hersch	Paris	J. G. Beaman	Marion
Federico J. Lacayo	Managua		
Archibald Bauer	St. John		
F. C. Wade	Christchurch	J. W. Nichols	North Wilkesboro
Halvard A. Gjoenaess	Oslo	C. C. Bryan	Burgaw
Wm. Koch	Trondhjem	R. L. Pope	Thomasville
F. E. Rice	Digby	Henry L. Taylor	Wilmington
David Colman Dassa	Cristobal, C. Z.	J. Bailey Owen	Henderson
		J. Edward Allen	Warrenton
Julio G. Gostia Duru	Lima		
Wm. Wiley Larkin	Manila	R. T. Daniel	Weldon
Tytus Filipowicz	Warsaw	P. G. Renningar	Winston-Salem
Jose Gonzalez Glinorio	San Juan	C. M. Gueth	High Point
Lemuel Winchester	Charlottetown	A. S. Chesson	Wilson
J. D. McFadyen	Stanstead	Jeff L. Nelson	Morganton
Vilhelm Larsen	Brisbane	J. W. Payne	Salisbury
Edmundo Osborn	Guatemala	J. G. Hudson	Salisbury
J. Coleman	Bucharest	Frank I. Watson	Raleigh
A. M. Bell	Adanac	H. A. Newell	Henderson
Fredk. W. F. Clark		Wm. R. Smith	Raleigh
Charles Tregear		C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
		Geo. H. Wilkinson	Selma
Carl Frdk Cassel	Stockholm	Eric Norden	Wilmington
John W. Clinch	Hobart	W. H. White	Sanford
Santiago Tavella	Montivedio	Murray C. Alexander	Charlotte
		R. K. McNeely	Mooreville
Geo. J. A. Cole	Bairnsdale	H. Kaufman	Raleigh
Dr. Fredk. Otto Hentz	Vienna		
David R. Cargill	Mount Lawley	John J. Phoenix	Greensboro

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH NAMES OF SECRETARIES AND MASTERS, AND THEIR POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES, THE MASONIC DISTRICT IN WHICH LODGES ARE SITUATED BEING INDICATED BY NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
1 St. John's (10)-----	Wilmington-----	Henry L. Taylor, Wilmington P. O. Box 653-----	F. D. Fick, Wilmington 2015 Pender Ave-----
2 Royal White Hart (4)-----	Halifax-----	A. L. Hux, Halifax-----	J. A. Dickens, Halifax
3 St. John's (7)-----	New Bern-----	A. L. Hibbard, Box 1185, New Bern-----	C. B. Johnson, New Bern
4 St. John's (6)-----	Kinston-----	R. G. Wooten, Kinston-----	Ely J. Perry, Kinston
5 Charity (2)-----	Windsor-----	S. E. Phelps, Windsor-----	O. W. Hale, Windsor
7 Unanimity (2)-----	Edenton-----	J. Edwin Buf flap, Edenton-----	W. M. Wilkins, Edenton
8 Phoenix (14)-----	Fayetteville-----	W. L. Williams, Fayetteville P. O. Box 541-----	Francis C. Franklin, Fayetteville
10 Johnston-Caswell (19)-----	Warrenton-----	L. O. Robertson, Warrenton-----	R. S. Jones, Warrenton
11 Caswell Brotherhood (22)-----	Yanceyville-----	Holland McSwain, Yanceyville-----	O. A. Powell, Yanceyville
13 St. John's (9)-----	Kenansville-----	Dr. Guy V. Gooding, Kenansville-----	G. K. Aldridge, Magnolia, R. F. D.
17 American George (4)-----	Murfreesboro-----	E. N. Evans, Murfreesboro-----	Geo. T. Underwood, Murfreesboro
19 Eagle (21)-----	Hillsboro-----	Sam W. Hughes, Hillsboro-----	G. A. Brown, Hillsboro
31 Phalanx (27)-----	Charlotte-----	F. Wm. E. Gullingford, Charlotte 407 E. Trade St-----	W. M. Lineberger, Charlotte
32 Stokes (25)-----	Concord-----	H. G. Gibson, Concord-----	Geo. A. Batte, Jr., Concord
39 Davie (2)-----	Lewiston-----	G. Bazemore, Lewiston-----	T. S. Cobb, Woodville
40 Hiram (15)-----	Raleigh-----	A. B. Goetze, Raleigh 1300 Fillmore St-----	Ross E. Shumaker, Raleigh State College
45 Liberty (33)-----	Wilkesboro-----	T. E. Story, Wilkesboro-----	R. S. Miller, Wilkesboro
53 Hall (1)-----	Indiantown-----	D. B. Harrison, Riddle-----	Russel E. Snowden, Snowden
56 King Solomon (4)-----	Jackson-----	Harvey D. Hart, Jackson-----	Rev. Richard Lloyd, Jackson
58 Concord (18)-----	Tarboro-----	Dr. J. P. Keech, Tarboro-----	Dr. J. H. Brown Tarboro
59 Perseverance (3)-----	Plymouth-----	D. A. Hurley, Plymouth-----	L. T. Rose, Plymouth
64 Kilwinning (26)-----	Wadesboro-----	C. A. Bland, Wadesboro-----	B. T. Hill, Wadesboro
75 Widow's Son (1)-----	Camden-----	R. L. Bray, Belcross-----	S. B. Seymour, Camden
76 Greensboro (23)-----	Greensboro-----	W. S. Mitchell, Greensboro-----	Earley W. Bridges, Greensboro
81 Zion (8)-----	Trenton-----	H. M. Mallard, Trenton-----	Rom W. Mallard, Trenton
83 Lafayette (8)-----	Jacksonville-----	R. C. Warlick, Jacksonville-----	J. F. Starling, Jacksonville
84 Fellowship (14)-----	Smithfield-----	H. L. Johnson, Smithfield-----	Norman C. Shepherd, Smithfield
85 Morning Star (18)-----	Nashville-----	J. Herman Baker, Nashville-----	D. W. Perry, Nashville
90 Skewarkee (2)-----	Williamston-----	Murphy L. Barnes, Williamston-----	J. C. Manning, Williamston
91 Western Star (44)-----	Rutherfordton-----	Vernon Proctor, Spindale-----	R. C. Fack, Union Mills
92 Joseph Warren (17)-----	Stantonsburg-----	Douglas B. Darden, Stantonsburg-----	Britton Harrell, Stantonsburg
95 Jerusalem (6)-----	Hookerton-----	B. F. Scarboro, Hookerton-----	M. C. Lassiter, Snow Hill

97	Neuse (15)	Millbrook	E. T. Beddingsfield, Rt. 1, Raleigh	French W. Bordeaux, Millbrook
98	Hiram (9)	Clinton	Wm. G. King, Clinton	B. A. Sutton, Turkey
99	Fulton (25)	Salisbury	J. F. Link, Box 588, Salisbury	Curtis W. Still, Salisbury
102	Columbus (13)	Pittsboro	J. Shirley Waters, Pittsboro	Care Duke Power Co.
104	Orr (3)	Washington	Millard F. McKeel, Jr., Washington	W. F. Bland, Pittsboro
106	Perquimans (1)	Hertford	T. E. Raper, Hertford	John A. Mayo, Washington
109	Franklin (7)	Beaufort	J. R. Jinnett, Beaufort	A. L. Skinner, Hertford
112	Wayne (6)	Goldsboro	N. D. Gwatney, Box 113, Goldsboro	J. C. Rice, Beaufort
113	Person (20)	Roxboro	O. Z. Gentry, Roxboro	L. H. Gilliken, Goldsboro
114	St. Albans (11)	Lumberton	R. T. Allen, Lumberton	D. R. Taylor, Roxboro
115	Holly Springs (15)	Holly Springs	R. C. Stephens, Holly Springs	D. T. Lambeth, Jr., Lumberton
117	Mount Lebanon (17)	Wilson	Sidney G. Newborn, Wilson	M. B. Stephens, Holly Springs
118	Mount Hermon (39)	Asheville	H. G. Etheridge, Asheville	G. D. Dicks, Wilson
			Masonic Temple	Chas. C. Ricker, Asheville
122	Oxford (20)	Oxford	J. D. Kearney, Oxford	G. B. Summers, Oxford
123	Franklin (19)	Franklin	J. R. Frye, Franklin	W. H. Jenkins, Franklin
125	Mill Creek (9)	Newton Grove	Jos. C. Warren, Newton Grove	N. C. Lee, Newton Grove, Rt. 2
126	Gatesville (1)	Gatesville	P. L. Hoffer, Gatesville	G. D. Gating, Gates
127	Blackmer (24)	Mt. Gilead	C. T. Haywood, Mt. Gilead	J. A. Ausley, Mt. Gilead
128	Hanks (24)	Franklinville	C. H. Julian, Franklinville	W. L. Grimsley, Franklinville
129	Dan River (22)	Madison	J. E. Dempster, Mayodan	J. O. Busick, Madison
132	Radiance (6)	Snow Hill	Milton M. Brown, Snow Hill	A. B. Alderman, Snow Hill
134	Mocksville (30)	Mocksville	Z. N. Anderson, Mocksville	Dr. W. M. Long, Mocksville
136	Leaksville (22)	Leaksville	L. M. Barksdale, Spray	S. L. Lawson, Spray
137	Lincoln (28)	Lincolnton	D. A. Yoder, Lincolnton	J. Thomas McLean, Lincolnton
138	King Solomon (10)	Burgaw	T. T. Murphy, Burgaw	Clifton L. Moore, Burgaw
143	Mt. Vernon (13)	Bonlee	P. H. Nance, Bonlee	B. H. Waddell, Bonlee
145	Junaluskee (42)	Franklin	H. W. Cabe, Franklin	C. G. Moore, Franklin
146	Cherokee (43)	Murphy	Wm. A. Hembree, Murphy	James C. Hembree, Murphy
147	Palmyra (14)	Dunn	F. H. West, Dunn	H. P. Byrd, Dunn
149	Adoniram (20)	Cornwall	J. A. Timberlake, Nelson, Va.	G. W. Hart, Virgilina, Va.
150	Fee Dee (25)	Norwood	J. L. Lee, Norwood	J. P. Lowder, Norwood
151	Sanford (13)	Sanford	W. L. McIver, Sanford	Geo. G. Chiles, Sanford
154	Scotch-Ireland (25)	Cleveland	Walter L. Lively, Woodleaf	B. R. Brown, Woodleaf
155	White Stone (15)	Wakefield	J. M. Stallings, Rt. 2, Zebulon	J. O. Williams, Spring Hope, Rt. 1
156	Rolesville (15)	Rolesville	H. E. Perry, Rt. 2, Wake Forest	R. S. Williams, Wake Forest, Rt. 2
158	Knap of Reeds (21)	Bahama	T. S. Shutt, Bahama	M. C. Dunn, Bahama
162	Yadkin (30)	Yadkinville	C. N. Dobbins, Yadkinville	T. L. Harding, Yadkinville
163	Archier (15)	Clayton, R. F. D.	B. W. Hinnant, Rt. 1, Wendell	T. S. Earp, Selma
167	Winston (30)	Winston-Salem	R. P. Rawley, Winston Salem	E. E. Maddrey, Winston-Salem
			410 Westover Avenue	663 Holley Ave.
170	Blackmer (39)	Weaverville	R. E. Carmichael, Weaverville	C. E. Love, Asheville, Law Bldg.
171	Coleraine (2)	Coleraine	W. E. White, Coleraine	G. W. Barker, Coleraine

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — Continued

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
172 Buffalo (13)-----	Jonesboro-----	E. B. Watson, Jonesboro-----	Jas. L. Burgess, Broadway
174 Geo. Washington (13)-----	Apex, R. F. D. 3-----	R. W. Seymour, Rt. 2, Apex-----	J. R. Matthews, New Hill, Rt. 2
175 Pollocksville (8)-----	Pollocksville-----	C. H. Bryan, Pollocksville-----	D. J. Harrison, Pollocksville
176 Mecklenburg (27)-----	Davidson-----	M. A. Abernathy, Davidson-----	F. K. Fleagle, Davidson
181 Carthage (13)-----	Carthage-----	J. A. Lang, Carthage-----	S. W. Shields, Carthage
187 Central Cross (18)-----	Hunts-----	J. A. Valentine, Nashville-----	J. E. Wilder, Middlesex, R.F.D.
188 Balfour (24)-----	Asheboro-----	Earl E. Henly, Asheboro-----	Allen Scott, Asheboro
190 Fair Bluff (10)-----	Fair Bluff-----	J. P. Waddell, Fair Bluff-----	J. M. Turner, Fair Bluff
191 Granite (15)-----	Clayton-----	P. A. Williams, Clayton-----	J. M. Turley, Clayton
198 Cary (15)-----	Cary-----	R. O. Heater, Cary-----	L. E. Sturdivant, Cary
202 Cleveland (37)-----	Shelby-----	R. G. Laughridge, Shelby-----	H. C. Wilson, Shelby
203 Roanoke (4)-----	Weldon-----	J. J. Willey, Weldon-----	J. O. Carter, Weldon
205 Long Creek (27)-----	Huntersville-----	A. R. Henderson, Rt. 1, Huntersville-----	K. V. Hill, Charlotte
206 Mingo (9)-----	Dunn, R. F. D.-----	L. B. Wilson, Newton Grove-----	E. W. Wilson, Newton Grove
207 Lebanon (10)-----	Whiteville-----	A. C. Mears, Whiteville-----	W. W. Schulken, Whiteville
208 Mount Olive (6)-----	Mount Olive-----	Dr. R. A. Wilkins, Mt. Olive-----	
209 Randleman (24)-----	Randleman-----	W. F. Matthews, Randleman-----	Dr. T. L. Helms, Randleman
210 Eno (21)-----	Durham-----	E. W. Carlton, Durham, 910 Arnett Ave.-----	Cary W. Lowe, Durham
214 Thomasville (23)-----	Thomasville-----	J. F. Garner, Thomasville-----	519 Holloway St.
217 Catawba Valley (36)-----	Morganton-----	W. E. Wortman, Morganton-----	Frank R. Fife, Thomasville
218 Wm. G. Hill (15)-----	Raleigh-----	C. T. McClenaghan, Raleigh-----	P. H. Wall, Morganton
		Masonic Temple-----	Richard D. Turner, Raleigh
226 Wilson (29)-----	Olin-----	D. E. White, Rt. 2, Statesville-----	P. O. Box 5031
229 Henderson (19)-----	Henderson-----	J. C. Gardner, Henderson-----	M. L. Weber, Statesville, Rt. 5
230 Corinthian (18)-----	Rocky Mount-----	C. E. Ekum, Jr., Rocky Mount-----	C. O. Selfert, Henderson
		Box 645-----	Lee Padgett, Rocky Mount
231 Wm. T. Bain (15)-----	Hollands Church-----	W. R. Middleton, Rt. 3, Raleigh-----	1315 Cypress St.
233 Lenoir (6)-----	La Grange-----	G. T. Creech, LaGrange-----	R. V. Hawks, Willow Springs
237 Mystic Tie (44)-----	Marion-----	H. D. Bishop, Marion-----	R. M. Adams, LeGrange
238 Atlantic (1)-----	Moyock-----	E. A. Cox, Moyock-----	F. C. Morris, Marion
240 Wicacoa (2)-----	Harrellsville-----	S. E. Harrell, Harrellsville-----	W. D. Cox, Moyock
243 Grifton (5)-----	Grifton-----	J. E. Stewart, Grifton-----	R. C. Mason, Harrellsville
244 Monroe (26)-----	Monroe-----	Clarence Clapp, Jr., Newton-----	Vance Wall, Grifton
248 Catawba (36)-----	Newton-----	Jas. B. Hood, Southport-----	P. H. Johnson, Monroe
249 Pythagoras (10)-----	Southport-----	J. F. Ingram, Taylorsville-----	R. N. Hoyle, Newton
253 Lee (29)-----	Taylorsville-----	John H. Watson, Kenly-----	C. Ed. Taylor, Southport
257 Kenly (17)-----	Kenly-----		M. R. Ingram, Taylorsville
			Andrew J. Broughton, Kenly

258	Fuquay (15)	W. J. Ballentine, Fuquay Springs	E. R. Moore, Fuquay Springs
259	Waynesville (41)	Claude B. Hosaflook, Waynesville	W. J. Campbell, Waynesville
261	Excelsior (27)	B. W. Barnett, Charlotte	R. A. M. Deal, Charlotte
		Box 761	R. 2010 Charlotte Drive
262	Hibriten (36)	J. E. Shel, Lenoir	J. B. Bernard, Lenoir
263	Gaston (28)	J. P. Hoffman, Dallas	F. H. Robinson, Dallas
265	Farmington (30)	F. H. Bahnsen, Farmington	G. A. Hartman, Farmington
267	Dunn's Rock (39)	Henry Henderson, Brevard	D. F. Barnett, Brevard
268	Unaka (42)	J. H. Morris, Sylva	Dr. C. Z. Candler, Sylva
271	Tobasco (23)	C. C. Hammett, Gibsonville	P. M. Jordan, Gibsonville
272	Bingham (21)	C. H. Smith, Mebane	A. B. Fitch, Mebane
276	Beaver Dam (26)	Wm. B. Gore, Marshville	J. A. Russell, Marshville
277	Green Level (15)	G. M. Beavers, Rt. 3 Apex	Rev. G. T. Mills, Apex, Rt. 3
279	Rehoboth (9)	A. B. Wells, Rose Hill	A. L. Ward, Rose Hill
282	Wake Forest (15)	C. S. Barnes, Wake Forest	Lawrence Harris, Wake Forest
283	Eureka (25)	J. E. Correll, China Grove	L. H. Tatum, China Grove
284	Greenville (5)	N. R. Joyner, Greenville	J. I. Moore, Greenville
289	Salem (30)	Chas. S. Kimmel, Winston-Salem	Adam E. McElveen, Winston-Salem, 2373 Westfield Ave.
		Salem Station	J. J. Ramsey, Marshall
292	French Broad (39)	Carl R. Stuart, Marshall	John S. Ball, Stocksville
293	Vance (39)	H. C. Dillingham, Stocksville	W. H. Benson, Swan Quarter
294	Atlantic (3)	R. E. Denning, Swan Quarter	J. A. Coffield, Robersonville
296	Stonewall (2)	Earl M. Coburn, Robersonville	A. H. Cooper, Union Grove
299	Hunting Creek (29)	W. B. Tutterow, Union Grove	J. R. Butt, Aurora
300	Aurora (3)	D. E. Lewis, Aurora	J. O. Sutton, Lillington
301	Clay (43)	Wm. T. Bumgarner, Haysville	J. Walter Moore, Haysville
302	Lillington (14)	E. B. Cameron, Kipling	S. O. Turner, Seven Springs, Rt. 1
304	Pleasant Hill (6)	Paul Outlaw, Seven Springs, Rt. 2	M. C. Taylor, Laurinburg
305	Laurinburg (12)	C. E. Muse, Laurinburg	L. S. McMillan, Raeford
306	Raeford (12)	Edgar Hall, Raeford	G. C. Stott, Bailey, Rt. 1
310	Hatcher (17)	W. L. Williamson, Rt. 1, Lucama	
313	King Solomon (11)	W. I. Halstead, South Mills	F. V. Jones, South Mills
314	New Lebanon (1)	J. C. Munden, Elizabeth City	H. Grady Williams, Elizabeth City
317	Eureka (1)	David J. Padrick, Wilmington	Enoch W. Stillman, Wilmington
319	Wilmington (10)	1709 Ann St.	215 N. 11th St.
		W. T. Woodard, Selma	Sam Jones, Selma
320	Selma (17)	J. C. Hill, Mt. Airy	E. D. Benbow, Mt. Airy
322	Granite (31)	D. L. Parker, Winton	T. M. Condon, Winton
327	Winton (2)	R. S. Cox, Englehard	J. M. Long, Englehard
328	Mattamuskeet (3)	J. L. Scott, Grantsboro	S. R. Scott, Grantsboro
331	Bayboro (7)	F. L. Adams, Rowland	R. L. Campbell, Rowland
335	Rowland (11)	P. F. Dilling, Kings Mountain	J. H. Floyd, Kings Mountain
339	Fair View (37)	P. B. Scott, Pikeville	C. S. Hinnant, Pikeville, Rt. 2
340	Harmony (6)		

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — *Continued*

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
341 Rock Spring (28)-----	Denver-----	W. E. King, Denver-----	C. B. Armstrong, Denver
343 Hickory (36)-----	Hickory-----	D. L. Miller, P. O. Box 451 Hickory	R. I. Thompson, Hickory
344 Numa F. Reid (23)-----	High Point-----	C. M. Gueth, High Point-----	G. W. Clark, High Point
348 Stanly (25)-----	Albemarle-----	1105 Cycle St.-----	A. B. Camp, Albemarle
352 Durham (21)-----	Durham-----	John B. Boyett, Albemarle-----	A. V. Cole, Durham
353 Moravian (33)-----	Moravian Falls-----	H. M. Brown, Box 1365, Durham--	1305 Duke University
356 Fallston (37)-----	Fallston-----	I. J. Lovett, Moravian Falls-----	W. A. Jennings, Pores Snob
357 Bakersville (40)-----	Bakersville-----	Earl H. Lutz, Fallston-----	M. L. Smith, Fallston
358 East LaPorte (42)-----	East LaPorte-----	Luey J. Gouge, Toecane-----	W. C. Berry, Bakersville
359 Mt. Vernon (7)-----	Oriental-----	E. F. Wike, East LaPorte-----	T. D. L. Waters, East LaPort
363 Snow (34)-----	Sugar Grove-----	J. L. Dixon, Oriental-----	A. H. Harris, Oriental
366 Craighead (27)-----	Huntersville-----	Richard E. Kelly, Boone-----	A. D. Wilson, Boone
369 Gastonia (28)-----	Gastonia-----	Lawrence C. Johnston,-----	T. H. Sims, Huntersville
373 Elk (34)-----	Todd-----	Huntersville-----	Chas. H. Pugh, Gastonia
374 Campbell (29)-----	Troutman-----	Andrew S. Melvin, Gastonia-----	Will H. McGuire, Todd
375 State Line (37)-----	Grover-----	E. R. Mikeal, Todd-----	J. F. Owen, Troutman
377 Youngsville (19)-----	Youngsville-----	G. M. Young, Troutman-----	A. F. Collins, Grover
378 Seaboard (4)-----	Seaboard-----	B. F. Bird, Grover-----	R. H. Holliday, Youngsville
379 Coharie (9)-----	Salemburg-----	S. E. Winston, Youngsville-----	Z. L. Davenport, Gumbury
380 Granville (20)-----	Wake Forest, Rt. 3-----	W. D. Barbee, Seaboard-----	O. J. Vann, Salemburg
381 Forest City (44)-----	Forest City-----	H. L. Gale, Salemburg-----	O. D. Davis, Wake Forest
382 Shawnee (36)-----	Long Island-----	S. M. Bailey, Rt. 3, Wake Forest--	J. A. Wilkie, Forest City
384 Reidsville (22)-----	Reidsville-----	J. E. Caldwell, Forest City-----	Sumpter Moss, Long Island
385 Scottsville (34)-----	Furches-----	W. O. Rone, Rt. 2, Catawba-----	Fred L. McDowell, Reidsville
386 Pigeon River (41)-----	Canton-----	D. R. Young, Reidsville-----	John R. Pugh, Laurel Springs
387 Kedron (39)-----	Hendersonville-----	J. M. Tucker, Laurel Springs-----	C. Guy Hipps, Canton
388 Mooresboro (37)-----	Mooresboro-----	P. B. York, Box 215, Canton-----	E. Sherman, Hendersonville
390 Copeland (31)-----	Copeland-----	L. C. Wright, Box 333, Mooresboro--	E. W. Lipscomb, Bolling Springs
391 Lebanon (14)-----	Hope Mills-----	L. W. Cook, Rt. 2, Dobson-----	W. H. Hardy, Siloam
392 White Rock (39)-----	White Rock-----	A. A. Davis, Hope Mills-----	W. W. Bishop, Hope Mills
393 Tally Ho (20)-----	Stem-----	B. G. Gunter, Rt. 2, Marshall-----	J. K. Watkins, Stem
395 Orient (10)-----	Wilmington-----	O. G. Clayton, Stem, R. F. D. 1--	Edward Mallory, Wilmington
397 Bald Creek (40)-----	Swiss-----	C. G. Parker, Wilmington, Box 87--	L. C. Buckner, Buckner
399 Conoho (2)-----	Hamilton-----	S. J. Angel, Swiss-----	T. B. Slade, Hamilton
401 Joppa (44)-----	Old Fort-----	John W. Hines, Oak City-----	F. M. Bradley, Old Fort
		S. F. Mauney, Old Fort-----	

403	Siler City (13)	T. H. Grimes, Siler City	Paul Braxton, Siler City
404	Denton (23)	R. C. Powell, Denton	C. L. Kearns, Denton
405	Ocean (7)	H. L. Joslyn, Morehead City	H. O. Phillips, Morehead City
406	North Wilkesboro (33)	Ira D. Payne, North Wilkesboro	W. H. H. Waugh, North Wilkesboro
407	University (21)	J. Burton Linker, Chapel Hill	M. A. Hill, Jr., Chapel Hill
408	Chapel Hill	E. N. Pierce, Burlington	C. H. Moser, Burlington
409	Bula (21)	A. P. Finch, Bailey	A. T. Winstead, Bailey
410	Bailey (17)	Harold L. O'Brien, Rt. 5, Oxford	R. F. Bentley, Oxford, Rt. 5
411	Henry F. Grainger (20)	J. A. Wheelless, Louisville	R. F. Yarborough, Louisville
412	Louisburg (19)	C. H. Whitlock, Maxton	F. H. Ponish, Maxton
413	Louisburg (19)	C. W. Blow, Potocasi	W. H. S. Burgwyn, Woodland
414	Potocasi (4)	L. F. Craver, Yadkinville	Ralph W. Todd, Yadkinville
415	Harmon (30)	F. H. Jackson, Sparta	R. F. Crouse, Sparta
416	Sparta (34)	A. W. Shore, Rt. 3, East Bend	W. C. Jennings, East Bend
417	Baltimore (30)	R. L. Keenum, Suit	B. L. Fox, Murphy, Rt. 2
418	Montgomery (43)	T. A. Marr, Bryson City	Max C. Close, Bryson City
419	Oconee (42)	S. E. Adcock, Stokesdale	P. Simpson, Stokesdale
420	Stokesdale (23)	J. F. Kellum, Swansboro	T. H. Pritchard, Swansboro
421	Sea Side (8)	A. R. Mays, State Road	F. C. Sprinkle, State Road
422	Rockyford (31)	M. A. Peacock, Benson	R. D. Porter, Benson
423	Relief (14)	W. R. Pugh, Piney Creek	T. C. Black, Mouth of Wilson, Va.
424	Piney Creek (34)	F. Powell, Vanceboro	M. L. Basnight, Vanceboro
425	Vanceboro (7)	C. M. Lasley, Rt. 1, Clemmons	F. W. Hauser, Lewisville
426	West Bend (30)	S. E. Potts, Highlands	F. H. Potts, Highlands
427	Blue Ridge (42)	E. A. Morgan, Star	M. A. Nicholson, Troy
428	Biscoe (24)	Victor Raxter, Marble	John Orr, Robbinsville
429	Marble Springs (43)	J. G. Adams, Ronda	L. W. Weatherman, Jonesville
430	Clingman (33)	W. E. Marley, Ramseur	D. E. Whitehead, Ramseur
431	Marletta (24)	W. B. Pressley, Biltmore	Ed. Crooke, Asheville
432	Biltmore (39)	C. M. Hodgkin, Enfield	Edward Meyer, Enfield
433	Enfield (4)	Z. V. Green, Stony Fork	H. E. Green, Deep Gap
434	Ashler (33)	Edwin Fincher, Clyde	G. D. Brown, Clyde
435	Clyde (41)	J. M. McAdams, Elkin	J. H. Markham, Elkin
436	Elkin (31)	M. L. Bray, Rt. 2, Dobson	A. F. Mounce, Elkin, Rt. 1
437	Rusk (31)	W. B. Hartley, Blowing Rock	G. M. Suddreth, Blowing Rock
438	Blowing Rock (36)	R. F. Jarrett, Dillsboro	Ralph Tatham, Dillsboro
439	Dillsboro (42)	H. C. Beatty, Matthews	C. A. Hamrick, Cliffside
440	Cliffside (44)	J. W. Rowell, Matthews	E. E. Austin, Matthews, Rt. 2
441	Matthews (27)	G. H. Cavin, McAdenville	W. R. Howe, Cramerton
442	South Fork (28)	D. S. Wright, Jarvisburg	G. G. Meiggs, Coinjock
443	Coinjock (1)	J. R. Moore, Gulf	J. F. Adcock, Gummock
444	Gulf (13)	A. J. Blevins, Crumpler	Scott J. Fox, Crumpler
445	Crumpler (34)	W. E. McCarter, Union Grove	C. L. Comer, Union Grove
446	Grassy Knob (29)	T. R. Moore, Canton, R. F. D. 2	J. W. Kinsland, Waynesville, Rt. 1
447	Sonoma (41)		

LOGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — *Continued*

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
473 Lexington (23)	Lexington	W. F. Sparger, Lexington	Frank N. Nelson, Lexington
474 St. Pauls (11)	St. Pauls	J. C. Lindsey, St. Pauls	J. F. Nash, St. Pauls
475 Grimesland (5)	Grimesland	G. S. Porter, Grimesland	J. E. Elks, Grimesland
479 Rainbow (7)	Arapahoe	H. B. Lee, Arapahoe	M. E. Broughton, Janerio
480 Mill Creek (14)	Mill Creek	L. G. Westbrook, Rt. 2, Four Oaks	S. Westbrook, Four Oaks, Rt. 2
481 Spring Hope (18)	Spring Hope	J. J. Proctor, Spring Hope	Hobart Brantley, Spring Hope
482 Saluda (39)	Saluda	John T. Coates, Jr. Saluda	I. R. Fisher, Saluda
483 Traphill (33)	Traphill	D. B. Swearingen, Trap Hill	H. Y. Warren, Trap Hill
484 Southern Pines (12)	Southern Pines	Lloyd L. Wooley, Southern Pines	Albert B. Saly, Pinehurst
486 Lawndale (37)	Lawndale	J. W. Lee, Lawndale	E. D. Bridges, Lawndale
487 Statesville (26)	Statesville	S. Wallace Hoffman, Statesville	Latta Johnson, Statesville
488 Rich Square (4)	Rich Square	C. A. Elliott, Rich Square	J. G. Madry, Rich Square
489 Linville (40)	Newland	Lloyd W. Sudderth, Montezuma	W. W. Braswell, Montezuma
491 Hominy (39)	Candler	Rupert J. Crowell, Rt. 3, Asheville	Zeb F. Davis, Candler
492 Thos. M. Holt (21)	Graham	J. S. Cook, Graham	R. R. Bain, Graham
493 Pilot (31)	Pilot Mt.	R. C. Boaz, Pilot Mountain	D. R. Fulk, Pilot Mountain
495 Rockingham (12)	Rockingham	John M. McNair, Rockingham	S. B. Cole, Rockingham
496 Mooresville (29)	Mooresville	Roy K. McNeely, Mooresville	F. J. Jones, Mooresville
497 Royal Hart (19)	Littleton	B. C. Nicholson, Essex	T. C. Qualls, Hollister
498 Ayden (5)	Ayden	P. R. Taylor, Ayden	H. G. Mumford, Ayden
499 Creedmoor (20)	Creedmoor	T. W. Allen, Creedmoor	E. K. Allen, Creedmoor
500 Raleigh (15)	Raleigh	J. W. Kellogg, Box 464, Raleigh	Royal C. Stephenson, Raleigh
501 Red Springs (11)	Red Springs	G. C. Lang, Red Springs	James M. Owens, Red Springs
502 Cookville (36)	near Henry	Jas. E. Sain, Connely Springs, R. 2	O. O. Rhoney, Vale
504 Luke McGlaughan (2)	Ahoskie	A. L. Copeland, Ahoskie	J. H. Copeland, Ahoskie
505 Cherryville (28)	Cherryville	W. J. T. Syers, Cherryville	David P. Dellinger, Cherryville
506 Unaka (43)	Unaka	U. S. G. Phillips, Unaka	G. W. Barnes, Unaka
508 Lattimore (37)	Lattimore	A. L. Catton, Lattimore	R. L. Hunt, Lattimore
509 Belhaven (3)	Belhaven	L. R. Smith, Belhaven	G. A. Thomas, Belhaven
515 Whetstone (28)	Bessemer City	L. C. Rhyme, Bessemer City	J. I. Grant, Bessemer City
516 Aulander (2)	Aulander	J. O. Jenkins, Aulander	I. V. Turner, Aulander
517 Farmville (5)	Farmville	J. T. Bundy, Farmville	R. A. Joyner, Farmville
519 Widows Son (4)	Roanoke Rapids	P. M. Daughtry, Roanoke Rapids	W. J. Norwood, Roanoke Rapids
520 Fairfield (3)	Fairfield	E. E. Swindel, Fairfield	H. C. Jones, Fairfield
521 Wanchese (1)	Wanchese	C. W. Pugh, Wanchese	Leo Midgett, Manteo
524 Pendleton (4)	Pendleton	W. H. Stephenson, Pendleton	J. F. Martin, Conway
525 Rodgers (17)	Middlesex	J. J. Kemp, Rt. 1, Middlesex	B. E. Strickland, Middlesex, Rt. 2

527	Lucama (17)-----	W. B. Barnes, Lucama.	Wiley Lamm, Lucama
528	Fairmont (11)-----	Paul H. Thompson, Fairmont.	P. P. Smith, Fairmont
529	Andrews (43)-----	Clyde H. Jarrett, Andrews.	H. L. Mulkey, Andrews
530	Joppa (27)-----	L. E. Wightman, Charlotte, Box 534	P. L. Leonard, Charlotte, Box 1205
532	Hamlet (12)-----	H. C. Phifer, Hamlet.	E. B. Gunter, Hamlet
534	Camp Call (37)-----	G. A. Green, Shelby.	E. L. Weathers, Shelby
535	Hollis (44)-----	B. Blanton, Ellenboro.	Clay Blanton, Ellenboro, Rt. 1
538	William (27)-----	A. D. Cashion, Cornelius.	J. E. Washam, Cornelius
541	Parkton (11)-----	D. A. Sikes, Parkton.	D. S. Currie, Parkton
542	Corinthian (23)-----	Emory C. Fox, Greensboro	Wm. M. York, Greensboro
543	Spencer (25)-----	J. E. Connell, Spencer.	A. G. Smith, Spencer
544	Mt. Holly (28)-----	C. D. Beauty, Mount Holly	A. L. Forbes, Mount Holly
549	Elon (21)-----	J. W. Barney, Elon College.	W. B. Terrell, Elon College
550	Roman Eagle (12)-----	F. S. Weaver, Aberdeen.	A. K. Pennington, Aberdeen
551	Glenville (42)-----	Carl Jamison, Glenville.	H. R. Queen, Sylva
552	Revolution (23)-----	J. T. Carruthers, Sr., Greensboro	R. E. Lineberry, Greensboro
554	Vesper (40)-----	D-Fairview Road.	P. O. Box 251
555	Elise (13)-----	W. L. McNell, Spruce Pine.	F. B. Forner, Spruce Pine
556	Neil S. Stewart (14)-----	J. L. Benson, Hemp.	G. E. Walker, Hemp
558	Ararat (31)-----	E. G. Purcell, Erwin.	J. H. Miley, Jr., Erwin
560	Sulphur Springs (33)-----	C. W. Marlon, Ararat.	W. W. Stewart, Ararat
561	Swannanoa (39)-----	H. H. Jennings, No. Wilkesboro	John McGrady, N. Wilkesboro
562	Waxhaw (26)-----	Rt. 1	Rt. 1
563	Tabor (10)-----	L. E. Reighard, Asheville	D. M. Connelly, Swannanoa
564	Richlands (8)-----	Buckingham Court	H. H. Massey, Waxhaw
565	Wendell (15)-----	J. T. Steele, Waxhaw	J. M. Lee, Tabor City
566	Ronda (33)-----	R. T. Bruton, Tabor City	C. C. Hill, Richlands
568	Doric (7)-----	A. F. Barbee, Richlands	Geo. P. Canady, Wendell
569	Mt. Pleasant (17)-----	J. T. Allen, Wendell	R. L. Hickerson, Ronda
571	Snow Creek (29)-----	E. D. Byrd, Ronda.	R. W. Brothers, New Bern
573	Mt. Pleasant (33)-----	C. L. Powell, New Bern	K. W. Winstead, Spring Hope
576	Andrew Jackson (25)-----	T. A. Griffin, Bailey	J. S. Dobson, Statesville, Rt. 2
578	Meadow Branch (26)-----	P. H. Hicks, Statesville, R. F. D. 2	U. G. Foster, Champion
579	Casar (37)-----	W. C. Triplett, Puar.	C. L. Rabin, Salisbury
583	Ionic (7)-----	J. E. Haynes, Salisbury	Coy Muckle, Wingate
584	Apex (15)-----	Miller Newton, Casar	L. W. Cain, Casar
585	Roseboro (9)-----	W. C. Sutton, Cove City	H. R. McCoy, Cove City
589	Bethel (5)-----	Geo. T. Rogers, Apex.	H. C. Benton, Apex
590	Lowell (28)-----	A. F. Harris, Roseboro.	Dr. J. S. Brewer, Roseboro
592	Malden (36)-----	E. O. Burroughs, Sr., Bethel	J. B. Bunting, Bethel
593	Stony Point (29)-----	S. H. Helton, Lowell.	A. C. Warlick, Gastonia, Rt. 2
		John F. Carpenter, Malden.	Andrew Bradley, Malden
		S. N. Honeycutt, Stony Point.	Clyde Ball, Stony Point

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — *Continued*

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
594 Helton (34)-----	Sturgills-----	R. E. Farmer, Lansing-----	R. G. Weaver, Sturgills-----
595 Wallace (9)-----	Wallace-----	A. J. Cavenaugh, Wallace-----	E. L. English, Willard-----
596 Waccamaw (10)-----	Bolton-----	Z. V. Jones, Bolton-----	W. A. Lee, Bolton-----
598 Cranberry (40)-----	Elk Park-----	J. H. Perkins, Elk Park-----	Roy A. Harmon, Elk Park-----
599 Roaring Gap (33)-----	Thurmond-----	W. W. Calloway, Thurmond-----	H. H. Warren, Trap Hill-----
602 Queen City (18)-----	Rocky Mount-----	E. C. Speight, Rocky Mount-----	Willard E. Batts, Rocky Mount-----
605 Jeff L. Nelson (39)-----	Tryon-----	G. L. Pace, Tryon-----	T. G. Miller, Sr., Tryon-----
606 River Side (36)-----	Catawba-----	T. E. Harwell, Catawba-----	C. E. Little, Claremont-----
607 Chadbourne (10)-----	Chadbourne-----	F. T. Wooten, Chadbourne-----	A. W. Lewis, Chadbourne-----
609 Zebulon (15)-----	Zebulon-----	J. F. Cottrane, Zebulon-----	G. S. Barber, Zebulon-----
612 Atkinson (10)-----	Atkinson-----	R. L. Croom, Atkinson-----	J. S. Pope, Atkinson-----
613 Home (6)-----	Fremont-----	F. M. Watson, Fremont-----	G. W. Davis, Fremont-----
616 Round Peak (31)-----	Round Peak-----	F. P. Hayne, Mt. Airy, R. F. D. 6-----	Claud Golding, Low Gap-----
617 St. Patricks (6)-----	Princeton-----	M. P. Young, Princeton-----	B. L. Aycock, Princeton-----
618 Union (25)-----	Midland-----	A. P. Widenhouse, Midland-----	G. B. Haigler, Monroe, Rt. 2-----
624 John H. Mills (19)-----	Epsom-----	W. P. Winn, Rt. 1, Henderson-----	R. C. Ausbon, Henderson, Rt. 1-----
626 Cannon Mem. (25)-----	Kannapolis-----	T. I. Graham, Box 2, Kannapolis-----	W. M. Wilhelm, Kannapolis-----
627 Belmont (28)-----	Belmont-----	H. C. Setzer, Belmont-----	306 Central Ave. W. H. Breeland, Belmont-----
629 Walnut Cove (30)-----	Walnut Cove-----	M. O. Jones, Walnut Cove-----	H. C. Burnett, Walnut Cove-----
630 Francis S. Packard (19)-----	Norlina-----	H. O. Walker, Norlina-----	F. M. Egerton, Norlina-----
634 Goldsboro (6)-----	Goldsboro-----	J. C. Pate, Goldsboro-----	Fred P. Parker, Jr., Goldsboro-----
637 Yadkin Falls (25)-----	Badin-----	W. H. Davis, Badin-----	W. C. Harwood, Badin-----
638 Richlands (3)-----	near Aurora-----	L. P. Jordan, Aurora-----	C. W. Holiday, Aurora-----
643 Proctorville (11)-----	Proctorville-----	J. A. Nye, Proctorville-----	I. P. Graham, Proctorville-----
646 Bladen (11)-----	Elizabethtown-----	W. W. Woodhouse, Elizabethtown-----	R. S. White, Elizabethtown-----
650 John A. Nichols (39)-----	Asheville-----	Jas. L. Brown, Asheville-----	Fred W. Starnes, West Asheville-----
651 Harmony (29)-----	Harmony-----	36 Cumberland Circle W. L. McSwain, Harmony-----	69 5th Ave. J. H. Mullis, Harmony-----
652 Black River (14)-----	Angier-----	W. E. Graham, Jackson Springs-----	Herbert Carter, Jackson Springs-----
654 Elberta (12)-----	West End-----	R. N. Musgrave, Greensboro-----	W. H. Lightfoot, Greensboro-----
656 Guilford (23)-----	Greensboro-----	Box 1567 P. J. Lysterly, Granite Quarry-----	Banner Bldg. R. W. Brown, Rockwell-----
657 Keller Mem. (25)-----	Rockwell-----	A. W. Gresham, Beulaville-----	John J. Kennedy, Beulaville-----
658 Beulaville (9)-----	Beulaville-----	Albert O. Maddox, Black Mtn.-----	H. A. Kerlee, Black Mountain-----
663 Black Mountain (39)-----	Black Mountain-----	S. L. Smith, Garland-----	J. K. West, Garland-----
664 Garland (9)-----	Garland-----	J. W. McRary, Asheville,-----	W. K. Roberts, Asheville-----
665 West Asheville (39)-----	Asheville-----	198 Clingman St. -----	619 Haywood Road-----

667	Fort Bragg (14)	Fort Bragg	J. Day, Surgeon, Jr., Maudslayi Selim A. Mattson, Fort Bragg Box 766	E. W. Linderlake, Wake Forest C. W. Scarborough, Fort Bragg F. A. Board
668	Holland Mem. (28)	Gastonia	Frank C. Abernethy, Gastonia Box 175	Thos. E. Poplin, Gastonia
669	Kernersville (30)	Kernersville	R. A. Reid, Winston-Salem, Rt. 4	Maj. R. P. Larkins, Oak Ridge
670	Lovelady (36)	Valdese	Wm. K. Sawyer, Valdese	Edward Micol, Valdese
671	Ashe (34)	West Jefferson	Chas. S. McNeill, West Jefferson	Ira T. Johnston, Jefferson

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES For Year Ending December 31st, 1936

1—ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT—Camden, Currituck, Dare, Pas- quotank and Perquimans Counties and part of Gates

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Hall, Currituck	53	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	54	56	...	2
Widow's Son, Camden	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	...	...
Perquimans, Perquimans	106	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	58	60	...	2
Gatesville, Gates	126	8	7	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	39	45	...	6
Atlantic, Currituck	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	21	18	3	...
New Lebanon, Camden	314	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	43	31	12	...
Eureka, Pasquotank	317	3	3	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	153	153	...	...
Currituck, Currituck	463	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	76	75	1	...
Wanchese, Dare	521	2	3	3	...	6	...	...	1	3	...	158	163	...	5
		19	19	17	5	9	...	18	4	10	2	638	637	1	...

2—WINDSOR DISTRICT—Bertie, Chowan, Hertford and Martin Counties

Charity, Bertie	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	94	86	8	...
Unanimity, Chowan	7	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	76	79	...	3
Davie, Bertie	39	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	53	51	2	...
Skewarkee, Martin	90	6	6	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	90	96	...	6
Coleraine, Bertie	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...
Wicacoon, Hertford	240	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	32	29	3	...
Stonewall, Martin	296	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	67	61	6	...
Winton, Hertford	327	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	22	...	...
Conoho, Martin	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	29	1	...
Luke McGlaughan, Hertford	504	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	44	43	1	...
Aulander, Bertie	516	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	26	27	...	1
		11	11	10	3	5	...	10	5	14	3	562	551	11	...

3—PLYMOUTH DISTRICT—Beaufort, Hyde, and Washington Counties

Perseverance, Washington	59	5	4	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	84	86	...	2
Orr, Beaufort	104	4	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	179	185	...	6
Atlantic, Hyde	294	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	36	36	...	...
Aurora, Beaufort	300	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	37	37	...	...
Mattamuskeet, Hyde	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	47	45	2	...
Belhaven, Beaufort	509	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	78	79	...	1
Fairfield, Hyde	520	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	27	...	2
Richland, Beaufort	638	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	28	27	1	...
		18	19	19	6	2	...	1	4	14	2	514	522	...	8

4—HALIFAX DISTRICT—Halifax and Northampton Counties and part of Hertford County

Royal White Hart, Halifax	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	30	32	...	2
American George, Hertford	17	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	33	33	...	...
King Solomon, Northampton	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	58	56	2	...
Roanoke, Halifax	203	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	59	56	3	...
Seaboard, Northampton	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	52	51	1	...
Potecasi, Northampton	418	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	72	72	...	...
Enfield, Halifax	447	4	4	4	6	2	...	2	2	...	...	124	132	...	8
Rich Square, Northampton	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	54	49	5	...
Widow's Son, Halifax	519	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	3	...	85	78	7	...
Pendleton, Northampton	524	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	52	...	3
		14	11	11	8	5	...	5	13	11	1	616	611	5	...

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

5—GREENVILLE DISTRICT—Pitt County

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Grifton, Pitt	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	72	68	4	...
Greenville, Pitt	284	6	7	7	6	2	...	...	1	2	...	165	177	...	12
Grimesland, Pitt	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	53	47	6	...
Ayden, Pitt	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	...
Farmville, Pitt	517	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	86	86	...	...
Bethel, Pitt	589	6	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	62	69	...	7
		14	15	15	7	2	...	7	3	5	5	475	484	...	9

6—KINSTON DISTRICT—Greene, Lenoir and Wayne Counties and part of Johnston County

St. John's, Lenoir	4	2	2	2	2	23	1	...	1	1	...	102	126	...	24
Jerusalem, Green	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	20	1	...
Wayne, Wayne	112	2	4	6	4	3	...	...	2	2	...	145	154	...	9
Radiance, Greene	132	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	43	43	...	...
Mount Olive, Wayne	208	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	3	1	...	56	52	4	...
Lenoir, Lenoir	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...
Pleasant Hill, Lenoir	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...
Harmony, Wayne	340	3	3	3	1	3	...	2	1	2	...	35	37	...	2
Home, Wayne	613	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	27	26	1	...
St. Patrick's, Johnston	617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...
Goldsboro, Wayne	634	2	2	6	1	2	...	5	4	1	...	131	130	1	...
		10	13	21	10	32	1	10	11	13	...	637	665	...	28

7—NEW BERN DISTRICT—Carteret, Craven and Pamlico Counties

St. John's, Craven	3	4	4	3	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	93	88	5	...
Franklin, Carteret	109	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	88	89	...	1
Bayboro, Pamlico	331	4	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	73	78	...	5
Mount Vernon, Pamlico	359	3	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	37	40	...	3
Ocean, Carteret	405	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	91	88	3	...
Vanceboro, Craven	433	2	3	3	...	1	...	4	...	2	1	49	47	2	...
Rainbow, Pamlico	479	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	16	13	3	...
Doric, Craven	568	8	7	5	...	3	...	...	1	2	7	254	259	...	5
Ionic, Craven	583	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	33	32	1	...
		27	25	21	1	7	...	14	7	8	10	734	734	...	...

8—JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT—Jones and Onslow Counties

Zion, Jones	81	3	3	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	47	47	...	...
LaFayette, Onslow	83	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	53	51	2	...
Pollocksville, Jones	175	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	18	19	...	1
Sea Side, Onslow	429	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	47	48	...	1
Richlands, Onslow	564	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	25	22	3	...
		3	4	4	1	6	...	11	...	3	...	190	187	3	...

9—CLINTON DISTRICT—Duplin and Sampson Counties

St. John's, Duplin	13	14	14	13	2	4	...	...	1	4	1	96	110	...	14
Hiram, Sampson	98	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	128	...	1
Mill Creek, Sampson	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	33	29	4	...
Mingo, Sampson	206	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	30	28	2	...
Rehoboth, Duplin	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	...
Coharie, Sampson	379	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	32	33	...	1
Roseboro, Sampson	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	47	46	1	...
Wallace, Duplin	595	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	80	79	1	...
Beulaville, Duplin	658	7	8	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	37	40	...	3
Garland, Sampson	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	27	23	4	...
		27	25	18	3	10	...	7	4	13	2	555	562	...	7

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

10—WILMINGTON DISTRICT—Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
St. John's, New Hanover.....	1	9	9	9	10	2	...	12	3	7	...	437	436	1	...
King Solomon, Pender.....	138	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	76	78	...	2
Fair Bluff, Columbus.....	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	51	...	...
Lebanon, Columbus.....	207	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	71	70	1	...
Pythagoras, Brunswick.....	249	3	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	101	105	...	4
Wilmington, New Hanover.....	319	4	4	4	2	3	...	...	1	3	...	164	169	...	5
Orient, New Hanover.....	395	2	1	1	1	2	...	3	3	...	...	153	151	2	...
Tabor, Columbus.....	563	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	55	53	2	...
Waccamaw, Columbus.....	596	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	40	38	2	...
Chadbourn, Columbus.....	607	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	49	45	4	...
Atkinson, Pender.....	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	30	28	2	...
	27	24	22	16	9	...	...	22	13	15	2	1227	1224	3	...

11—LUMBERTON DISTRICT—Bladen and Robeson Counties

St. Albans, Robeson.....	114	6	3	3	1	1	...	6	3	3	1	174	167	7	...
King Solomon, Robeson.....	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...
Rowland, Robeson.....	335	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	26	...	...
Maxton, Robeson.....	417	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	56	55	1	...
St. Paul's, Robeson.....	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	41	38	3	...
Red Springs, Robeson.....	501	8	8	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	53	61	...	8
Fairmont, Robeson.....	528	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	35	33	2	...
Parkton, Robeson.....	541	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	28	30	...	2
Proctorville, Robeson.....	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	27	26	1	...
Bladen, Bladen.....	646	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	36	...	2
	17	16	15	3	6	...	...	10	8	7	1	497	496	1	...

King Solomon, No. 313, no report

12—ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT—Hoke, Richmond and Scotland Counties and part of Moore County

Laurinburg, Scotland.....	305	1	2	3	...	2	...	2	8	1	2	106	100	6	...
Hoke, Hoke.....	306	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	59	60	...	1
Southern Pines, Moore.....	484	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	86	89	...	3
Rockingham, Richmond.....	495	2	2	2	...	4	...	13	1	1	...	77	68	9	...
Hamlet, Richmond.....	532	2	3	3	2	1	...	10	1	1	...	159	153	6	...
Roman Eagle, Moore.....	550	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	48	46	2	...
Elberta, Moore.....	654	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41	42	...	1
	7	8	10	9	9	...	...	25	15	6	2	576	558	18	...

13—SANFORD DISTRICT—Chatham and Lee Counties and part of Moore County

Columbus, Chatham.....	102	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	52	52	...	...
Mount Vernon, Chatham.....	143	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	61	61	...	...
Sanford, Lee.....	151	5	4	4	12	16	...	...	3	5	...	180	204	...	24
Buffalo, Lee.....	172	2	2	2	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	80	84	...	4
George Washington, Chatham.....	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	52	51	1	...
Carthage, Moore.....	181	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	47	44	3	...
Siler City, Chatham.....	403	3	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	92	95	...	3
Gulf, Chatham.....	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	28	27	1	...
Elise, Moore.....	555	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	45	...	3
	12	11	12	21	20	...	...	1	8	15	1	634	663	...	29

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

14—FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—Cumberland and Harnett Counties
and part of Johnston County

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Phoenix, Cumberland	8	2	2	2	7	2	...	9	2	...	...	176	176	...	...
Fellowship, Johnston	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	74	71	3	...
Palmyra, Harnett	147	3	1	2	5	...	...	3	4	3	...	194	151	3	...
Lillington, Harnett	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	54	52	2	...
Lebanon, Cumberland	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	37	32	5	...
Relief, Johnston	431	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	55	55	...	...
Mill Creek, Johnston	480	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	1
Neil S. Stewart, Harnett	556	1	1	1	2	...	...	5	1	...	4	66	63	3	...
Black River, Harnett	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...
Fort Bragg, Cumberland	667	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	64	62	2	...
		8	6	8	14	4	...	24	10	9	5	709	692	17	...

Black River, No. 652, No Report

15—RALEIGH DISTRICT—Wake County, and part of Johnston County

Hiram, Wake	40	8	7	8	1	3	...	8	...	6	1	265	263	2	...
Neuse, Wake	97	...	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	48	53	...	5
Holly Springs, Wake	115	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	29	28	1	...
White Stone, Wake	155	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	49	49	...	...
Rolesville, Wake	156	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...
Archer, Johnston	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	34	...	1
Granite, Johnston	191	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	27	29	...	2
Cary, Wake	198	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	48	45	3	...
Wm. G. Hill, Wake	218	7	7	7	4	2	...	20	2	7	2	432	416	16	...
Wm. T. Bain, Wake	231	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	25	23	2	...
Fuquay, Wake	258	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	78	77	1	...
Green Level, Wake	277	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	47	46	1	...
Wake Forest, Wake	282	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	70	70	...	...
Raleigh, Wake	500	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	150	148	2	...
Wendell, Wake	565	3	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	70	68	2	...
Apex, Wake	584	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	51	48	3	...
Zebulon, Wake	609	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	38	35	3	...
		27	26	33	11	12	...	41	13	30	3	1483	1455	28	...

16th DISTRICT Eliminated

17—WILSON DISTRICT—Wilson County and parts of Nash and
Johnston Counties

Joseph Warren, Wilson	92	4	4	4	1	2	...	1	4	3	1	75	74	1	...
Mount Lebanon, Wilson	117	...	1	2	1	1	...	8	3	4	1	176	165	11	...
Kenly, Johnston	257	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	47	46	1	...
Hatcher, Wilson	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	31	1	...
Selma, Johnston	320	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	65	65	...	...
Rockville, Nash	411	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	64	65	...	1
Rodgers, Nash	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	40	36	4	...
Lucama, Wilson	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	36	34	2	...
Mount Pleasant, Nash	569	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	12	15	...	3
		6	8	10	6	8	...	12	8	20	3	547	531	16	...

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

18—ROCKY MOUNT DISTRICT—Edgecombe County and part of Nash County

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Concord, Edgecombe	58	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	83	81	2	...
Morning Star, Nash	85	2	2	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	73	69	4	...
Central Cross, Nash	187	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	41	41	...	...
Corinthian, Nash	230	...	...	...	...	6	...	29	1	2	...	170	144	26	...
Spring Hope, Nash	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	49	34	15	...
Queen City, Nash	602	...	1	1	...	...	...	12	2	2	...	154	139	15	...
		2	3	3	1	8	...	61	4	9	...	570	508	62	...

19—HENDERSON DISTRICT—Franklin and Warren Counties and part of Vance County

Johnston-Caswell, Warren	10	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	2	2	...	62	61	1	...
Franklinton, Franklin	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	65	64	1	...
Henderson, Vance	229	3	2	2	1	...	...	2	2	2	1	125	122	3	...
Youngsville, Franklin	377	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	33	36	...	3
Louisburg, Franklin	413	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	62	62	...	...
Royal Hart, Warren	497	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	48	46	2	...
J. H. Mills, Vance	624	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	42	...	3
Francis S. Packard, Warren	630	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	48	48	...	...
		7	6	7	5	7	...	3	6	11	1	482	481	1	...

20—OXFORD DISTRICT—Granville and Person Counties and part of Vance

Person, Person	113	2	...	...	2	...	...	13	4	2	1	103	86	17	...
Oxford, Granville	122	5	5	5	5	1	...	1	4	1	1	151	156	...	5
Adoniram, Granville	149	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	39	38	1	...
Granville, Granville	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	28	1	...
Tally Ho, Granville	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	26	2	...
Henry P. Grainger, Vance	412	3	3	...	4	1	...	1	...	2	1	25	27	...	2
Creedmoor, Granville	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	36	33	3	...
		10	8	5	11	3	...	16	10	10	3	411	394	17	...

21—DURHAM DISTRICT—Alamance, Durham and Orange Counties

Eagle, Orange	71	1	1	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	150	149	1	...
Knap of Reeds, Durham	158	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	53	...	2
Eno, Durham	210	6	6	6	3	...	...	18	1	3	1	197	184	13	...
Bingham, Alamance	272	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	75	79	...	4
Durham, Durham	352	7	7	7	4	6	...	18	5	6	2	345	333	12	...
University, Orange	408	1	1	1	...	4	...	4	7	1	1	111	104	7	...
Bula, Alamance	409	4	3	3	5	2	...	1	4	1	2	181	185	...	4
Thos. M. Holt, Alamance	492	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	29	...	4
Elon, Alamance	549	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	46	42	4	...
		28	24	24	15	16	...	45	21	12	7	1181	1158	23	...

22—REIDSVILLE DISTRICT—Caswell and Rockingham Counties

Caswell-Brotherhood, Caswell	11	2	4	4	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	102	107	...	5
Dan River, Rockingham	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	45	43	2	...
Leaksville, Rockingham	136	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	169	173	...	4
Reidsville, Rockingham	384	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	159	158	1	...
		7	8	8	4	2	...	...	6	2	1	475	481	...	6

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

23—GREENSBORO DISTRICT—Davidson and Guilford Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Greensboro, Guilford	76	8	4	4	3	7	...	12	3	2	...	302	299	3	...
Thomasville, Davidson	214	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	109	106	3	...
Tobasco, Guilford	271	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	44	...	1
Yuma F. Reid, Guilford	344	1	1	1	1	3	...	17	5	4	...	269	248	21	...
Denton, Davidson	404	10	8	8	1	2	...	2	...	3	1	54	60	...	6
Stokesdale, Guilford	428	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	6	3	...	81	76	5	...
Jexington, Davidson	473	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	2	3	171	169	2	...
Corinthian, Guilford	542	1	1	1	2	7	...	5	2	5	...	227	225	2	...
Revolution, Guilford	552	3	5	5	4	1	...	...	1	6	...	191	194	...	3
Guilford, Guilford	656	2	3	3	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	88	87	1	...
		32	28	26	16	23	...	38	25	29	4	1535	1508	27	...

24—ASHEBORO DISTRICT—Montgomery and Randolph Counties

Blackmer, Montgomery	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	...
Hanks, Randolph	128	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	31	33	...	2
Balfour, Randolph	188	3	2	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	66	68	...	2
Randleman, Randolph	209	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	31	31	...	...
Biscoe, Montgomery	437	2	3	3	3	3	...	...	2	1	1	111	117	...	6
Marietta, Randolph	444	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	...
		8	9	6	6	6	...	...	2	6	1	325	335	...	10

25—SALISBURY DISTRICT—Cabarrus, Rowan and Stanly Counties

Stokes, Cabarrus	32	2	3	6	2	2	...	...	1	2	2	228	235	...	7
Fulton, Rowan	99	...	1	1	4	2	...	6	2	8	...	255	246	9	...
Pee Dee, Stanly	150	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	58	51	7	...
Scotch-Ireland, Rowan	154	1	2	3	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	104	98	6	...
Eureka, Rowan	283	8	8	8	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	81	85	...	4
Stanly, Stanly	348	4	4	4	...	...	10	1	3	...	...	211	201	10	...
Spencer, Rowan	543	5	5	5	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	169	168	1	...
Andrew Jackson, Rowan	576	2	2	2	6	1	...	2	2	2	...	180	183	...	3
Union, Cabarrus	618	5	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	33	38	...	5
Cannon Memorial, Cabarrus	626	5	5	3	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	165	170	...	5
Yadkin Falls, Stanly	637	5	4	4	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	103	102	1	...
Keller Memorial, Rowan	657	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	24	...	3
		39	41	40	14	12	...	37	10	26	2	1608	1601	7	...

26—MONROE DISTRICT—Anson and Union Counties

Kilwinning, Anson	64	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	144	142	2	...
Monroe, Union	244	10	7	7	7	6	...	31	6	7	1	146	122	24	...
Beaver Dam, Union	276	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	45	42	3	...
Waxhaw, Union	562	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	40	41	...	1
Meadow Branch, Union	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	20	18	2	...
N. C. Lodge of Research, Union	666	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	25	27	...	2
		13	9	8	14	8	...	35	12	11	1	420	392	28	...

27—CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—Mecklenburg County

Phalanx, Mecklenburg	31	6	6	6	5	...	...	18	4	7	2	425	407	18	...
Mecklenburg, Mecklenburg	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	45	43	2	...
Long Creek, Mecklenburg	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41	40	1	...
Excelsior, Mecklenburg	261	7	9	8	8	4	...	16	...	5	2	471	470	1	...
Craighead, Mecklenburg	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	28	1	...
Matthews, Mecklenburg	461	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	36	31	5	...
Joppa, Mecklenburg	530	5	5	5	2	16	...	14	6	7	1	428	424	4	...
Williams, Mecklenburg	538	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	35	...	2
		20	21	20	15	21	...	51	13	22	5	1508	1478	30	...

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

28—GASTONIA DISTRICT—Gaston and Lincoln Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Lincoln, Lincoln	137	5	5	5	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	114	122	...	8
Gaston, Gaston	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	60	55	5	...
Rock Springs, Lincoln	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	32	29	3	...
Gastonia, Gaston	369	6	5	5	3	10	...	...	5	4	...	272	281	...	9
South Fork, Gaston	462	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	64	66	...	2
Cherryville, Gaston	505	4	3	1	...	4	...	4	1	2	...	73	71	2	...
Whetstone, Gaston	515	12	6	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	49	54	...	5
Mount Holly, Gaston	544	8	5	5	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	70	68	2	...
Lowell, Gaston	590	5	4	4	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	81	74	7	...
Belmont, Gaston	627	4	4	3	1	1	...	21	...	1	...	131	114	17	...
Holland Memorial, Gaston	668	4	3	1	4	...	...	3	1	1	1	56	56	...	...
		51	38	31	12	20	...	45	15	15	1	1002	990	12	...

29—STATESVILLE DISTRICT—Alexander and Iredell Counties

Wilson, Iredell	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	21	1	...
Lee, Alexander	253	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	92	88	4	...
Hunting Creek, Iredell	299	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	...	2
Campbell, Iredell	374	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	17	16	1	...
Grassy Knob, Iredell	471	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	30	30	...	...
Statesville, Iredell	487	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	5	2	...	168	163	5	...
Mooreville, Iredell	496	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	91	93	...	2
Snow Creek, Iredell	571	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	24	...	1
Stony Point, Alexander	593	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	36	39	...	3
Harmony, Iredell	651	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	...	2
		8	10	8	5	7	...	2	9	10	...	519	518	1	...

30—WINSTON-SALEM DISTRICT—Davie, Forsyth, Stokes and Yadkin Counties

Mocksville, Davie	134	4	4	4	2	...	...	...	2	3	1	123	124	...	1
Yadkin, Yadkin	162	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	22	22	...	...
Winston, Forsyth	167	4	7	7	5	4	...	10	4	9	...	391	384	7	...
Farmington, Davie	265	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	25	...	1
Salem, Forsyth	289	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	241	239	2	...
Harmon, Yadkin	420	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	19	...	1
Baltimore, Yadkin	424	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	26	...	...
West Bend, Forsyth	434	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	30	...	1
Oak Grove, Yadkin	557	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	18	...
Walnut Cove, Stokes	629	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	62	59	3	...
Kernersville, Forsyth	669	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	37	...	4
		24	26	25	7	5	...	33	8	18	...	987	965	22	...

Charter Oak Grove Lodge, No. 557, arrested Sept. 15, 1936.

31—ELKIN DISTRICT—Surry County

Granite, Surry	322	6	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	172	174	...	2
Copeland, Surry	390	2	2	2	4	1	...	7	1	2	...	38	35	3	...
Rockyford, Surry	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	15	1	...
Elkin, Surry	454	3	1	1	6	3	...	...	2	...	...	62	70	...	8
Rusk, Surry	456	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	...	4
Pilot, Surry	493	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	68	68	...	...
Ararat, Surry	558	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...
Round Peak, Surry	616	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	41	41	...	...
		14	10	11	15	6	...	9	4	9	1	425	435	...	10

32nd DISTRICT Eliminated

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

33—WILKESBORO DISTRICT—Wilkes County and part of Watauga County

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Liberty, Wilkes	45	3	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	43	...	4
Moravian, Wilkes	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	38	37	1	...
North Wilkesboro, Wilkes	407	7	5	4	2	3	...	...	4	1	...	96	100	...	4
Clingman, Wilkes	440	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	18	1	...
Ashler, Watauga	451	2	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	31	34	...	3
Trap Hill, Wilkes	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	35	30	5	...
Sulphur Springs, Wilkes	560	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	18	...	1
Ronda, Wilkes	566	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	21	...	2
Mount Pleasant, Wilkes	573	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	29	32	...	3
Roaring Gap, Wilkes	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...
		14	13	12	4	9	1	4	5	5	...	334	344	...	10

34—JEFFERSON DISTRICT—Alleghany and Ashe Counties and part of Watauga County

Snow, Watauga	363	6	5	5	14	4	...	2	1	...	...	27	47	...	20
Elk, Ashe	373	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	22	...	1
Scottsville, Ashe	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
Sparta, Alleghany	423	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	32	1	...
Piney Creek, Alleghany	432	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...
Crumpler, Ashe	467	1	1	1	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	25	20	5	...
Helton, Ashe	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	1	...	49	35	14	...
Ashe, Ashe	671	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	32	...	5
		10	9	8	17	7	...	20	5	1	...	236	242	...	6

35th DISTRICT Eliminated

36—HICKORY DISTRICT—Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties and part of Watauga County

Catawba Valley, Burke	217	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	115	112	3	...
Catawba, Catawba	248	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	112	110	2	...
Hibriten, Caldwell	262	2	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	197	204	...	7
Hickory, Catawba	343	4	3	3	1	...	...	5	1	3	...	206	201	5	...
Shawnee, Catawba	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
Blowing Rock, Watauga	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...
Cookville, Catawba	502	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	30	30	...	...
Maiden, Catawba	592	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	1	...	58	49	9	...
Riverside, Catawba	606	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	63	63	...	...
Lovelady, Burke	670	1	2	2	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	49	50	...	1
		12	13	12	13	4	...	19	8	13	...	888	877	11	...

37—SHELBY DISTRICT—Cleveland County

Cleveland, Cleveland	202	5	5	6	...	4	...	22	3	5	...	199	179	20	...
Fair View, Cleveland	339	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	85	86	...	1
Fallston, Cleveland	356	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	32	27	5	...
State Line, Cleveland	375	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	49	...	1
Mooresboro, Cleveland	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	58	53	5	...
Lawndale, Cleveland	486	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	60	...	3
Lattimore, Cleveland	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	37	36	1	...
Camp Call, Cleveland	534	6	5	4	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	51	55	...	4
Casar, Cleveland	579	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	21	...	5
		16	14	14	2	13	...	28	6	12	1	583	566	17	...

38th DISTRICT Eliminated

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)
39—ASHEVILLE DISTRICT—Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Polk, Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Mt. Hermon, Buncombe.....	118	4	5	5	6	14	...	29	2	8	...	443	429	14	...
Blackmer, Buncombe.....	170	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	62	59	3	...
Dunn's Rock, Transylvania.....	267	4	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	121	120	1	...
French Broad, Madison.....	292	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	83	83	...	...
Vance, Buncombe.....	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	52	...	6
Kedron, Henderson.....	387	4	4	3	2	...	...	3	2	1	1	139	138	1	...
White Rock, Madison.....	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivy, Madison.....	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	...
Biltmore, Buncombe.....	446	5	4	4	4	1	...	...	2	2	...	129	134	...	5
Saluda, Polk.....	482	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	38	...	2
Hominy, Buncombe.....	491	1	2	2	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	49	46	3	...
Swannanoa, Buncombe.....	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	1	50	40	10	...
Skyuka, Polk.....	605	3	...	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	27	39	...	12
Mill Springs, Polk.....	636	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	15	...	...
John A. Nichols, Buncombe.....	650	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	88	87	1	...
Black Mountain, Buncombe.....	663	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	61	...	6
West Asheville, Buncombe.....	665	2	2	2	...	3	...	8	2	...	...	91	86	5	...
		30	28	29	24	31	...	78	12	21	4	1454	1427	27	...

Charter Ivy Lodge, No. 406 arrested September 20, 1936.

Skyuka Lodge, No. 605, and Mill Springs Lodge, No. 636, consolidated February 8, 1937, as Jeff L. Nelson Lodge, No. 605. French Broad, No. 292, no report.

40—SPRUCE PINE DISTRICT—Avery, Mitchell and Yancey Counties

Bakersville, Mitchell.....	357	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	44	42	2	...
Bald Creek, Yancey.....	397	2	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	53	53	...	...
Linville, Avery.....	489	2	...	...	1	6	...	9	1	...	...	67	64	3	...
Vesper, Mitchell.....	554	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	1	...	...	58	51	7	...
Cranberry, Avery.....	598	1	1	1	2	3	...	4	2	1	...	83	82	1	...
		6	3	2	5	15	...	28	4	3	...	305	292	13	...

41—WAYNESVILLE DISTRICT—Haywood County

Waynesville, Haywood.....	259	6	5	4	2	1	1	...	2	3	...	146	147	...	1
Pigeon River, Haywood.....	386	4	4	5	1	3	...	...	3	1	...	149	154	...	5
Clyde, Haywood.....	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	63	56	7	...
Sonoma, Haywood.....	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	2	...	62	47	15	...
		10	9	9	3	4	1	13	9	9	1	420	404	16	...

42—SYLVA DISTRICT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties

Junaluskee, Macon.....	145	6	3	3	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	68	72	...	4
Unaka, Jackson.....	268	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	1	2	...	79	62	17	...
East LaPorte, Jackson.....	358	2	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	61	60	1	...
Oconee, Swain.....	427	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	108	105	3	...
Blue Ridge, Macon.....	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	41	37	4	...
Dillsboro, Jackson.....	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	...	...
Glenville, Jackson.....	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...
Glenville, No. 551, no report.		9	6	6	2	5	...	21	5	8	...	419	398	21	...

43—MURPHY DISTRICT—Cherokee, Clay and Graham Counties

Cherokee, Cherokee.....	146	3	4	4	...	10	...	15	2	1	...	78	74	4	...
Clay, Clay.....	301	3	2	1	1	1	...	6	...	1	2	63	59	4	...
Montgomery, Cherokee.....	426	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	33	...	2
Marble Springs, Cherokee.....	439	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	42	44	...	2
Unaka, Cherokee.....	506	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	12	15	...	3
Andrews, Cherokee.....	529	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	90	...	3
		8	9	7	2	25	...	27	2	3	2	313	315	...	2

44—RUTHERFORDTON DISTRICT—McDowell and Rutherford Counties

Western Star, Rutherford.....	91	2	2	2	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	85	80	5	...
Mystic Tie, McDowell.....	237	3	3	2	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	145	145	...	...
Forest City, Rutherford.....	381	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	76	72	4	...
Joppa, McDowell.....	401	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	48	50	...	2
Cliffside, Rutherford.....	460	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	1	...	52	33	19	...
Hollis, Rutherford.....	535	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	28	27	1	...
		7	7	6	6	3	1	29	6	6	...	434	407	27	...

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES

For Year Ending December 31, 1936, by Districts

DISTRICT	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
1 Elizabeth City	19	19	17	5	9	---	18	4	10	2	638	637	1	---
2 Windsor	11	11	10	3	5	---	10	5	14	3	562	551	11	---
3 Plymouth	18	19	19	6	2	---	1	4	14	2	514	522	---	8
4 Halifax	14	11	11	8	5	---	5	13	11	1	616	611	5	---
5 Greenville	14	15	15	7	2	---	7	3	5	5	475	484	---	9
6 Kinston	10	13	21	10	32	1	10	11	13	---	637	665	---	28
7 New Bern	27	25	21	1	7	---	14	7	8	10	734	734	---	---
8 Jacksonville	3	4	4	1	6	---	11	---	3	---	190	187	3	---
9 Clinton	27	25	18	3	10	---	7	4	13	2	555	562	---	7
10 Wilmington	27	24	22	16	9	---	22	13	15	2	1227	1224	3	---
11 Lumberton	17	16	15	3	6	---	10	8	7	1	497	496	1	---
12 Rockingham	7	8	10	9	9	---	25	15	6	2	576	558	18	---
13 Sanford	12	11	12	21	20	---	1	8	15	1	634	663	---	29
14 Fayetteville	8	6	8	14	4	---	24	10	9	5	709	692	17	---
15 Raleigh	27	26	33	11	12	---	41	13	30	3	1483	1455	28	---
16 Smithfield	Eliminated													
17 Wilson	6	8	10	6	8	---	12	8	20	3	547	531	16	---
18 Rocky Mount	2	3	3	1	8	---	61	4	9	---	570	508	62	---
19 Henderson	7	6	7	5	7	---	3	6	11	1	482	481	1	---
20 Oxford	10	8	5	11	3	---	16	10	10	3	411	394	17	---
21 Durham	28	24	24	15	16	---	45	21	12	7	1181	1158	23	---
22 Reidsville	7	8	8	4	2	---	---	6	2	1	475	481	---	6
23 Greensboro	32	28	26	16	23	---	38	25	29	4	1535	1508	27	---
24 Asheboro	8	9	6	6	6	---	---	2	6	1	325	335	---	10
25 Salisbury	39	41	40	14	12	---	37	10	26	2	1608	1601	7	---
26 Monroe	13	9	8	14	8	---	35	12	11	1	420	392	28	---
27 Charlotte	20	21	20	15	21	---	51	13	22	5	1508	1478	30	---
28 Gastonia	51	38	31	12	20	---	45	15	15	1	1002	990	12	---
29 Statesville	8	10	8	5	7	---	2	9	10	---	519	518	1	---
30 Winston-Salem	24	26	25	7	5	---	33	8	18	---	987	965	22	---
31 Elkin	14	10	11	15	6	---	9	4	9	1	425	435	---	10
32 Yadkinville	Eliminated													
33 Wilkesboro	14	13	12	4	9	1	4	5	5	---	334	344	---	10
34 Jefferson	10	9	8	17	7	---	20	5	1	---	236	242	---	6
35 Boone	Eliminated													
36 Hickory	12	13	12	13	4	---	19	8	13	---	888	877	11	---
37 Shelby	16	14	14	2	13	---	28	6	12	1	583	566	17	---
38 Hendersonville	Eliminated													
39 Asheville	30	28	29	24	31	---	78	12	21	4	1454	1427	27	---
40 Spruce Pine	6	3	2	5	15	---	28	4	3	---	305	292	13	---
41 Waynesville	10	9	9	3	4	1	13	9	9	1	420	404	16	---
42 Sylva	9	6	6	2	5	---	21	5	8	---	419	398	21	---
43 Murphy	8	9	7	2	25	---	27	2	3	2	313	315	---	2
44 Rutherfordton	7	7	6	6	3	1	29	6	6	---	434	407	27	---
Totals for State	632	593	573	342	406	4	860	333	464	77	27428	27088	340	---

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[Photographs from originals reduced
to two-thirds size]

The W- of the Lodge of Free Masons

Royal White Hart

Halifax

North Carolina

at a Quarterly Communication of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, under the Constitution of *England*, the Most Worshipful and Right Honourable *Robert Edward Petre*, Lord *Petre*, Baron of *Writtle*, &c. Grand Master, held at FREE MASONS HALL, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Friday, April 18, 1777

P R E S E N T,

The Right Honourable LORD PETRE, G. M.

ROWLAND HOLT, Esq; D. G. M.

Colonel John Deaken, S. G. W.

George Harrison, Esq; J. G. W.

John Croft, Esq; P. S. G. W.

John Hatch, Esq; P. S. G. W.

Thomas Parker, Esq; P. S. G. W.

William Hodgson, Esq; P. J. G. W.

William Atkinson, Esq; P. J. G. W.

John Hull, Esq; P. J. G. W.

George Smith, Esq; Provincial G. M. for Kent.

Rowland Berkeley, G. T.

James Hefeltine, Esq; G. S.

Thomas Sandby, Esq; G. A.

Richard Barker, Master of Stewards Lodge, as G. Sword Bearer.

The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Stewards Lodge.

The Masters and Wardens of several Lodges; when the following Contributions were paid into the General Fund of Charity, viz.

Lodge of Antiquity, —	l.	s.	d.	No.	Lodge of Antiquity, —	l.	s.	d.	No.	Lodge of Antiquity, —	l.	s.	d.	No.
101	1	1	0	154	Crompton's Coffee-house, Manchester, —	1	1	0	357	Eagle and Child, Holyhead, —	0	10		
102	3	3	0	171	Feathers, Chester, —	1	1	0	358	Crown and Anchor, New-street Hill, —	1	1		
103	6	6	0	172	St. David's Lodge, —	1	1	0	360	Bell and Anchor, Hammer-smith, —	1	1		
104	1	1	0	177	King's Head, Sunderland, —	0	10	6	369	Lodge L'Esperance, —	3	3		
105	1	1	0	183	Fountain, Broad-street, —	1	1	0	374	Exeter Inn, Teignmouth, —	0	12		
106	1	1	0	202	London Lodge, —	2	2	0	377	Royal George, Newton Abbot, —	0	10		
107	2	2	0	203	Mariners Lodge, —	2	2	0	391	Lodge of Alfred, Oxford, —	6	6		
108	2	2	0	214	Green Man, Ipswich, —	1	1	0	399	Lodge of Prosperity, —	1	1		
109	1	1	0	247	Horn, Burnley, —	0	10	6	397	Lodge of Friendship, Limehouse, —	1	1		
110	1	1	0	251	Royal Lodge, —	4	4	0	403	Lodge of Temperance, Bury, —	0	10		
111	6	6	0	259	Ship, Feverham, —	2	2	0	426	Hare & Hounds, Barnard Castle, —	1	1		
112	1	1	0	260	Salutation, Topsham, —	1	1	0	428	Jerusalem Tavern, Cokerwell, —	1	1		
113	1	1	0	262	Philharmonic Lodge, —	1	1	0	413	Lodge of Friendship, Bridgnorth, —	1	1		
114	1	1	0	263	Caledonian Lodge, —	1	1	0	416	Lodge of Friendship, Plymouth Dock, —	1	1		
115	1	1	0	264	Swan Inn, Bridgewater, —	1	1	0	423	Plough, Whitby, —	0	10		
116	2	2	0	268	East India Warehouses, Fenchurch street, —	1	1	0	427	Torbay Lodge, at Paignton, —	0	10		
117	1	1	0	275	Antelope, Pool, —	1	1	0	450	Apollo Lodge, York, —	2	2		
118	0	10	6	276	Corinthian Lodge, —	1	1	0	453	Royal Military Lodge, Woolwich, —	2	2		
119	1	1	0	281	Red Lion, Rye, —	1	1	0	458	Sun and Sello, Workington, —	0	10		
120	0	10	6	285	Duke's Head, Chelsea, —	1	1	0	460	St. Andrew's Lodge, Marybone, —	1	1		
121	1	1	0	300	London Stone, Cannon-street, —	1	1	0	501	Falcon, Gravesend, —	2	2		
122	1	1	0	307	Union Lodge, Exeter, —	2	2	0	502	Lodge of Nine Muses, —	1	1		
123	2	2	0	311	Shipmasters Lodge, Exeter, —	1	1	0		Prov. Grand Lodge, Quebec, —	1	1		
124	1	1	0	313	St. Nicholas Lodge, Newcastle, —	1	1	0		19 Certificates, —	6	3		
125	1	1	0	314	Sion Lodge, North Shields, —	1	1	0		Three Constitutions, —	8	8		
126	1	1	0	315	Crown and Thistle, Tower-hill, —	1	1	0		13 Constitution Books, —	6	16		
127	1	1	0	328	Crown and Cushion, Parker-st. —	1	1	0		Robert Mollison, Esq; Provincial G. M. for Maryland, —	10	10		
128	2	2	0	341	White Horse, Fleet-Market, —	1	1	0						
129	1	1	0	343	All Souls Lodge, Tiverton, —	1	1	0						
130	1	1	0	346	Lodge of Friendship, Uford, —	1	1	0						

ther SUBSCRIPTIONS and Registering Fees received by the
Grand Treasurer for building a HALL, &c. *April 18, 1777.*

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
St. Albans Lodge, —	4	12	6	374 Lodge at Teignmouth, Devonshire, —	0	10	—
Ship, East Smithfield, —	2	12	6	391 Royal Alfred Lodge, Oxford, —	26	5	—
Swan, Wolverhampton, —	3	3	0	408 Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell, —	0	10	—
Swalwell, Newcastle, —	1	0	0	413 Lodge of Friendship, Bridgnorth, —	0	4	—
Crown, Princes-street, Lothbury, —	2	5	0	416 Lodge of Friendship, Plymouth Dock, —	0	15	—
Lodge at Prescot, Lancashire, —	1	5	0	423 Plough, Whitby, —	0	18	—
Kose and Crown, Crown-street, West-				427 Torbay Lodge, at Paignton, —	1	2	—
mister, — —	9	5	0	450 Apollo Lodge, York, —	3	15	—
Angel and Porter, Golden-lane, —	2	2	0	478 Sun and Sector, Workington, —	0	2	—
Sea Captains Lodge, Sunderland, —	4	5	0	495 Royal Oak, Rippon, Yorkshire, —	2	2	—
Feathers, Chester, — —	6	10	0	502 Nine Muses, Thatched House, St.			
London Lodge, — —	10	10	0	James's-street, —	4	4	—
Green Man, Ipswich, —	1	2	6	503 St. Michael's Lodge, Cornwall —	2	10	—
Burnley, Lancashire, — —	2	0	0	Royal Arch, —	10	10	—
Ship, Faversham, — —	1	0	0	Lait Board of Stewards, —	9	9	—
Caledonian, Half-Moon-street, Cheap-				Right Hon. Lord PETER, G. M. —	20	0	—
side, — —	2	10	0	Rowland Holt, Esq; D. G. M. —	5	5	—
Union Lodge, Exeter, —	2	0	0	Colonel John Deaken, S. G. W. —	8	8	—
Mercers Arms, Long-Acre, —	2	2	0	George Harrison, Esq; J. G. W. —	7	7	—
Lodge of Friendship, —	2	10	0	Rowland Berkeley, G. T. —	3	3	—
St. Mary's Island, Scilly, —	2	10	0	James Hefeltine, G. S. —	3	3	—
Lodge L'Esperance, —	3	3	0	Francis Johnston, S. B. —	1	1	—
Royal George, Newton Abbot, De-							
vonshire, — —	0	15	0				

The Treasurer's Account for the New Fund, as delivered in this Night.

[illegible]

18, 1777. This Night's Collection, 178 7 6 | April 18, 1777. By Balance to Treasurer, 46 18

ROWLAND BERKELEY,
Devonshire street, Queen square.

Grand Lodge held at Free Masons Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Friday, April 18, 1777.

selected, That the Persons who assemble in London and elsewhere in the Character of Masons, calling them-
selves *Ancient Masons*, by virtue of an Authority from a pretended Grand Lodge in England, and at prefer-
ence to be under the patronage of the Duke of Athol, are not to be countenanced or acknowledged as Masons

Just Published, under Sanction of the GRAND LODGE,

by G. ROBINSON, Pater-noster-Row; RICHARDSON and URQUHART at the Royal-Exchange; and at Free-Masons Hall; Price 8 d. on small Paper, and 1 s. on large Paper;

The FREE-MASONS CALENDAR for MDCCLXXVII.

CONTAINING

† Almanac for the Year; Lists of the Royal Family, and of all the Present and Past Grand Officers of Society; and an Account of all the regular Lodges either under the immediate Constitution of, or in Communion with, the Grand Lodge of England; with the most remarkable Masonic Occurrences of the Year, and a Number of other interesting Articles.

A L S O,

† ORATION delivered at the DEDICATION of FREE-MASONS HALL

On Thursday the 23d of May, 1776.

Profits arising from both the above Publications are to be applied to the General Fund of the Society; it is desired that every regular Mason will encourage the Sale, and that Masters of Lodges will be particularly careful to order their Tylers to be provided with Copies to accommodate the Brethren.

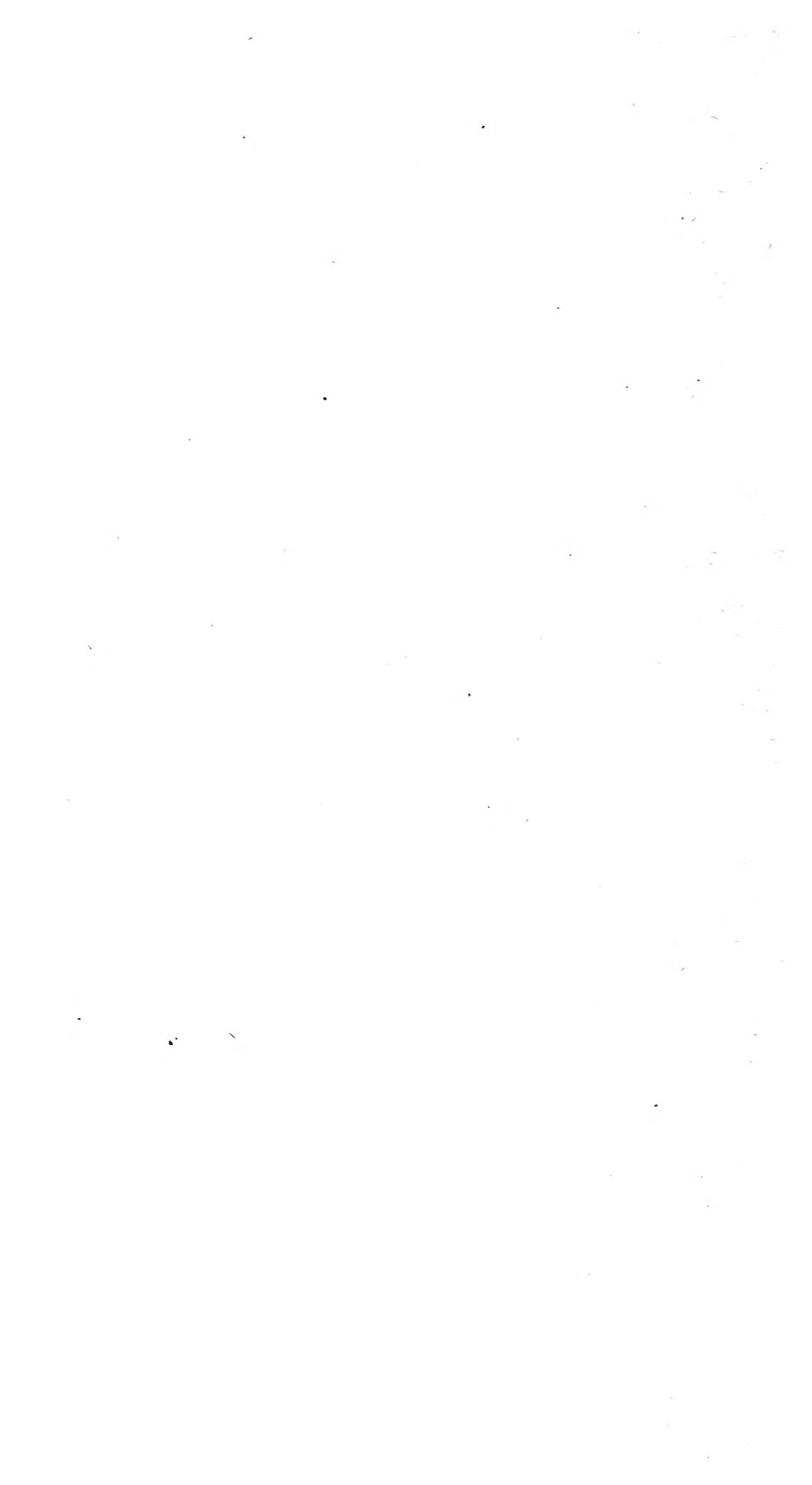
he GRAND FEAST of this SOCIETY will be held at the HALL on Thursday the First of May next. Tickets to be had at FREE MASONS TAVERN at 6d. each.

MASONIC REVIEWS

PART ONE—*The United States of America*

PART TWO—*Masonry in Foreign Countries*

PART THREE—*Statistical Tables*



FOREWORD

RESPECTERS OF PERSONS

"Masonry regards no man for his worldly wealth or honors" is one of those phrases of the ritual which sound well but do not fit into the practical picture. It works two ways, at least; probably more. There is the fawning to persons of distinction, an evil of which we have never been rid. In America it takes sometimes the form of "making Masons at sight" of celebrities. No more than five or six years have passed since it was written into the Proceedings of a great Grand Lodge that the usual ceremonies were utilized to make *Senator* somebody a Master Mason At Sight; and about the same time in another ancient and respectable Grand Lodge the Proceedings show that *General* somebody was made a Master Mason At Sight; and we observe with some degree of interest that these above named titles did not by any means get lost in the minutes of the occasions. In the British Isles, one has only to read the Minutes of an Installation occasion to see how they take a whole page to tell about the titles and honors of the distinguished person who is being installed to a high office. In either case one comes to the conclusion that it is the officer and not the person who is being installed or being made a Mason. We have no objection to the induction of such persons of distinction into the Order, or into office: but we venture to suggest again that the phrase, "Masonry regards no man for his worldly wealth or honors", be classified with the dodo, which is intended to be a stronger statement than one about "horse and buggy days", if you haven't seen a dodo.

Then there is another matter, which is psychologically related to the other. A Mason was bemoaning in conversation with us a couple of days ago, the fact that distinguished, up-standing men do not longer take interest in Masonry. The remark was occasioned by a request by a very busy executive in the public service, for a dimit because he was too busy to attend his lodge meetings—merely that. Well, perhaps

he was right—probably men like the type of which he was thinking do not take as much interest in Masonry as—as the complainant does, or as much as some distinguished Masons of times past are alleged to have taken. But it so happens that we remember that another prominent Mason confided to us a while back that in his opinion George Washington did nothing for Masonry to deserve that great Masonic monument at Alexandria, Virginia—so there! It is very easy to bemoan the good old days—we weren't there to remember them with the halo stripped off. Personally, we don't take so much stock in that complaint that distinguished men who are Masons, insofar as such are found, lack interest in it. It all comes in part from forgetting that Masonry regards no man for his worldly wealth or honors—why not get the vital interest aroused of a few thousands of good, average men who don't do more for it than the man of prominence who caused the complaint? Personally, we venture to say that if we forget their prominence and all such matters, we shall find that in proportion to the exactions upon their time, Masons who are men of distinction are as good Masons as the run of the mine variety.

And then there is still another angle to this matter. Public opinion is very fickle. Popularity is a vapor which passes with the changing of the breezes of public judging. One is a hero of today and an anathema tomorrow—and is the same person aside from "worldly wealth or honors" both times. If in our Masonic estimation of a man we think of him in connection with honors, externals, popularity, the public whim, we sow the wind and have no reason to do other than expect to reap the whirlwind. Public persons are none less than human. It is their human persons whom we make Masons. If perchance they are projected into greatly changed conditions, their relation thereto changes. Change the window-dressing into what the candid camera sees, and you debunk the subject to what he really is. Put him on the spot, as sooner or later must happen, and you have a different person (for the public gaze) from him in the midst of brass bands and parades and hat throwing. What we are saying is, that the tendency of Masonry to esteem some Masons in terms of their worldly honors and distinction, also is a tendency

toward fickleness. We are going so far as to give a specific illustration. Away back in 1933, much laud was given to the President of the United States because he had made a special trip to New York to be present for the raising of his son. Then in the early part of 1936, that chorus of praise changed to a veritable anvil chorus of knocks by those who were disgruntled, or who "viewed with alarm" or who knocked in camouflage—they said he had fired Masons from offices by devious means and put in their places others who were supposed to be hostile to Masonry. Other charges may have been advanced, but this one we heard most frequently. When the Prince of Wales was Empire Salesman he was the world's most popular Mason. Times changed. Things came on the boards, of which it is not needful to write here. Result: Masonry has in far too many Masons' mouths become too uncharitable to the last degree. Edward, Duke of Windsor, has paid the price of being in the public eye and being human withal. Masonry regarded him not as human but in the habiliments of prominence. It's as hard to regard him as human now, as before he was required to make his Great Choice. We repeat as we began: what we need is more of respect and love for the individuals who are Masonry, shorn of incidental or accidental matters foreign to Masonry itself. Can we not make the ritual mean what it says—"Masonry regards no man for his worldly wealth or honors?"

FRATERNAL SOCIETY LOTTERIES

Is it a mere coincidence that practically every Superior Court Judge on the North Carolina bench instructs Grand Juries and law enforcement officers to stop gambling devices and destroy gambling machines? These distinguished jurists are not without discrimination and a sense of values, nor are they obtuse in the appraisal of the significance of the public menace. It seems that the public in these United States has gone wild with respect to games of chance. One concludes from the announcements of winners, that the purchasers of tickets in the foreign lotteries must run well up into the millions. Every few days one reads of raids upon "numbers" gambling resorts. We sat in a district meeting of one of the Service Luncheon Clubs not ten days ago and heard a speaker

who was not a mere private, recommend that clubs of his faith and order should run certain lotteries as a means of stimulating interest. We even hear of churches making use of some form of ill-disguised lottery. Back of all these is of course the money motive.

It is not to be surprised at that in Masonry the same thing has raised its head. It is no new thing—that is, not so new. There is one organization making Masonic connection a prerequisite which well-nigh ruined itself by winking at such things a number of years ago. It has suffered terribly as a result of the experience. It now sees the folly of its course. Other organizations now are going through the same kind of experiences. The end is not in sight.

It is well to get the history of such matters straight. These lottery and gambling schemes do not spring up from nowhere. There is a well organized group of promoters of such in this country. They go from one organization to another, selling their plans. They point out how easy it is to get money from them—all you have to do it to permit them to go to work and they will do it all—except sell the tickets, for which exercise the individual member gets his reward. If one even hints at the fact that such is forbidden by Masonic law, back at once comes the rejoinder, "Look what has happened! The worst that ever happened was in the nature of a reprimand—they never do anything about it but talk. Look what happened in California—the Grand Master had a lot to say about it, but it got by anyhow. Look what happened in Illinois—The Grand Master took the most positive stand of any so far and he actually did make trouble for a few individuals; but the lottery plan actually went on and was successful. Look what happened in Connecticut—there was much verbal castigation, but nothing else—and it went over well! You try it here and get your leaders with you, and you will not have any more trouble either—and boy, what a pile of money you can make! You can take that money and send a big delegation to the Convention and have the biggest sort of a time!"

We do not censure those local fellows nearly so much as the syndicates which promote the schemes. High pressure

salesmanship has sold a lot of hocus and made the purchaser like it. We should like to see these promoters put where they ought to be. They do not tell their "prospects" that ultimately the use of such schemes is going to have a highly disintegrating effect upon the purchasers. Whenever we get a circular letter from a fraternal society enclosing a book of tickets to be sold, and proclaiming that every good member of the Order will do his best to sell them, to put over such a scheme, we know that sooner or later such a Society will rue the day when this sort of ideals got its claws and a strangle hold on the ideals of Society. We got one a few days ago from a promotion outfit with headquarters in Greensboro. It had sold the thing to a society not related to Masonry. The thing had been brought to our notice some weeks before we got the letter. We fear for the future of that Society.

This is not the first time that this scribe has set forth his views upon this matter. It is interesting to surmise that the promoters of these schemes do not send tickets to some members and do send them to others. It so happens that in one group of Masons this year, such a scheme was started and neither this scribe nor any other officer so far as we know of them received the tickets. Why the omission has not been explained. It so happens that in this non-Masonic society to which we refer, we got the circular letter but we never received the tickets. Something more than a year ago the local express agent stopped this scribe on the street and said, "We received some lottery tickets for you and Mr. Blank yesterday, but we knew you would not accept them, so we just returned them".

What Masonry needs is sufficient backbone to stop these things very positively; not merely to stultify itself by permitting the schemes to be carried out and the promoters to get off with mild reprimand. They get paid for the reprimand. If the promoting syndicates lose their investments a few times and get nothing, they will not be so sure of themselves. This is no puritanical prohibition with which we are dealing; it ran its course, was tried to the fullest and prohibited by Federal law so long ago that we know that this law was no mere noble experiment". Masonry and Masons as such, no matter in what organization, cannot afford to give comfort to such.

There are more thousands of Masons today who became disgusted with such things ad nauseam, than one would ever dream of. If it be true that there are hundreds of thousands of men who got out of Masonry because they were not interested, we venture to say that this lack of interest in many, many cases arose from just such causes of disgust. Masonry's good name ought not to be linked with lottery schemes and gambling.

PART ONE
Proceedings Reviewed
 (IN ORDER)

Alabama	1935	Michigan	1935
Arizona	1935-36	Minnesota	1936
Arkansas	1935	Mississippi	1935-36
California	1935	Missouri	1935
Colorado	1935	Montana	1935
Connecticut	1935-36	Nebraska	1936
Delaware	1935	Nevada	1935
District of Columbia.....	1935	New Hampshire	1935
Florida.....	1935-36	New Jersey.....	1935-36
Georgia	1935	New Mexico	
Idaho	1935	New York.....	1935
Illinois.....	1935	North Dakota	1935
Indiana	1936	Ohio	1935
Iowa	1935	Oklahoma	1936
Kansas	1936	Pennsylvania	1935
Kentucky	1935	South Carolina.....	1936
Louisiana	1935-36	Tennessee.....	1935
Maine	1936	Virginia.....	1936
Maryland	1935	Wisconsin	1935
Massachusetts.....	1935	Wyoming	1936

ALABAMA—1935

THREE THE SAME WEEK

In Alabama, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter meets on the first Monday in December; the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters meets on Tuesday afternoon, and the Grand Lodge meets on Tuesday evening and the following day. The first session is at eight o'clock, p. m.; and it is stated that the brethren of the Grand Lodge assembled in the Grand Lodge hall at 6:30 p. m. for the purpose of receiving a visit from the Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star and her staff of officers. Later that order is highly commended.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar holds its Annual Conclave separately, in the latter part of April.

APRON PRESENTED AGAIN

Grand Master Coke Smith Wright, elected at this Annual Communication, is declared to be a native son of South Carolina; to have practiced medicine briefly, to have received his first Masonic light in Norfolk, Virginia, and to have renounced the practice of medicine for the life insurance business in 1911, going to Birmingham in that year. He is the chief figure in a very unusual ceremony upon his installation, having presented to him for the second time his Masonic lamb-skin with all of the full ritual—this time, there is read a list of all of his Masonic honors and degrees. He belongs to all of the usual groups, but seems not to have striven greatly enough to wear the purple in any except Symbolic Freemasonry, and the Eastern Star.

BANK ACCOUNT DISCOVERED

The Grand Master presiding, Most Worshipful Sam A. Moore, tells us that an aged guest of the Masonic Home, James Donovan, died during the year; and when the superintendent of the Home disposed of his little lot of personal property, this friendless old man was found to have had bank accounts aggregating nearly three thousand dollars, which became the

property of the Home. Since funds have been running rather short in Alabama Masonry of late, this little "find" did quite a bit of good.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES MUST ATTEND

There is in Alabama a section of the Masonic law which states that if a Grand Representative fails to attend the Annual Communications for three successive years, his commission is forfeited. Accordingly, the commission of the Grand Representative of North Carolina was at this session forfeited for this reason. Our book gives the name as John R. Thornton, Jr., of Abbeville. This seems to us to be very good law, and whether it is in the statutes or within the prerogatives of the Grand Master, we are of the opinion that if a man does not attend the Communications of his Grand Lodge he ought not to hold a commission before it as Grand Representative of another Grand Lodge; for the office of Grand Representative is a matter not of active duties but of the symbolism of unity in fraternity throughout the world; and if such symbolic unity is so weak that its symbol is consistently absent from that in which he is supposed to be a representative of unity, then there is obviously a case of *reductio ad absurdum*.

The Grand Master did the usual things that fall to the lot of a Grand Master in Alabama, or elsewhere—appointed Grand Representatives, granted a dispensation to organize a new lodge, laid a cornerstone of a postoffice, nursed delinquent lodges; gave dispensations to hold elections out of time, to initiate maimed candidates, to permit lodges to incur debts, and so forth; suspended a Worshipful Master; and made up his mind that Grand Lodge ought to put a stop to the business of letting lodges get themselves hopelessly into debt. and so recommended.

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

Alabama has not yet quit suspending them. Ten per cent of the membership at the beginning of the year was suspended before the year was over; but after its baptism of fire of some years past, the Grand Lodge is now reinstating almost as many as were suspended, and affiliating more than a thou-

sand, so that the net loss is only 796 where it might have been three or four times as many but for restorations.

MOBILE AND BIRMINGHAM GET LION'S SHARE

It's rather funny how the Grand Officers get bunched up with respect to residence. Here, for instance, we find both Deputy Grand Master and Junior Grand Warden from Mobile; Grand Master, Grand Chaplain, both Grand Deacons and Senior Grand Steward from Birmingham; while the Grand Secretary of course lives at Montgomery, where also reside the Grand Treasurer and the Grand Orator. The Senior Grand Warden lives at Florence and the Grand Marshal, Junior Grand Steward and Grand Tiler live in small towns; New Castle, Cullman and Hartselle, respectively.

ARIZONA—1935-36

MASONIC WORK HEAVY ON GOLDWATER

We are here presenting a double header. The Annual is held in March, and we are therefore enabled to use two books at once. In the 1935 book, we observe that Grand Master James Whetstine is also Grand High Priest of his Grand Royal Arch Chapter and Grand Master of his Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. Indeed, they have a sort of habit of doubling up on some of their workers in this wonderful state. Here, for instance, is the venerable Morris Goldwater, who was Most Worshipful Grand Master in 1888, when this scribe was just learning to crawl on the floor. They make him serve as Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence; of the Committee on General Policy; and of the Committee on Masonic History of Arizona, as well as appointing him as one of the Trustees of the Grand Lodge.

YUMA TEMPLE

The state of Arizona has been hard hit for some years because of the condition of the copper mining industry. And Yuma Lodge was caught in that financial stringency. It had borrowed money from an insurance company to pay part of the cost of a Masonic Temple. It had also borrowed six thousand dollars from the Grand Lodge on what appears to be a second mortgage. The insurance company foreclosed, and the Grand Lodge up to this time is the loser of its note and interest. The insurance company got the property.

In 1935 consideration was given to a proposal to make the Grand Deacons and the Grand Stewards elective officers, but it got thumbs down from the Jurisprudence Committee, whose report was adopted. We seem to observe by comparing the books for 1935 and 1936 that the Stewards and Deacons are advanced; but beyond this we do not see any sequence of advancement very clearly. The Grand Sword Bearer of 1935 becomes the Grand Junior Steward of 1936; the Grand Standard Bearer of 1935 becomes next year the Grand Marshal; the Grand Tiler of 1935 becomes the Grand Standard Bearer in 1936.

TREATISE ON MATHEMATICS

The Oration presented by the Grand Orator of 1935 was a most unique document. Its subject was, "The Forty Seventh Proposition of the First Book of Euclid"; and for fifteen pages of the text, the speaker carries us through the intricacies of quadratic equations, mathematical figures of plane geometry, a learned treatise on some problems of pure mathematics. This scribe well remembers having submitted examination papers on algebra, geometry and trigonometry which drew 100's, and still remembers enough to get a kick out of the fifteen pages; but he just wonders how it registered with the delegates to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arizona who had to listen to it—probably without opportunity to see printed pages while doing so.

ONLY ONE NATIVE SON

And then in 1936, Grand Master E. H. McEacheren presided—a native of Nova Scotia. Indeed, we are indebted to the pages devoted to the Proceedings of the 27th Annual of the Past Grand Masters' Association of Arizona for the information that of the twenty six Past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge, only one was born in Arizona—and he is none other than the Grand Secretary, Harry Drachman. His nativity is signalized by his middle name—the "A" stands for Arizona.

MASONRY MOVES IN SPIRALS

The Grand Master tells us in this book that "Masonry is again coming into its own". Thus was it ever. Masonic depressions are not closely related to financial depressions; our gains began to recede in the direction of losses long before the great Depression hit the nations of the earth or the stock market broke in October, 1929; and these things move in spirals—not in circles. One thinks we are going to come back to where we started, and it looks like this is happening; but as a matter of fact we come back to a point just above that starting point, and then just keep on.

LODGE AT GRAND CANYON

The book before us tells of a Special Communication

of Grand Lodge at Grand Canyon in June, 1935, to constitute Grand Canyon Lodge, No. 40. We therefore infer that this tourist point has a fixed population as well, which is large enough and sufficiently interested, to have a Masonic Lodge. We like Grand Canyon in respect to everything except one; they have to haul in drinking water in tank cars, if we remember correctly—and then the fare they charge on that branch line railroad—we seem to remember that it was about ten cents per mile. But then there are two good highways to Grand Canyon now, and so one can pay the price if one wishes. There was another Special Communication to lay the cornerstone of the Post Office at Winslow, which place we remember well.

COOLIDGE TEMPLE

Another place which interests us is Coolidge—new town which sprang up after the Coolidge Dam irrigation project made howling deserts into very fertile lands. This, too, we well remember;—and one recollection is, that it is one of the hottest places we ever saw. We also remember having seen the Masonic Temple. It appears that there is a mortgage for five thousand dollars and an account with a lumber company for \$1,400.00. The lodge is not in bad shape, and the property is worth sixteen thousand dollars. The case is left in the hands of proper officers of the Grand Lodge for settlement of question whether Grand Lodge shall lend some money to save it.

There comes before the Grand Lodge the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Sweden. Not knowing what to do, they put it off. The fact is, that the Grand Lodge of Sweden is equally as regular as the Grand Lodge of Arizona and very much older; and therefore Sweden should recognize Arizona.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona has given attention to Public Schools Week and has a special committee to arrange for this. This committee and the Committee on Masonic Education seem to have overlapping functions; and therefore they are merged into one committee with the name "The Committee on Masonic Education".

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES WRITE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE REPORT

This Grand Lodge has tried a very unique way to get its Report on Foreign Correspondence prepared for the Proceedings. Each Grand Representative has the duty of writing the report on the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge which he represents. Many of them do not write anything, and some get others to pinch hit for them; and some who have the thinnest books to review have the longer write-ups; but taken altogether the results are much better than one might expect. Summing the case up, we feel that if we were given the opportunity to revise the list of Grand Representatives with the express idea in mind of getting such as could and would do this work, we could make it go and make the report interesting. But if one should depend on the regular run of Grand Representatives as at present appointed, one would find that they were not appointed to do any writing and would do a very amateurish job if they undertook anything at all.

MASONIC WEEK AT PHOENIX

Masonic Week, March 8-12, 1936, at Phoenix, included all of the Grand Bodies. On Sunday evening there was a Devotional Service at Trinity Cathedral under the auspices of the Grand Commandery, which met next morning. The evening of the same day saw the Annual Assembly of the Grand Council R. & S. M.; and on Tuesday the Grand Royal Arch Chapter held its meeting. On Wednesday and Thursday the Grand Lodge was in session. Also, on Wednesday and Thursday, in the Masonic Temple, the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star held its Annual Session.

ARKANSAS—1935

PREACHER—MAIL CARRIER GRAND MASTER

This book opens with the sketch and picture of Grand Master elect and installed, Conrad N. Glover, who was educated as a minister and as a teacher, and who got an appointment as Rural Mail Carrier out of Sheridan and has stuck to this job for twenty one years. He is also pastor of the Baptist church at Sheridan. He went overseas in 1918 as a wireless operator. He served as Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge in 1929.

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE

His predecessor, Grand Master James B. Bunn, presiding at the Annual of November, 1929, laid several cornerstones; one, of a courthouse; others, of a church and a post office. He had by resolution been directed to appoint a committee to investigate any organizations in Arkansas which were teaching atheism: he appointed the committee, and its report is in the book. It seems that the state legislature about the same time appointed a similar committee, and the work of this is made the subject of the report of a Grand Lodge committee which *per se* never even met. The committee of the Legislature reported at such a time that its report never received much attention, and hence its findings still make news to the Masons. It is stated that the Legislature received the report and uttered no word of disapproval as a result. The real objective was to investigate Commonwealth College, an institution of communism which happened to be founded in Arkansas rather than elsewhere for reasons not here apparent. There is quoted the testimony of officials of this college before the legislative committee. All, being called to testify under oath, declared that the phrase "So help me, God", meant nothing to them. None believed in the Bible or knew anything about it. The head of it was Luchien Koch, and its secretary, Charlotte Moskowitz. It is interesting to read that Koch's predecessor is now head of an important department of the U. S. Government work in Washington, according to the book before us. It is also interesting to read

that certain pastors of evangelical Christian churches openly defend Commonwealth College.

GRAND MASTER FIFTY YEARS AGO

This Commonwealth matter requires more space in the book than any one other item. Next is the space devoted to honoring friend Thomas Chauncey Humphrey, remembering that he is now celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his installation as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas—a most deserved and graceful act on the part of this Grand Lodge. He studied medicine after being discharged from the Confederate Armies, and then went to college again to read law, which he has since actively practiced, along with politics. He went to Indian Territory in 1900, and three or four years later was made Foreign Correspondent there, first of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory and later of Oklahoma after statehood. He always attends Arkansas Grand Lodge, as well as that of his adoption.

THE STATUS OF LIQUOR

One of the matters which received attention by the Grand Lodge was that perplexing question about liquor and those who handle it. Grand Lodge rather definitely relaxed its stand on this matter. It adopted a committee report about it which in substance stated that there is no recession from the high principles of Freemasonry; but that it is felt that the judgment of the local lodge shall have its way in the adjudication of particular cases, and that certain Grand Lodge legislation whose nature we do not know, be repealed; and that further consideration go over one year and that certain committees carefully study the matter. The book is quite unusual in that, on page 112, it gives in full an official letter of the new Grand Master to the lodges about liquor, sent out a month after the Annual Communication. The minister urges the lodges to refrain from letting the bars down, reminding them that Grand Lodge edicts on the subject of years past are still in force and effect.

HOW MANY DID THEY LOSE?

This book is one of the few volumes of American Pro-

ceedings which do not tell us clearly what the net gain or loss for the year is. We seem to observe that the sum of raisings, affiliations and reinstatements is 2709, while the dismissions, deaths, suspensions and expulsions is apparently 3810, which would make the net loss 1101, in 463 lodges with 23,497 members. Incidentally, Arkansas has the smallest lodges in the United States, the average membership per lodge being less than 50 Master Masons. North Carolina comes next, while the District of Columbia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have the largest.

Arkansas has not had a Foreign Correspondence Report for several years.

CALIFORNIA—1935

ACTS OF WHITING

Grand Master Randolph Virginius Whiting, presiding at the Annual of October 8-11, is the nephew of the late Past Grand Master George C. Whiting of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. When he went to Washington in February, 1935, Geo. C. Whiting Lodge gave a delightful reception in his honor, which we attended. He is the Reporter of Decisions for the Supreme Court of California. Among his decisions as announced to the Grand Lodge in his official address are several which are of more than passing interest. One of them is to the effect that the secretary or the master of a lodge may not issue a letter setting forth to an Eastern Star chapter the Masonic standing of a member of the lodge, without the consent of the brother. In some quarters it is held that such official information may not be given to the O. E. S., whether the Masons desire it or not.

VISITOR CANNOT OBJECT

In decision number six it is set forth that after a candidate was initiated in a certain lodge, "one not a member" made objection to said candidate. The members of the lodge seemed not to see eye to eye with this visitor, or outsider, and unanimously "overruled the objection". It is held that objection by an outsider has no status, and that the action was valid and that the candidate may be advanced regularly.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE PERFECT YOUTH

In another decision somebody wrote to the Grand Master stating that the Master elect of his lodge had lost a hand and asking whether he is eligible to be installed as Master. It is ruled that he is, "provided that he is able to perform the duties of that office". In another case somebody complained that a Warden-elect had a stiff knee. It is held that this does not disqualify him. But you must not get the impression from these incidents, that California is indifferent to the old doctrine of physical perfection—not a bit of it. The Grand Master heard that a certain lodge had raised a candidate who had lost "an eye and a leg"; but he was a man of excellent

moral qualifications to be made a Mason. The Grand Master wrote some very scorching letters to the Lodge and its Master. It appears that the candidate had been elected and initiated before the present Master was installed; that he was not present when the candidate was passed; but he was present when the man was raised. This Master gets a towering rebuke, ordered to be read in lodge as a reprimand to the whole lodge. Well, we here in North Carolina have thrown this old doctrine of physical perfection of candidates into the ashcan insofar as it might finally prevent such a man from becoming a Mason. If a petition is received from such a man in this state, we ask the Grand Master to give a dispensation to receive it, and we determine whether such petitioner is likely ever to become a charge upon the fraternity, and the lodge is sole judge of whether he shall be received. Moreover, even before we went that far in abrogating the doctrine of the perfect youth, it had been held and was our law, that maim after initiation should not ever be of itself a bar to passing and raising. While we aren't out to criticize California law or to tell Californians what not to do, we frankly can't see the justice in raising the very deuce with the officer who raised this man who was wished off on him by a predecessor, unless the Grand Master got the other officer's name from the records and first punished him—and even then, we hold that if a man is regularly initiated after petition without misrepresentation on his part, he should be duly raised without a yell at the officer who does it, even though an error of law was committed in his initiation.

CAN THE SHRINE BE PUT UNDER THE BAN?

"Objectionable activities of groups and organizations which prescribe membership in the Blue Lodge as a prerequisite" gave the Grand Master some pains. This long phrase means succinctly that the Shrine or the Grotto or the Scio groups put on raffles or lottery schemes to raise money and these activities did not do Masonry any good. He notes that in certain jurisdictions, individuals who have participated in such illegal activities have been individually disciplined but he says this is not what he would consider the best way to deal with the evil. He thinks that "serious consideration

should be given to the advisability of putting under the ban any such organization" as does things repugnant to Masonic concepts. We have not thought it through as he has, perhaps; but we do not at this moment have the slightest idea that the Grand Lodge of California is going to tell all Shriners in California to get out of the Shrine, even though the Shriners should repeat the lottery experience of the days when the Imperial Council went there a few years ago, all of which was fully aired in the book of Grand Lodge Proceedings of that year.

Then Grand Master Whiting has in his address paragraphs on "Subversive Activities", dealing with Communism; "Bigotry and Intolerance", and "Our Naturalized Brethren"; this last noting that in a certain lodge they got up a bitter dispute concerning "affairs of foreign countries", which resulted in "serious inharmony". Communistic activities give much trouble on the Pacific Coast, in California, Oregon and Washington.

HE CHEWED HIS TOBACCO QUIETLY

The Grand Master urges vigilance to the end that Masonic funerals shall be conducted with proper decorum, because "the world is slow to praise but quick to criticize". He mentions a funeral in which the Past Master who was conducting it "spat tobacco juice near the head of the open grave". He adds that "it is needless to say that this Past Master has acted in that capacity for the last time". We would not question this last statement, but we wonder what has been done, that he is so sure about it. It is possible that we may have seen Masonic funerals in our experience, in which the expectoration of tobacco juice would not be so much out of keeping with the man whose remains were being interred—would not, perhaps, be so far from what one might expect. In varying circumstances, Masonic funerals are the expression of environmental factors. What would certainly be a "disgraceful exhibition" in the Grand Master's lodge might pass unnoticed in some places that might be thought of.

California Masonry does much good to the cause of public education by its annual observance of "Public Schools Week", which is well nigh a universal observance there. We could

wish that there might be such in equally effective manner in other states. Perhaps if we had it in North Carolina, the ranking of our school system here would be nearer what California ranks in public education among the states, and not so near the absolute bottom among them all.

INTERESTING PROCEDURES AT MASONIC HOMES

California has two Masonic Homes—one at Decoto, and the other at Covina. We are not going to discuss either of these at length—we only quote verbatim some paragraphs about the Covina home from its superintendent's report, as follows:

THE CHILDREN'S MONEY

We have continued the plan heretofore in use for several years, of paying the older children for much of their work in the Home, and in turn requiring them to pay for their clothing and incidentals. Their wages are determined on a sliding scale, the variable quantities of which are their age and the quality of their work. Payments to them average about \$1.35 per week. Given to them without charge are their board, room, and medical care; everything else they must pay for. They have equal chances for employment and equal opportunities in every way, at least as near as we can make it so, but they show surprising differences in their earnings and financial status. Among them are rich and poor, misers and beggars. We think that what they learn about money, how to spend it, save it, give it, how to earn what they receive and not beg it, makes this system well worth the considerable cost of maintaining it.

CAMP TUCKER

The children were taken to Camp Tucker on Balboa Island on June 26th and remained there until August 28th. The Camp was most successful, and the children left it with regret after two months of swimming, boating, fishing, and freedom from those responsibilities and regulations which must be theirs at Covina. One group gained on an average of 6.6 pounds in weight in two months. Aside from the healthfulness of this vacation, it has wonderful value in satisfying the natural longing of children for variety and change. Delightful as the scene at Covina is, it would not be well for a child to be confined to it continuously during the year of his membership in the Home. When they come back from the Balboa Camp, the Covina Home looks good to them again.

OUTSIDE CARE

The modern child-caring agency must have at its command facilities to meet the varying needs of many children. Institutional care is not always the answer. Some children of nervous temperament do not thrive as members of a large group. Special conditions of physical disability sometimes require treatment not available at Covina. Occasionally there is

child with sex tendencies that dictate its speedy removal to a foster home where there are no other children.

For one or another of these causes we have had under our supervision during the past year 49 children belonging to 22 families, either in their mothers' homes or in foster homes, their care being paid for from Outside Relief funds. The supervision and management of these cases has been carried on most ably as a part of the duty of Miss Catherine Noel, our field worker.

CLANDESTINE MASONRY NOT IMPORTANT

There is a very interesting report concerning clandestine Masonry in California, by a special committee appointed to investigate such. It is in substance reported that the Rito Nacional Mexicano is the chief sinner. Inasmuch as, even in Mexico, this is regarded by its neighbors as a Masonic bastard, little comment is required. There is the "Mexican Grand Lodge of Texas", whose name speaks for itself. The next group is of Filipino residents of California, which was quite active formerly; but now that the Philippines have started toward independence, it is stated that this group is now dormant because of the exodus of its members. There are also the Negro groups; there are two of these Grand Lodges in California. Our observation has shown that the Negro Grand Lodges have gone dead these past few years for the reason that before the depression they went into insurance business and this got them into financial difficulties from which they cannot extricate themselves; wherefore it will be a long time before these Negro groups will stage a comeback.

COLORADO—1935

COOPER PASSES ON

At the Annual Communication held at Denver, September 17, 1935, Grand Master Charles A. Patton presided. This was the last Annual for Grand Secretary William W. Cooper; for he passed away not long afterward. He was a true Masonic scholar. His books for candidates were exceedingly well written.

DISPENSATIONS GRANTED

The Grand Master lists his dispensations granted in tabular form. It seems that it is necessary to get a special dispensation to hold a special communication of a lodge in Colorado—at least, some sorts of specials; for we find some dispensations for this purpose. And if a petitioner for the degrees has lost a limb, the lodge must get a dispensation before it can receive such a petition. There were six cases like this. Then there were nine cases which he describes as “to examine and ballot a few hours previous to regular time of opening lodge”.

MORE MEDALS NEEDED

This is another of the Grand Lodges which made provision for “Fifty Year Decorations”, or medals for those who have been Master Masons in good standing for fifty years in Colorado. One year ago the Grand Lodge set aside \$285.00 for this purpose, and this would get only the first one hundred of the jewels. It was necessary to exceed the appropriation by an additional \$390.00, and to get altogether two hundred and fifty medals.

BUILDING PROJECTS CONTROLLED

In Colorado the Masonic law seems to be quite strict in prohibiting the business of piling up lodge indebtedness for buildings and so forth. Thus we find one lodge seeking permission to buy a three thousand dollar real estate item for the purpose of getting a lodge room. It necessitated exceeding the limit fixed by \$820—whatever this means—but he gave his consent. And also it is necessary that a hall which it is in

tended to use for lodge purposes shall be inspected by a representative of the Grand Master before it may be so used, and we find an instance of such an inspection.

SANDS MADE HONORARY MEMBER

That was a signal honor which was conferred on Herbert S. Sands, when, because of his faithful work as chairman of the Committee of Trustees of Benevolent Funds over a long term of years, he is unanimously made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge—an honor theretofore conferred on only two other men.

THIRTY SIX PER CENT OF MEMBERS NON RESIDENT

This book, in the Report of the Grand Lecturer, gives us some very interesting figures about the condition of the lodges. The Grand Lecturer says he visited 144 of the 147 lodges in the state, and got reports from the other three. There were 3,457 lodge communications in the state, or an average of 23 per lodge, of which 18 were stated and five were special. This report shows that the percentage of attendance based on resident members was nineteen; based on total members, twelve. It is revealed that 64 per cent of the total membership live within the jurisdiction of their lodges; thus, thirty six per cent of the membership, on the average, of the Colorado lodges, are non-resident members. The median dues are six dollars. The median fees for the degrees are sixty dollars. We are interested to observe that forty three lodges fix a fee for affiliation, the median being ten dollars. But eight lodges have an affiliation fee of twenty five dollars. The total assets of all Colorado lodges are valued at \$2,185,300, of which \$1,247,500.00 is in the "building and sites" column. When he comes to study proficiency, the Grand Lecturer finds that 73 of the Masters can confer any degree in full, and not a single Master was unable to confer any part of any degree, while thirty one of them could confer only parts of degrees.

Reviewer Stanley C. Warner writes a good document, and we are indebted to him for his interesting comment on North Carolina.

CONNECTICUT—1935-36

LODGES LARGER

This Grand Lodge has 128 lodges, with 38,318 members, or about 300 members per lodge, which is some six times the size of an Arkansas lodge and four times the size of a North Carolina lodge.

DISPENSATIONS TO BURY

At the 1935 Annual Communication, at which Most Worshipful Brother James E. Brinckerhoff presided, every one of the 128 lodges was represented. In some cases there was one representative the first day and a proxy in his place the second day, or vice versa. The Grand Master reports that his first dispensation was to the superintendent of the Wallingford Masonic Home to permit a Brother Bossidy to conduct the Masonic burial service for all deceased members at the Masonic Home if entitled to Masonic burial, during the year.

CHILDREN CARED FOR AT HOME

The Wallingford Home looked after 508 wards. Of these, 203 were "outside" cases. The Connecticut Masonic Charity Foundation puts the 305 cases of adults for whom no other facilities are available, in the Home proper. Ninety seven of these are hospital cases. It does not mix the children with the aged. Its theory is that children are better cared for in normal home environment than in any institution, and that institutionalized children have smaller prospect of being able to succeed in the world outside after being thrown on their own, than those who come from good homes. Therefore the children are called "outside" cases.

REMEMBER THIS ONE

We find in the list of lodges one whose name interests us—Oxoboxo Lodge, No. 116, of Montville, Conn., a lodge of some 197 members. We don't know where Lodge No. 116, got its name, but that name is what the rhetoricians call a *palindrome*—that is, a name which can be spelled backward or forward without change.

LEAP YEAR BIRTHDAY

Presiding at the 148th Annual on February 5 and 6,

1936, was Grand Master Ernest L. Prann. Elected and installed at the time was Most Worshipful Brother Arthur F. Lewis, who is rector of Saint Michael's church in Naugatuck, Conn. If you are looking for the unusual, note that Grand Master Lewis was born on February 29th, 1872, and thus has had only sixteen birthdays in his life.

NAME CHANGED

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut was originally chartered exactly by that name, since in those early days that was all that was necessary. The same was true with respect to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Now, however, it is felt that the name should be more properly descriptive, and it is by legislative enactment changed to "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Connecticut"; but the act of General Assembly of the State of Connecticut is to be effective only when the Grand Lodge accepts, approves and adopts it. This is at the beginning of this Annual Communication duly done and the new name is now effective, and the front of the book of Proceedings accordingly is adorned with a new seal showing the new name.

KIES PASSES ON

The Annual Communication was deeply saddened. After Past Grand Master George Allen Kies read his report as Fraternal Correspondent on the first day, he went home and there suddenly and peacefully expired. Since the Grand Lodge was providing a set of cinematograph equipment for the Home and needed something to complete the job, it is voted that the salary of Past Grand Master Kies for 1936 (the new year) which was voted before he passed on, be used to complete the fund for this equipment and that it be named the George A. Kies Memorial. Brother Kies had lived to the ripe old age of 82 years. We mourn his passing. We came to know him soon after writing our first Fraternal Correspondence Report in 1922. To know him was to love him.

GAMBLING RAMPANT

Grand Master Prann reported trouble with gambling devices and other prostitutions of the good name of Masonry. His successor exhorted the brethren to "live up to the Na-

tional Law and Masonic tradition" about these things as his final word before closing the Grand Lodge. What will become of the present tendency to flaunt all sorts of games of chance before the public, we do not know. Stores are full of slot machines, the most of which are fixed against the player; all sorts of organizations are importuned by corporations organized for purpose, to get up lottery schemes to make money and many of these fall for them and there are no prosecutions; all of the fairs are full of games of chance; betting is rampant, law or no law; fashionable clubs possess and use all sorts of gambling machines, faro, roulette and the rest; punchboards can be found everywhere. It is not unheard of that religious organizations resort to lottery schemes to get money. The Irish Sweeps get on the front pages of the papers as news and the ticket-buyers are numbered in six or seven figures in the United States, many of whom get phoney tickets and do not ever know it. The disintegrating effect of these things is even greater than that of alcohol was under prohibition or is at this time. It seems to us that Masonry has a mission to stand for something better than this demoralizing stuff.

The Per Capita Tax on Masonic Lodges in Connecticut is \$2.50, of which the fifty cents runs the Grand Lodge and the two dollars runs the Masonic Charity Foundation. This is much the same as in North Carolina.

The Masonic Home has been severely stricken in the death of Superintendent James C. Tucker on August 31, 1935. He assumed the office in January 1934, succeeding P. G. M. Andrew J. Hallock. The new Superintendent is George H. Haines.

We could not better close this document than by quoting the last review of North Carolina by friend George Kies, as follows, submitted to Grand Lodge a few hours before he died:

As usual J. Edward Allen writes the review 60-pages. Much of it is devoted to valuable data on foreign Grand Lodges, also his customary statistical tables, which we have been told are the work of Mrs. Allen.

His review of Connecticut cites with approval the action of our Grand Master in stamping out the proposed lottery scheme. But he believes the offending Lodge should not have been forgiven so easily. Having defied the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, an exemplary discipline should have been administered. Many will agree.

DELAWARE—1935

WHAT GOES INTO THE CORNERSTONE

The Annual Communication was held on October 2, 1935, and Grand Master William O. Wingate presided, being succeeded by Most Worshipful Brother Harris Samonisky.

There were three Special Communications during the year. The first was to lay the cornerstone of the magnificent Pierre S. DuPont High School in the city of Wilmington. The next was to lay the cornerstone of the public school building at Christiana, and the last, to lay another cornerstone; that of the H. C. Conrad Public School just outside the city of Wilmington. Every Grand Lodge has its own peculiar requirements concerning these ceremonies; in Delaware the ritual as printed into the record of what happened is, "The Cornerstone, in which had been placed, among other things, a silver Square, Compasses and Letter G emblem, was laid in accordance with the customs and usages of the Craft". This is repeated in all three cases.

HUGH (!)

At the Annual, it is reported that 21 of the 22 lodges were represented; one hundred and forty six Past Masters, exclusive of the Grand or Past Grand Officers, were present, of which latter there were 53. There were only 35 representatives of lodges; that's what the book says, and we suppose it is correct, though it looks small. Indeed, the Distinguished Visitors were almost as many, being 29 in number, from ten sister Grand Lodges. Among them were Grand Master Newcomb and the Grand Secretary, from North Carolina. The Grand Master reports that he went to Washington for the meetings of the week of February 22. He mentions the fact that Past Grand Master Poteat of North Carolina was placed on the Executive Commission of the Masonic Service Association in place of Brother Valliant of Delaware. But he calls him Hugh Poteat! Not yet do we have a Hughey Poteat among our celebs, nor a Huey.

WALLER DROPPED

North Carolina gets into the book still yet again. The

Grand Lodge of Delaware has its Gunning Bedford, Jr., Scholarship Fund, with eight beneficiaries for the year, the value of the scholarship being \$125 per year. Among the scholarship persons was one Mr. Olan E. Waller, who attended the University of North Carolina. He was dropped from the scholarship roll because of deficiency in scholarship marks at that institution.

HOME NOTES

The Masonic Home of Delaware has twenty nine guests. The cost of operating it for the year was eighteen thousand dollars, of which six thousand came from dues and initiation fees, seven thousand from investments and capital, two thousand from the Home farm, and the rest from donations and miscellaneous sources. This would make the per capita cost something more than six hundred dollars, which is quite reasonable. The smaller the institution, the higher the total per capita cost. Reviewer Thomas J. Day notes in his report that the per capita cost of our Home at Greensboro, with 66 guests there, is \$296.48.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1935

The Lodge System of Masonic Education, which is in use in North Carolina, is partly copied from the system used in the District of Columbia, where it has been used for several years. The reports in this volume show that its use is quite uniform; that the number of candidates for the degrees has greatly increased and the work of the committees to instruct them has multiplied also.

DUTIES OF GRAND OFFICERS

The Grand Master presiding is Most Worshipful Brother Bob Regar—we mean, he presided over the two Stated Communications and the two Specials during the year. The Special Communications were called to conduct the funerals of Past Grand Masters Jacob and Coolidge. Grand Master Regar has for many years been connected with the Postoffice Department. The Grand Officers of the District are no figureheads. The Grand Master sets aside the months of October and November to visit all lodges; and when he gets up his schedule, he notifies every officer of the Grand Lodge. Then it becomes the duty of each Grand Officer to climb into his dress suit and to accompany the Grand Master on each visitation. When an officer in the line has done this each year for nine years, he has become quite familiar with the situation. At the visitation, a formula of inspection is carried out. This year the Grand Master told them to have some entertainment or a good address at these occasions. It is stated that at one of them, Dr. Hooper, Grand Master of Virginia, spoke; and at another, Harris Samonisky, Grand Master of Delaware, did the same. We don't know the latter brother, but knowing Dr. Hooper, we feel safe in saying that entertainment and Masonry were well balanced.

SOME FROM ACROSS THE LINE

The Grand Master set out to get the law changed so that persons living in those parts of Washington City which are just over the line in Maryland may join District of Columbia lodges. Somebody construed the law some years ago to mean that the Grand Master cannot issue to a lodge a dispensation to receive the petition of any person who is not a resident of

the District. The District is supposed to be a square, ten miles to a side; and city population does not follow such rectangles and imaginary lines, so complications have arisen, which have prejudiced the Masonic cause. Two persons would live in houses 100 feet apart, and work in the same office in a building in Washington; yet, according to the prevailing construction of the law, one would petition a D. C. lodge, while the other would have to go to a Maryland lodge some miles in the opposite direction. The construction of law is duly changed. Now, the Grand Lodge officer of the D. C. asks the Grand Lodge officer of Maryland to permit a waiver of jurisdiction over Mr. X., who lives on the Maryland side of the line but in the city, and after such is granted, he petitions a D. C. lodge.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

Then somebody introduced, at the May communication of Grand Lodge, resolution to amend the Constitution making all officers of Grand Lodge elective except the Grand Tiler, who alone is to be appointed. Thus the elective officers include Grand Deacons, Grand Stewards, Grand Lecturer, Grand Chaplain and Assistant, Grand Marshal, Grand Sword Bearer, and Grand Pursuivant. If all of these except Grand Lecturers and Grand Chaplains are to be in the "advancing line", it's going to take many years of a man's time to go from bottom to top. We in North Carolina have eliminated the Grand Swordswallower and the Grand Pussyfoot from our number entirely. In England, the number of elective officers is quite small; the number of appointive officers is very great and the number of *honoris causa* officers is legion—and those brethren do appreciate them, too. For a man to be entitled to the privilege of affixing to his name the initials P. A. G. D. Cerms.; or P. G. St. B. is an honor much coveted; and when you get up to P. G. S. D.,—that is an honor of outstanding significance. There are no Past Grand Masters. We understand that King Edward is to accept either this title or one similar.

CLAUDY STARTED

In passing, we note that Carl Claudy, Executive Secre

tary of the Masonic Service Association, is the new Grand Junior Steward of this Grand Lodge and we congratulate both it and him. It is to be noted also that the Junior Grand Warden is none other than Brother Leonard P. Steuart, who is Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine, presiding at the big meeting of July, 1935, which went to Washington. His Grand Lodge donates a thousand dollars to the expense fund, in honor of him.

TEMPLE HEIGHTS

Whenever a Reviewer, writing about the Grand Lodge of the District, runs out of something to say, he can turn to the United Masonic Temple project, launched many years ago. They bought this beautiful hill which is named "Temple Heights", at a cost of nine hundred thousand dollars. They have paid \$554,000.00 of this. The interest on the debt is now seventeen thousand dollars per year. Some of the men have gotten a bit restless about this and a resolution was introduced declaring that the "project has become unsound and far beyond the resources of the Grand Lodge" and directing sale of its land. It was ruled that this was out of order. The Temple project then got a sort of vote of confidence.

BRAZIL AND JURISDICTIONAL MATTERS

Reviewer James A. West, P. G. M., is on his job, writing well. He has a good introduction. In it he notes that the Grand Lodge of Parahyba of Brazil protests against the formation of a District Grand Lodge of Brazil by The Grand Lodge of England, and Reviewer West thinks England should not have formed the District Grand Lodge because of the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. Well, there are two or more sides to this question. In the first place, the Grand Lodge of England has for many years recognized the old Grand Orient of Brazil, and it must be remembered that the Grand Lodge of Parahyba is so young that it is not quite dry behind the ears and England does not recognize it at all, so far as our inspection of the English Masonic Yearbook shows. We do not have the latest Yearbook, but are confident that the one we have shows the present facts with

respect to Brazil's status. These Latin American Grand Lodges do not know sometimes what recognizes them; we have before us three patents as Grand Representative of Grand Lodges which our Grand Lodge has never recognized. Brazil's Masonry as England sees it is the old Grand Orient. Why she sees it that way is another story which we might tell, but it would not be pertinent here. Brazil's Masonry, to England, is *not* any of the new Grand Lodges. The Grand Orient did not object to the British District Grand Lodge. Incidentally, we were in London, and at Sir Colville Smith's office when he was in Brazil looking over the situation. We submit to Frater West that England's position in this is logical to the extreme, and when the Grand Lodge of Parahyba "solemnly suspended Masonic relations with the Grand Lodge of England", it did not suspend much. There weren't any. Moreover, the United Grand Lodge of England, and the other British Grand Lodges, do not set up any doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. England, Scotland and Ireland, all have lodges in Australia, in the midst of strong Grand Lodges. They all work together in Africa, China and the islands of the seas. They respect the American viewpoint about the matter *in North America*; in South America, not at all. England has her own standards of recognition, and she also exercises her right to interpret and apply them as she sees fit. She recognizes some Grand Lodges of Scottish Rite origin; others she does not. She does things in a manner which sometimes looks peculiar to us; but the late Sir Alfred Robins and others have been very fine Masonic statesmen, missionaries and diplomats; and in the long run, what England does is going to help the cause or we lose our bet. And—in Masonry as in other things, England's foreign policy looks out for her nationals as well as for international good will; don't forget that.

FLORIDA—1935-36

The 1935 Book of Proceedings of Florida tells of the death of Grand Secretary Wilber Page Webster, which occurred on January 29, 1935, at Jacksonville. He had been Grand Secretary for 39 years, and was seventy seven years old. His place as Grand Secretary is filled by Past Grand Master J. S. B. Moyer.

DELANEY'S DECISIONS

At this Annual the presiding Grand Master was M. W. Bro. Fred W. Delaney. He has a very interesting Official Address—not that it deals with things of such outstanding importance, but with items of a “different” sort. For instance, one lodge has found the way out of the embarrassments occasioned by relieving members of dues when they cannot pay, by providing a form for application to be placed on the “Emeritus List for a period of one year”. The brother has to give information about himself. One question which must be answered is, “Have you paid any dues or fees during the last twelve months to any lodge, civic or fraternal organization, and if so, to which, and how much?” Then there is a certain lodge which wished to help in the project of printing Bro. Wallace Cheeves’ History of Freemasonry in Florida by assessing each member a dollar and giving to each a copy of it. Bro. Cheeves has done much work on this history, and it is a pity to have to report that the Grand Master had to rule the process above as not permissible. It is also regrettable to report that the publication of the book had to be postponed indefinitely for lack of funds. There has been a great revival of interest in Masonic history throughout the country which should not be dampened by “insufficient funds”. We have had good reason to know.

FLORIDA'S STANDARDS OF RECOGNITION

Then Grand Master DeLaney granted some dispensations—many of which would be unnecessary in this state. One was to a lodge to hold a business meeting “on the ground floor” of a certain building; but if the lodge has degree work, it must go to another lodge’s hall. One Sigurd Johnson Sol-

heim was a seafaring man, and had been passed but had to go to sea. Biscayne Bay Lodge got a dispensation to "waive fellowcraft examination". This would be unknown with us; our Grand Lodge recognizes other Grand Lodges throughout the world, and any seafaring man can get his degree conferred by courtesy by our request without any excessive waiting. But Florida recognizes only a few Grand Lodges other than English-speaking, since her new Standards of Recognition, if we remember correctly, permit her to recognize only a Grand Lodge tracing descent from the British Grand Lodges. It is interesting that England herself, the Mother Grand Lodge, does not so limit herself in extending recognition, and recognizes a number of Grand Lodges which do not so trace their descent—some in South America, for instance. So Florida's list of fraternal exchanges is much smaller than ours. This may explain the "hurry-up work" for the seafaring man without his learning his work.

DECISIONS: BLACK CUBES

The Grand Master wouldn't let the lodge at New Smyrna give the use of its hall to the Hi-Y boys for a candle-light service on a Sunday night; but his act was disapproved. He had put up to him a case of a member who had been suspended and thereafter had become insane. Question: May the lodge reinstate him? Answer: A lodge may not reinstate an insane person. This sounds logical: he is not competent to apply in writing for reinstatement. In law, an insane man cannot enter a plea in court. In the case of DeFuniak Springs Lodge it is held that the appropriation of money annually for the presentation of a medal for scholarship in a high school is legal. In still another case, a man was balloted upon for initiation and the ballot was 100% clear. Later it was discovered that the box contained only one black cube among the white balls. The lodged asked whether the ballot was valid, and was told to do it over again with "a proper number of black cubes and white balls". We are not told what "a proper number" is. One could conceive of a number of embarrassing situations which might arise in line with this ruling. We have seen meetings of lodges with large membership, there being a special occasion, in which the lodge had

petitions to ballot on and several hundred members present. Such lodges had never had more than a couple of dozen black cubes. All might have wanted to use them. In such a case, what would be "a proper number"? In our own lodge we have seen members approach the ballot box, advise the Master that they "could not do their duty" and pass on without dropping in anything—those preceding them had used all of the blacks. If it takes only one black ball to keep a man out and that one is available for use, and is not used, we are wondering what is wrong with the ballot. And if it is used, what more would be accomplished by the use of 999 more? Of course, these questions are asked with no knowledge of, or reference to, Florida law.

CARED FOR AS NON-RESIDENTS

The Masonic Home of Florida reports that it has 169 guests, but that 48 of these are non-residents. There are fifty adults and 119 children. It is not stated how many of the non-residents are children. It is gratifying to observe that the rule of common-sense prevails in aiding non-residents. In the cases of adults and of children as well, there are many who ought to be cared for by Masonry but ought not to be placed in institutions. If a Master Mason's widow can with the aid of Masonry keep her children together at home, and if a fit person to do so, at home they should stay. Masonry should not be a party to the breaking up of such a home solely because smitten by the hand of poverty. To say that God blessed homes before He did institutions is not to utter a phrase that rolls well from the tongue only, but to intimate some profound truths.

In Florida the Degree of Past Master is conferred upon those who have been elected and installed in their lodges as the masters thereof; and the list of them is put into the book. We are not told what happened to those who did not get the degree.

APPEAL AFTER EIGHT YEARS

On page 68 of this book there is reported the case of a man who was suspended for u. m. c. in 1928 after due trial, applied later for reinstatement but was turned down, and

then in 1935, about three weeks before the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, appealed from his conviction. The Grand Lodge committee called for the records of the case, and they were "vague". The committee could not make much out of it at all, and recommended that the lodge start all over again and try the brother. This disposition of the matter by the Committee on Propositions and Grievances was adopted by the Grand Lodge. Somehow we just don't see the sense of letting a man wait seven years to appeal from the action of a lodge in convicting and sentencing him on trial—particularly after he had at least to some degree acquiesced by petitioning for restoration. It is our opinion that in a large majority of lodge trials, if the accused is allowed to get a new trial after the conviction has been laid on the shelf for eight years, the lodge would not accomplish the ends of justice because of the lapse of time. If the most of the better-class defendants in criminal cases in the courts, having been convicted, were allowed by some process to get their cases tried upon appeal eight years later, the state could not get convictions no matter how heinous their crimes.

WANTED: MORE MONEY

Then came the Annual Communication of 1936 with Grand Master Harry G. Taylor of Miami in the chair. He finds the membership off $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent and more; the per capita tax raised; and still the money is insufficient for the calls upon the Grand Lodge. Therefore further retrenchment is necessary. All Grand Lodges have been going through the same things, and it is hoped that soon the tide will turn—and it will.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION MATTERS

The Grand Master has some cases of maimed candidates for the degrees before him. One Mr. Walters petitioned for the degrees, but had lost the thumb of his right hand. Dispensation was granted to receive and ballot. One Mr. Puhlman had an artificial leg, same course. But a District Deputy brought before him the case of a man who had lost his left hand just above the wrist, and "does not use an artificial hand". It is asked whether "this deformity could be classed

as slight so as to permit the petition to be received". Answer: No. All of the above were duly approved.

"DISOWNED"

They have a new name for an old procedure in Florida. It appears that when a sojourning member of an out-of-state lodge is tried in a Florida lodge, they do not on conviction suspend or expel him, but call it "disownment proceedings". There was an interesting case of such. It appears one Brother Harris of Georgia was sued in May, 1934, by one Bro. McMichael of Florida; that McMichael also preferred charges in Masonic lodge against the said Harris. In 1935, the Grand Master held that because of the civil proceedings, the lodge case should be deferred until the civil case was disposed of. But after the Annual Communication of 1935, Grand Master Taylor told the proper authorities to go ahead with the trial, the courts not having disposed of the civil case; and they did. Harris refused to receive the registered letter about it; refused to appear or have anything to do with the trial. He was convicted and was "disowned". But a few weeks later the civil trial came, and after a hot fight McMichael lost his case against Harris and then appealed to the Supreme Court. Harris appealed from the decision in the lodge trial. When the Grand Lodge heard the matter, a vote was taken on the question, "New Trial" or "No New Trial" for Harris and he was denied a new trial. In Florida, therefore, he is not a Mason. What is he in Georgia, and what would he be in North Carolina?

PERPETUAL JURISDICTION OVER MATERIAL

Then there is another of those Pennsylvania cases. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania claims on behalf of its lodges perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material; Florida denies this Pennsylvania claim, as does North Carolina. So a man who was, in 1925, rejected in a Pennsylvania lodge, may in 1935 petition a Florida lodge in whose territory he resides. We fail to understand why Pennsylvania continues to assert its claim to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material residing in other states; so far as we know, no state recognizes such claim but each applies its own laws to all

such cases as superior within the borders of its own territory, to any that may be passed by any other Grand Lodge. The American doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction would seem to be involved in this matter to some extent, perhaps. That is, each Grand Lodge holds that it exclusively controls what it wishes to control, within the bounds of its jurisdictional lines—i. e., state lines, in most cases.

The book before us was printed at the Masonic Home. The printing office was started by the Scottish Rite; then the Eastern Star took it up and supported it, and now it is self-supporting, and it does very good work indeed.

We greatly enjoy the Fraternal Correspondence Reports of Reviewer Wallace R. Cheeves. If we had not already used so awfully much space, we'd like to discuss the Chinese situation with him. We are not so sure as he is, that the Philippine brethren are dangerous in China. There are more Chinese brethren in lodges in the Philippines than there are white men in the British and Massachusetts lodges in China, if we understand the matter.

GEORGIA—1935

DANIEL HELPS US

Here we find a new and most convenient use for the Foreign Correspondent. In the very beginning of the book, that official, who is none other than Past Grand Master Raymond Daniel, puts a review of what happened at the Annual Communication of October 29th, 1935, at Macon. Indeed we have only to give our readers that review, and our task is probably finished. So here it is:

A year of Reawakening—upon which can be fashioned the coming Season of Recovery, constitute the developments and achievements of the Masonic twelve-months in the grand jurisdiction of Georgia, according to reports of retiring Grand Master E. D. Thomas and other officers; adoption of progressive programs by the grand body and the inaugural remarks of Grand Master Elect Abit Nix, at the 149th annual communication, at Macon, October 29-30.

Membership decreases show little variance, but the Craft experienced a spiritual reconsecration during the year, caught a new vision and accepted anew the duties of Freemasonry.

The communication was one of the most harmonious in years, and all business, while given thorough attention, was rapidly expedited, there being only two sessions.

The salient features are:

The progress of the year as reported by retiring Grand Master E. D. Thomas.

Improved financial status of the Grand Lodge.

Commendation of the jurisdiction-wide radio broadcast and meetings of lodges on St. John the Evangelist's Day, 1934.

The call to the Georgia Craft to unite against communism and radicalism.

The creation of a commission to investigate the feasibility of a home for incurable children.

Commendation of the Masonic Home.

The urgent suggestion for the patronage by the Craft of the Masonic Home Print Shop.

Endorsement of the "Masonic Messenger" and the appeal for augmented subscriptions.

MASONIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM APPROVED

Approval of the program of the Masonic Educational and Historical Commission, including the publication of "The Story of Freemasonry", and the establishment of Lodges of Research.

Endorsement of Past Masters associations and the recommendation for their "continued organization and operation".

Gratefulness for the gift of new type to the "Masonic Messenger" by Brother Randy Edmundson and associates of the Atlanta "Georgian-American".

The conferring of the revised Fellow Craft drama by Joseph C. Greenfield Lodge No. 400, of Atlanta, and the singing of the Greenfield Masonic Chorus under the direction of Brother Professor Harry Carr.

The visitation of Past Grand Master O. Frank Hart, Grand Secretary, of South Carolina.

The program of incoming Grand Master Abit Nix for a series of district and inter-city meetings.

Practically no legislation was offered, the Committee on Jurisprudence giving practically unanimous sanction to all decisions of the retiring Grand Master.

According to the report of Brother Chairman George A. Cole, of the Committee on Charters and By-Laws, 14 Lodges surrendered their charters. Four charters were suspended and two restored by the Grand Master. Approval was expressed of permission for the consolidation of Free State Lodge No. 384 and Carroll Lodge No. 69 of Carrollton.

The report of the Board of Custodians by Chairman Guy Thurman showed many benefits.

VALUABLE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

A number of valuable recommendations were offered by the Committee on General Welfare for the advancement of the Fraternity.

Grand Lodge elective and appointive officers, in addition to Grand Master Nix, are:

Robert McMillan, Deputy Grand Master, Clarkesville No. 325, Clarkesville; John L. Travis is Senior Grand Warden, Landrum No. 48, Savannah; Wm. M. Sapp, Junior Grand Warden, Dalton No. 105, Dalton; Frank C. Jones, Grand Treasurer, Thomasville No. 369, Thomasville; Frank F. Baker, Grand Secretary, Macon No. 5, Macon.

Appointed Grand Officers:

J. M. Nix, Grand Chaplain, Hudson No. 294, Commerce; Rev. M. M. Maxwell, Associate Grand Chaplain, Griffin No. 413, Griffin; Geo. W. Westmoreland, Grand Marshal, Unity No. 36, Jefferson; J. Wilson Parker, Senior Grand Deacon, Fairburn No. 180, Fairburn; M. Preston Agee, Junior Grand Deacon, Webbs No. 166, Augusta; Zach Arnold, First Grand Steward, Darley No. 17, Fort Gaines; E. Descombe Wells, Second Grand Steward, Landrum No. 48, Savannah; Dewey H. Wollstein, Third Grand Steward, Cherokee No. 66, Rome; C. J. Owens, Grand Tyler, Coweta No. 60, Newman.

We might well stop here. But there are some small things that will interest our readers and which were so unimportant that they were not included in this document. This scribe is

a funny sort of a dog and drags in all sorts of bones. So here goes.

W. M. IN U. S. PENITENTIARY

In the list of the judgments of the Committee on Jurisprudence we find reports on some of the official acts of the Grand Master. Number five, for instance, is about a case in which a lodge reported that its Worshipful (?) Master was serving a sentence of one year in the United States Penitentiary. The Grand Master declared the office vacant and told the lodge to elect another Master. The book says nothing about any lodge discipline for the said Worshipful (?) Master who was up at Atlanta.

THEY USED IT TOO SOON

A certain lodge had acquired a new hall. It got into a hurry to use it; there was a meeting in it, but there was no "general notice to all the brethren", moreover, they forgot to go and get the charter and put it there before the meeting; and add another moreover—"the three great lights were not displayed". He says nothing about a lack of a dispensation. But he does hold that the meeting and all of its works was "illegal and void", grants a dispensation changing the place of meeting to the new location and tells them to do it all over again.

POST MORTEM ACTION

And then there was a certain man who was suspended n. p. d. And behold, several months later he died, and his family desired for him burial with Masonic honors, but Masonic honors are not permissible for a suspended brother. And there was great study to find the way out. And Masons smart and true got together about it, and behold, it was discovered that the deceased had been mentally incapacitated since a time before he was suspended. But in Georgia Section 205-B sets forth that a demented brother is still in good standing but not subject to dues; and it follows that the lodge had done a great wrong in the act of suspension. And Grand Master Thomas tells the lodge that if the family wish a Masonic funeral they should have it.

RE: OBJECTION TO ADVANCEMENT

Then we find an interesting sidelight on the subject of objections to advancement of candidates. In North Carolina such objection does not have to be accompanied by any statement of reason; but in Georgia, it must be on the ground of either violation of the moral law or a violation of the civil law involving moral turpitude. This applies to an Entered Apprentice; there is another rule covering the same ground for a Fellowcraft, against whom an objection rests for three months, while in the case of the E. A., if the objection is made in lodge and written into the minutes, it holds for twelve months; if filed privately with the Master, it holds until his successor is installed. But let it not be forgotten that in either case the grounds must remain the same. This would seem to limit very narrowly the field for such objections; for few would be stopped for violation of the moral law. The objector might have to prove it! The same would apply if a man were stopped for an alleged act of moral turpitude. We can suspect acts of moral turpitude which can never be proved.

GIFT OF TYPE

The Home printshop received a gift of a hundred pounds of type from the Masons connected with two great Atlanta newspapers; the mechanical department cast the metal into type and the delivery department carried it to the shop. The shop prints the "Masonic Messenger", which is an official organ, and carries the Masonic Reviews by friend Raymund Daniel, instead of their having them printed in the Proceedings, which book comes to us as a thin pamphlet of 116 pages.

TOO POOR TO CELEBRATE: SO ARE WE

The Georgia Grand Lodge is due to have a Bi-centennial, but lack of funds prohibits the execution of plans for a celebration of it. It is the Bi-centennial of Georgia Masonry; not of the founding of the Grand Lodge, which is holding its 149th Annual Communication this year.

IDAHO—1935

MOYER PASSES

Grand Master John T. Wood had a busy year. His acts and his observations are not without interest. He notes the passing away of the oldest Past Grand Master of Idaho and the oldest Mason in Idaho, Brother John H. Moyer. We had some correspondence with him in connection with the American revision of Gould's History of Freemasonry. He was Grand Historian of Idaho. He had been Grand Master in 1891. He was raised four years after the formation of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, if we read the book correctly.

THE TROUBLE AND THE WAY OUT

The Grand Master notes the losses and their causes; sees conditions getting better and as to losses thinks "much dead material has been pruned away". We think he is correct in this; the material was at the time of suspension dead to Masonry if they were careful not to suspend those unable to pay. Why dead, is another story which in some cases would reflect little credit on some lodges. But following the big boom days of the nineteen-twenties, Masonry seems to have lost its grip on individual members. It was spiritually lazy, like an over-fed porker. What we call "depressions" often-times do real good, in disguise. Let us hope this is the case now. But the Grand Master also thinks that one of the ways out of the bad situation is the automatic suspension of n. p. d.'s unless the lodge shall adjudicate them to be unable to pay. That is, instead of the prevailing rule that n. p. d.'s stay in the lodge unless the lodge takes action on particular cases, the rule would be reversed and n. p. d.'s would get out automatically unless the lodge took action on particular cases. We have never been sold on the subject of automatic suspensions and other punishments, but if such be handled properly, good might be done. Automatic suspension places dues-money as the most important thing in lodge-life; pay it and you are o. k.; fail to pay it and you automatically are ditched. If an automatic suspension plan has coupled with it the proviso that no Mason may be automatically suspended unless it is certified that the Master or the Secretary or the authorized agent of them has conferred per-

sonally with the member about dues and his attitude toward Masonry, we should vote for it—that is, if you would call that plan automatic suspension.

LODGE BOUGHT A BANK

In Idaho it is not forbidden that lodges shall meet on the ground floor of a building. One lodge bought a disused bank building and another bought a church, after obtaining the Grand Master's approval and after an Inspection Committee had shown how the property should be used. We have this day seen a remodeled church which is a Masonic Temple.

LIQUOR PROCLAMATION

And the liquor question caused to the Grand Master much correspondence. After a while he sent out a Proclamation, prohibiting Masons from engaging in the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits as a private business, no matter whether such Mason be employer or employee. This looks simple but brings up complications. Here is one man, who is employed as a drayman by a liquor dealer. Is he breaking this Proclamation's law? Here is a van operator who contracts to haul liquor for a dealer. Is he violating it?

MASTER CAN VOTE TWICE IN A TIE

And then the Grand Master rather found himself out at sea about a case in which the secretary of a lodge let "a former Grand Master" have two hundred dollars of lodge money without any authority from the lodge. In a meeting a motion is made to reimburse the Secretary for the two hundred. Eight voted against it while nine were for it; the Master declared it carried. Later he got to thinking about it and others made the point that he ought to have voted with the rest of the members. He then opened the vote again, cast his own vote, created a tie, and then voted again to break the tie and declared the motion lost. Then he later didn't know whether he was right or not. He gets the matter at length before the Grand Master and the Jurisprudence Committee. It is held that the Master of a Lodge clearly has the right to vote along with the members. If he thus creates a tie, that tie is to be broken by him. *But* after he has declared the result,

he has no more right to vote than any other member—it is too late. What has been declared must stand—unless (he didn't say this) there is a motion for reconsideration properly made and carried.

THIRD DEGREE EXAMINATION

In Idaho it is required of all newly raised Master Masons that they shall pass the Third Degree Examination. It is in the Code. Grand Master Wood tells us that there are in Idaho 78 "third degree members of various lodges" who have not passed such examination. It looks like the law is being ignored. He thinks something should be done—either enforce the law or repeal it. This logic is above reproach.

HE GETS A FAVOR WHICH HE COULD NOT GRANT

We have in this book a rather unusual incident. An Idahoan is elected to the degrees in Freemasonry. Before he can be or is initiated, he gets a job in Washington, D. C., and stays longer than he expected. The Grand Master goes to Washington and confers with Grand Master Robert S. Regar about it. It is arranged that the candidate will get his degrees by courtesy in a lodge in the District of Columbia. But here is a curious situation: the Idaho law prohibits this practice. If Grand Secretary Keiper should send him a similar request about a man elected in the District of Columbia, he would promptly refuse—because his law would not permit him to do otherwise. Thus do the differences in laws among the Masonic jurisdictions work. They bring up all sorts of complications.

REVERSES HIS PREDECESSOR

And there is in the book the unusual case where a Grand Master vacates and countermands the order of his predecessor, who had asked a committee to look into certain acts of a certain Mason. His committee thought the brother should be tried and so recommended; but the matter was in suspense when the Grand Lodge met in 1934 and now other officials investigate the matter and recommend that no such trial be had. Believing that such a trial would accomplish no good results, he orders that it be not held. Reason: insufficient evidence to make any case at all is adduced or discovered.

ILLINOIS—1935

UNWISE BUILDING HURT US

The ninety sixth Annual of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held at the Masonic Temple, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, beginning at ten o'clock on the morning of October 8th, 1935. Grand Master Grover C. Niemeyer presided. He reports Masonic conditions as generally improved: no lodges are in arrears for more than two years, and fewer than twenty owe anything back of 1935. Suspensions are twenty per cent off; but the effect of too much building is still to be seen. These defaulted Masonic Temple bonds are no credit to Masonry; we have found cases in which old people with faith in the good name of Masonry invested their money in such bonds and now have nothing. Of course the same may be said about investments in other things of honorable sort; office buildings, hotels and the like, not to mention banks and railroads. But this does little to brighten the picture with respect to Masonry.

MASONRY AND SALOONS

The Grand Master takes note of the fact that there is a tendency to let down the bars concerning the eligibility of men engaged in the liquor business to become or to remain Masons, and states that—

Masonry teaches temperance, not total abstinence. Hence it is permissible for a Mason to enter a saloon. However, the saloon is disapproved by the better element of society and Masonry refuses to associate or identify itself with it. As a consequence the individual is denied the right to take Masonry as an institution into the saloon by appearing therein while clothed as a Mason. To the public the red fez of the shriner and the uniform of the Knight Templar is as much the badge of a Mason, although of a particular kind of Mason, as is the white apron, and therefore the right and duty of Masonry extends to prohibiting the Mason from entering the public drinking saloon while clothed as a shriner or Knight Templar. The Grand Lodge of Nevada applied this principle in disciplining a potentate for drunkenness at the San Francisco convention of the Shrine in 1932.

Then he also takes note of the fact that although Masonry teaches that its works are suspended on Sundays, yet groups of Masons get together and deliberately nullify this fact in groups known as Masons.

And then there is a lengthy and complete discussion of

the Chicago Shrine Lottery. The Grand Master acted positively in this. He told its managers that their acts were un-masonic, and after a conference of Grand Lodge officers it was resolved to prefer charges against those persisting in it. Then those persons arranged a conference with the Grand Master. At its beginning they told him that they had determined that the Grand Lodge had nothing to do with it and were going to proceed. He got up to leave at this but was called back, and they passed resolutions to stick it out and stand the consequences. Two of them backed out; the others persisted, and were tried and found guilty. Punishment was fixed at reprimand, but he adds that "no less punishment than expulsion would have adequately met the situation"; and he states that—

The resolution of March 4 was an attack upon the sovereignty and integrity of the Grand Lodge, sought to be made more effective by placing the past potentates, including a past imperial potentate, directly behind the plan and equally liable to discipline with the officers of the shrine. For there is no Grand Lodge worthy of the name if any Mason acting in the name of any organization made up exclusively of Masons may place himself outside the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, thumb his nose at its morals and ethics and violate its laws with impunity.

Masonry is not a coat to be put on or taken off as one desires. It is not a character to be assumed when respectability is advisable and cast aside and forgotten when the individual chooses to violate the law of the land, or indulge the lower and baser sides of his nature. It is a rule of conduct which once adopted must be everywhere practiced until death or expulsion releases the obligation.

While it may be true that there is nothing of Masonry in the ritual of the shrine and little if anything of Masonry in the practices of the shrine particularly as exemplified by these defendants, it is a fact beyond controversy that the shrine, whose membership is made up exclusively of Masons, links the Red Fez of Shrinedom with the White Apron of Masonry while demanding that shriners remember "that in the eyes of the profane the shrine is Masonry".

Hence, when shriners act individually or collectively, Masons are acting, and when their conduct transgresses civil laws, good morals, or the accepted standards of the better element of society the good name of Masonry is brought into disrepute.

It is interesting to note that these lottery schemes are promoted by certain companies which make this their business. A representative of one of these companies was among those tried. Ten in all were later expelled. This scribe is inclined to the opinion that if the companies which go about

selling these schemes were more vigorously prosecuted in the courts, the burden of the matter would not so heavily weigh on Masonic Grand Lodges. It must not be thought that Shrine Temples are the only groups which take these things on. We have heard of Churches, Commanderies, Church societies and Heaven knows what, taking on the same things. They see the promoting companies openly selling the schemes and no attempt by law to stop them; and being hard hit financially they feel willing to let the bars of their collective conscience down to relieve the pressure. A few court prosecutions would do more to clear the atmosphere than all of the Masonic proceedings that can be instituted. Masonic bodies are not so organized as to be able successfully to do what the courts ought to do. Grand Masters expose the whole nasty business and get "moral support", but the lotteries flourish thereafter like the green bay tree.

This book reports a quite interesting fact. In its Masonic Homes, only Masons and their dependents are received, of course. It appears that after the Masonic and economic depression, there are more applicants for admission to the Home for the Aged than can be handled, while applicants for admission to the Orphans' Home are few and there is more room open. The reason assigned is that these children would come from the families of Masons of forty years and less, and the advancing age of Masons on the average has reduced the number of these who would be applicants for admission.

The Grand Orator, Bro. Paul A. Neuffer, had for his subject, "The Validity of Masonry"—a most challenging subject. This is a sequel to the Oration of 1934, on "The Value of Masonry", by the same orator. He frankly asks, "To what extent is there validity in Masonry? For what is it valid?" In conclusion he paraphrases some lines from Bryant's *Thanatopsis* in a very forceful way, as follows:

To him who in the love of Masonry
Holds communion with her visible forms.
She speaks a various language
For his thoughtful hours,
She has a voice of Wisdom and an
Eloquence of Beauty and Harmony,
And she glides into his deeper musings
With a clear and glorious revelation
Of himself, the universe and of God.

INDIANA—1936

PICTURES ADORN THE BOOK

The 118th Annual (if they met each year) was held at Indianapolis, May 28 and 29, 1935, with Grand Master Harry Yeo presiding; his successor, M. W. Rudolph H. Horst; the Grand Secretary, William H. Swintz, and the Grand Lecturer, Ivory C. Tolle—the pictures of all of whom adorn the front pages of the book. With such a sendoff as this, the book does well by Indiana.

HE VALIDATES THEIR ACTS

The Grand Master of Indiana uses a phrase not used in the other books which we read. When a lodge does a thing of importance in the wrong way by error, he “validates” the act. Thus Royal Center Lodge held its election of officers two weeks too early. He found “no evidence of malicious illegality” and duly validated the election after bawling them out for plain ignorance of what every Indiana lodge should know.

UNDISTURBED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

We remember how it was reported in one of the earliest books that we reviewed, that Pleasant Lake Lodge got into a mess in 1921 and had its charter revoked after a quarter of century of life. We now find that after the lapse of fifteen years there is a petition for a dispensation to form a lodge u. d. there, and that the centers of dissension are not to be permitted to get in it. The petition is granted, and when the Grand Master and the Grand Lecturer went there to set them to work, it was almost a shock to find that the old lodge room was there, “almost completely furnished with all the furniture and equipment necessary”. Thus was ever Masonry. Guns may roar, civil war may bring its casualties, eternal strife may be fomented by the ignorant and the unworthy, but its spirit carries on. The spark lies sleeping but can be fanned to a blaze. “Cast thy bread upon the waters”, says Masonry, “and thou shalt find it after many days”.

LIQUOR QUESTIONS

The Grand Master has his worries about the liquor business. In Indiana, for 76 years, one who makes or sells liquor cannot be made a Mason; and also it is stated in the Regulations that the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a Masonic offense. Moreover we learn that in Indiana hard liquors can be legally handled by drug stores and in sealed packages. Thus, there are many inquiries about attendants in places where beer is handled, or about drug store clerks; and these questions are left to be answered at the ballot in the particular lodge. The Grand Master holds that changes in the civil law about liquor make no changes in the Masonic law about it, nor do they change the fundamental principles involved in the Masonic law.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED

In Indiana a Mason in arrears of dues is tried upon the charge that he is thus so much in arrears, and if on showing of the facts he is found guilty, he is suspended. But it rather got the Grand Master's goat that a number of lodges have initiated such trials, and had the secretary testify that such members were in fact several years behind in the payment of dues so that there was not the slightest doubt about it; and lo and behold, on vote the member is declared not guilty. We have seen the same thing occur in criminal trials in the courthouse. Usually the presiding judge gets angry and fires the jury that did it. In such cases as we mention above, the verdict is really a vote of sympathy for the poor fellow who was down or lost his hold, and when he saw the dun for dues he swore he wanted never to see a dun for dues again and threw it into the ashcan. Lodges ought to feed a fellow like that on something else than duns. Blessed are the poor in Masonry, for they need to be strengthened by their brothers.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING

Grand Lecturer Tolle's picture of Masonry is not a good one—many Lodges with long lists of members who are delinquent in dues; attendance and interest small; lack of proficiency; loose business methods. As a matter of fact, the

net loss for the year in Indiana is 3,736. But even at that, this represents a decrease in decreases. Lodges are conferring more degrees; reinstatements are up 72 per cent. And there are more than a hundred thousand Masons in Indiana lodges. There are ten lodges which have more than 1,000 members, even at that. He also reports 25 per cent fewer suspensions this year than last for misconduct; but six per cent more for n. p. d.; reinstatements up by 72 per cent; raisings more by 125 per cent; and deaths 7 per cent more, which means that the average age is increasing. The average age of Masons will continue to increase until raisings keep pace with deaths, dimits and suspensions. The experience of Masonry is just like that of the insurance companies; a healthy increase in "business" is necessary to keep the institution going.

HIS EXPENSES SHOULD BE PAID

The Indiana law has a peculiar section which provides that if a Grand Master visits a lodge on account of a matter in which the lodge is in fault, the expense of such visit must be borne by that lodge; otherwise the expense may be borne by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master finds that under this law if he visits a weak lodge which is not functioning properly, he must dig into his jeans and pay his own expenses because the lodge is not going to do it. He very properly insists that legislation should be passed so as to change all of this and enable his successors to do some much-needed missionary work.

G. M. WANTED TO TAKE IT OUT

The Grand Master is another of those who when there is need for economies, look askance at the Fraternal Correspondence Reports. He recommends that Elmer Gay's reports do not henceforth be printed in the Proceedings but that figures only go in there and the rest be relegated to the paper, "The Indiana Freemason". It is determined that "the Review will appear as an appendix to the Proceedings this time". We sort of wonder whether there is not some emphasis on those last two words. Of late the great indoor sport among the persons high in authority in Masonry has been that of throwing Foreign Correspondence Reports into the

ashcan unprinted, so to speak. Taking all Grand Lodges, Grand Councils, Grand Chapters and Grand Commanderies, it is safe to say that this process has hit half of them—and it is safe to say that of the eliminations half are in Grand Lodges which could get the report into the annual expenditures if they really wanted it enough—in fact, this scribe undertakes to show that in about that number of cases they make expenditures for other items no more necessary and to as great an amount as the report would cost.

WHICH DID THEY RECOGNIZE?

We note that recognition is granted to the Grand Lodge of Denmark. We are wondering whether the Committee knew which Grand Lodge of Denmark it was recommending for recognition. There are two of them; one of them is very old and highly respected, and is under the patronage of the royalty of Denmark. The other was organized out of some of the derelicts from one of the German Grand Lodges, since Hitler drove Masonry out of Germany, and if our information is correct, is a sort of protest against the fact that the recognized old Masonry of Denmark is confined to Christians. We know of a certain Grand Lodge in one of the Eastern states that ought to have investigated better, which granted recognition by mistake to this same aggregation thinking it was the other; and when a representative went to Europe and found himself in a crowd that he wasn't looking for, there was something doing. Read "Kentucky" in this book.

IOWA—1935

THERE IS NOBODY "IN LINE"

This Grand Lodge does not elect its officers as the most of the others do—there is no complaining about a Grand Master appointing his successor, nor is there any about the long time that a Grand Master has to serve in lower offices before he comes to preside. For in Iowa, the Grand Master is elected from the floor and there is no "line" of any sort. The Grand Master appointed the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Deacons and those below in rank. The Grand Treasurer does not succeed himself—in fact, the only officer whose name is in both the list for 1935 and the list for 1936, is Grand Secretary Charles Clyde Hunt. They don't believe in changing Grand Secretaries often—they get a good one, one who is too good to mess around in Masonic politics, and they keep him—as for instance, the present incumbent and the late Theodore Sutton Parvin. He is the boss of that wonderful Grand Lodge Library at Cedar Rapids, which is perhaps the best Masonic library in the world.

GRAND MASTER A FARMER

The book opens with a portrait of Grand Master Burton H. Saxton, done in engraving by Finlay, and a tribute to him by Brother Charles E. Snyder, not a sketch, but rather an eulogy. At the back of the book is a collection of sketches of the elective officers—that is, of all except the Grand Secretary. First of these is the incoming Grand Master, John T. Ames, the small town of Traer being his residence and his Masonic home—a town too small to boast any Masonic body except the Symbolic Lodge. And mark up something different in your book: the sketch tells us that after he finished his military service in the Spanish-American war, "his life has been spent on the farm or in agricultural pursuits". Farmer-Grand Masters are so rare as to be almost museum-pieces.

LOUIS BLOCK PASSES ON

The Grand Lodge of Iowa was made sad this year. Among those who have passed to the Great Beyond is Past

Grand Master Louis Block, Fraternal Correspondent. He died on June 3, eight days before the Annual Communication was opened. His report was all prepared and ready for printing. He was sixty six years old at the time of his passing. He had been signally honored in Masonry, and had done outstanding service to it in its several branches. He was a fluent writer and an eloquent speaker.

FLAG CEREMONY

Immediately prior to the Masonic opening of the Grand Lodge in Annual Communication, the Grand Master conducted an International Flag Ceremony. The Grand Master sent a letter in December to the Grand Master of each foreign Grand Lodge, explaining that he wished to inaugurate the Flag Ceremony and asking that such a flag be sent as might be desired to be used in that ceremony. He says he received twenty six replies and twenty three flags. Then the book tells us what happened—

As the names of the Grand Lodges were announced, young women, dressed in white, bearing the flag of the country, state or province called, entered from the right and left of the stage alternately, each taking her place at the right of the Grand Master while the message was read, then stepping back into a line which gradually formed a semi-circular background.

And the book carries a picture of the occasion, very interesting and attractive.

"MEET ME AT THE ALTAR"

Grand Master Saxton says he has been present "on more than seventy five occasions of Masonic significance", whatever he means by that, and that he has been kept very busy. He reports two cornerstone-layings, and says there was a third invitation which was declined because it "came so near the opening of this communication". He reports that he issued a call for simultaneous meetings of all lodges on the evening of March 11, 1935; and that the keynote of the call was, "Meet Me at the Altar". He reports that 375 lodges reported participation, and that 14,000 members were present, out of a total of 71,398 members in 555 lodges as of January first preceding.

DUES ON THREE FOURTHS OF A MEMBER

This book has one item which is quite different and unique. On page 420, there are the figures of membership, gains, losses and work, and we make the discovery that the "net membership subject to dues" is 68,924 $\frac{3}{4}$. We do not attempt to figure out the fraction of a member, but it is in the book. We wonder why John Anderson does not have a fraction of a member subject to dues sometimes.

VOID BECAUSE HE WAS NOT NOTIFIED

The Grand Master does not hand down many official decisions—that is, he has one "decision" and three "official opinions" and reports that he is "disregarding other official opinions not of general interest". The lone decision was to the effect that when a lodge attempted to suspend a man for nonpayment of dues but failed to send him the required notice of that action by registered letter, the alleged suspension was null and of no effect. Then there was an "opinion" concerning the physical qualifications of a candidate, which is as follows:

In your letter to me under date of October 13th, supplemented by further information on the 26th inst., you ask if your lodge could legally consider the petition for the degrees by Mr. Jay Vendelboe, instructor in the Garner High School, who had many years ago suffered the loss of all his fingers, the thumb on his left hand, and a part of the right thumb.

There is only one sign that he cannot give adequately, and this one he can give sufficiently to meet any reasonable demand. In my opinion his petition can legally be considered, and it would be neither sensible nor just to rule otherwise.

PER CAPITA TAX SHOULD BE SEGREGATED

The Grand Master discusses the ever-present problems of lodge finances. His remarks are so pertinent that we quote from them here:

In direct connection with this subject, may I recall to your minds the principle that as the dues of each member are collected, the portion (\$1.75) to be remitted to the Grand Lodge should invariably be segregated and under no circumstances used for any other purpose whatever. Such portion should be treated exclusively as a Trust Fund, and the lodge should administer this, be it much or little, with the integrity and rigid supervision demanded of any Trustee. A review of the financial statements of a large proportion of our lodges convinces me that failure here and there

to segregate this amount due the Grand Lodge has eventually sunk the lodge into debt so deeply that years will be required to regain solvency, if, indeed their charter is not finally revoked. This unfortunate condition is usually the result of carelessness and improvidence on the part of one or more past administrations, all of which could have been prevented by the simple observance of ethical business methods.

Indeed, we find that this evil has grown to such proportions in some Grand Lodges that resolutions have been adopted declaring the Grand Lodge Per Capita Tax to be a trust fund in the hands of the Lodge, to be kept separate from funds belonging to the subordinate lodge and to be remitted intact to the Grand Lodge under severe penalty.

HOSPITAL WORK AT IOWA CITY

There is in the book a report of a Special Committee on Hospital Work, which looks into conditions at Iowa City. It appears that beginning with 1873, hospitals have been built at and about Iowa City—at first, the University Hospital; then, in 1897, a new State Hospital; next, in 1915, the Tubercular Hospital a few miles away; two years afterward, the Children's Hospital, later enlarged to care for adult cripples as well as children; next, the Psychopathic Hospital; and in 1928, the new University Hospital with a capacity of one thousand beds. Iowa City Lodge, No. 4, has been caring for the Masons among all of these groups, and now it is recommended that Masonic attention to them with the permission of the Administrator, a Mason, be enlarged. In some ten months, the committee reports 716 Masonic cases contacted, and reports that 538 Iowa lodges are affected. It appears that there was approximately one trip to the hospitals per day, and that three thousand personal visits were made.

DID NOT WANT THIS KIND OF ECONOMY

The Grand Master told the Grand Lodge that in the present need for economy, one way of accomplishing a saving would be to stop meeting at places too far from the center of things, and meet alternately at Cedar Rapids and at Des Moines. He quotes the figures of session expense for the various places for past years to prove his point. But the idea did not take very well with the boys; they voted to meet next time, for instance, at Davenport, which is a city of

some sixty thousand inhabitants, backed right up on the Mississippi river and the state line of Illinois, with Rock Island and Moline on the Illinois side just a short few miles away.

THEY STICK TO JUNE

Then he proposed that the Grand Lodge think about changing its time of annual meeting from June to October. He says the weather gets hot in Iowa in June, and if it isn't hot, then it is raining and some seventy thousand miles of dirt road in the state of Iowa becomes streaks of black mud, so that the delegates have a hard time getting to the Annual, and in any case the farmers are very busy, and the parents are witnessing the graduation of their children from the schools. But once again about all that the Grand Lodge did was to think about what he said and vote to meet again next time at Davenport in June.

LODGES DID DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

There is one matter in which Grand Master Saxton went out of the usual. He called on the lodges to show to him what distinguished service they had performed, so that such might be recognized. He tells us that "five lodges have submitted accounts of real achievement": two of these are at Des Moines, and one each at Iowa City, Cherokee and Marshalltown. He had the representative of each of these come to the stage and receive recognition of "distinguished service".

HOW A FOREWORD IS WRITTEN

We find in the book the remarks of Brother Albert Block in presenting his deceased father's report as Fraternal Correspondent. The son had been his father's amanuensis in this work. He tells how he took his father's dictation, and at length comes to the "Foreword". We should like for our readers to note this, which is as follows:

The "Foreword" and "Afterword" were different. They were never dictated. They came out of his fountain pen by his own hand, usually on a Sunday afternoon, but until this year, never before the first day of May. When the muse struck him he went into the study and closed the door and we were told, "I am writing my Foreword. Let me alone". It might have been three hours, it might have been five. When he was finished he came out with eight or ten pages of manuscript—these things which Brother

Hunt has collected together in the book he called "Musings of a Fraternal Correspondent". They were purely inspirational, and Dad seemed to know when the inspiration was coming to him.

How true to life is this! We have waited for days on end for the inspiration to come that would enable us to express the thought of that "Foreword". Reviews do not come like weighing out a pound of potatoes, whenever one orders them; they may not be very inspiring to the reader, but they are the result of inspiration of a sort, and it is useless to attempt to write until one has the urge. And the young man has the following estimate of his father's work:

And so, my brethren. Dad's work is done. His death was not untimely. He accomplished, I believe, in this life, the things that he most wanted to do. I believe you know that the great and overwhelming ambition of his entire career was to serve his fellowmen. He was enabled to do that. He finished this, his last report, long before he was incapacitated. His column is not broken; it is perfected, completed and finished.

KANSAS—1936

In reading the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges we sometimes wonder about differences of procedures and whether ours are more effective or those practiced elsewhere. Here in Kansas, for instance, we discover that of 448 lodges, only 267 were represented at the Annual Communication of 1936, when Grand Master Otto R. Souders presided, at Topeka on February 19, last. Now it was not startling to learn that 181 lodges were not represented, but it was at least interesting to note that the annual budget carries an item of three thousand dollars to pay the expenses of representatives to the Annual Communication. Here in North Carolina we have no mileage and per diem account except for Grand and Past Grand Officers, and our Annual Communications appear to show up well by comparison in the matter of lodges represented.

SUB-OFFICERS

In Kansas there are two classes of officers—Grand Officers, and sub-officers. In the former class fall all except the Grand Orator, the Lecturer, the Official Stenographer and the assistants to the Grand Secretary and the Grand Tyler. It is at least interesting to find Grand Orator Henry J. Allen, master of diction and words, classed as to dignities on a par with the Assistant Grand Tyler and away below the level of the Grand Pursuivant. It is interesting to note also that in Kansas the Past Masters as such are members of the Grand Lodge and that there about 225 of them registered. To us, this sounds perfectly logical. In the most of the Grand Lodges in which Past Masters as such are not members, there are many members of committees appointed who are not actually members, which is somewhat inconsistent.

THEY USE THE OFFICIAL CIPHER

Then in the matter of the mode of communicating the secret work, we don't see eye to eye with Kansas. With us, the secrets are communicated by mouth-to-ear method, while in Kansas there is in use an "Official Cipher". Inasmuch as we in North Carolina have no experience with ciphers, we here quote verbatim the Kansas law about the official cipher, as follows:

139. *Official Cipher.*—The official cipher, prepared and promulgated by this Grand Lodge, is hereby declared to be the correct cipher of the work of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, including the lectures appertaining thereto, described in Section 6, Article IV, of the constitution; and every Lodge shall practice the same in all the ceremonies of conferring the several degrees and delivering the Lectures; they shall be receipted for by the newly elected Master on the blank furnished by the Grand Secretary which shall be forwarded to him with the Annual Report. No new copy of the official cipher shall be issued to any Lodge unless specifically authorized by the Council of Administration, except to replace those returned to the Grand Secretary on account of their useless condition; and when any Lodge shall not be able to present the copies of the official cipher with which it is charged when called for by the Grand Secretary or District Deputy Grand Master, said Lodge shall pay a penalty of \$10.00 for each copy not so presented; and the deliberate continuance of the possession by any brother of an official cipher, after the same has been accounted for to the Grand Secretary as lost or destroyed, or the sale, gift, printing or use of any cipher, ritual, or secret work, other than herein provided for, shall be deemed an offense against the Body of Masonry, and be punishable by expulsion from the Fraternity. The promulgation or withdrawal of the official cipher herein provided for shall be under the direction and control of the Council of Administration.

ABOUT THOSE DUST STORMS

In the official address of the Grand Master we find an account of his experience with dust storms during his official year, as follows:

INTERFERENCE OF DUST STORMS

The weather has caused a great deal of inconvenience during the year and all of the Grand Officers and Lecturers have been compelled to miss meetings because of the terrible dust storms.

I have also traveled hundreds of miles through fog so dense I could not see the ground on which I was driving and have gone through one blizzard with the snow so thick and blown so fast it was impossible to see the fences along the road. For many weeks, almost daily, the dust was blown so continuously in the west one-third of the state that it was unsafe to attempt to hold meetings. I was personally in three storms so bad that I could not see the radiator on my automobile or the pavement on which I was riding and was only able to move at all by driving my automobile about two or three miles an hour, with my head out of the window and my flash light extended at full arm's length to see the black line in the pavement, and this in broad daylight. Automobiles were filled with dust and many of them were ruined and some of the brothers, in attempting to make the district meetings, were injured. I was called by two of the Lecturers and told it was impossible to hold some of the district meetings and as I knew the conditions, I authorized them to call them off and attempt to hold them in the fall.

Brethren of the territory affected told me that in fifty-six years

of residence, they had never seen anything that even began to approach the conditions they were undergoing. Of course, this has caused great loss of money and has injured the health of many of our brethren. They had to breathe dust so thick that their throats and lungs would fill up and their eyes and ears were constantly full of dirt. Many weird tales of these storms have been told, but I am prepared to believe any of them after the experiences I had myself.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MASONIC HOME

The Grand Master's comments on the Masonic Home are interesting. First he takes note of the fact that some Masons have the notion that the Home is organized to take them over whenever they feel like quitting work; that it is a visible evidence of the fact that Masonry is an insurance organization and that it operates an old-age pension system. He observes that Masonry "does not guarantee to take care of its unfortunates. It does not pledge itself to relieve want. It has no contract with its members by which it agrees to supply food, clothing, care or a home for its members. No Mason has any right to demand any of these things * * *." Next, he observes from his visits to the Home (we presume) that some of its guests "feel free to criticize everything about it". He adds that some of them got so bad that "it was necessary to deny the privileges of the Home to some of these". He further adds that "there have been serious quarrels among a few of the members." Then he adds:

The people who have had the least before coming to the Home seem to be the loudest complainers. Some seem to think, because they have paid dues for fifteen or twenty years and have paid from thirty dollars to fifty dollars to join, making a total investment of money of from one hundred dollars to one hundred fifty dollars (of which the Home would receive not more than twenty-five dollars), that this entitles them, as a matter of right, to live at the expense of their brethren for the rest of their lives. There is too much silly sentimentality about the duties of a Mason to support his brethren. All duties are based upon justice and reciprocal consideration. The Home is an outgrowth of the love and considerate feeling of members of the Fraternity for their brethren, but it was never intended to be used by designing men or women for their own mercenary purposes. It is a pleasure to report that most of the members of our Home are considerate and faithful.

Here is another Grand Lodge which in the pinch of financial stringency begins to clamp down on the Fraternal Correspondence. Of course the Reviewer is Past and Emeritus Grand Secretary Albert K. Wilson. First they tell him

politely but none the less forcefully to keep within fifty pages; and then they equally as politely cut off his pay. Of course he has some pay left in his emeritus position; but none the less they cut off the pay of the Fraternal Correspondent.

ABOUT EXCLUSIVE TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

And this year he had quite a bit to do. There were several requests for recognition to be studied; several complications to be ironed out. There was Brazil. Not only the several Grand Lodges of the States of Brazil, but England's latest venture to favor her English-speaking associates, a District Grand Lodge, more or less lined up with the old Grand Orient. Then, too, there was Czechoslovakia—the Lessing Zuden Drei Ringen, and the National—both regular and happily at peace, which is more than a lot of Europe can say today. In Kansas the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction is paramount; in Czechoslovakia is a condition not contemplated in that philosophy. We in North Carolina never set out requiring it, but put on a qualifying clause—"or sharing the same territorial jurisdiction by common consent". And Brother Wilson had Denmark before him—that new crowd sprung out of the German situation, and the old Grand Lodge, much older than the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and under royal patronage and with restriction to Christians. Perhaps these problems are the explanation of his quoting several pages from Ray Denslow's Missouri disquisition on foreign Freemasonry, which was more interesting than accurate.

We wish we might quote at length from that oration of Grand Orator Henry Justin Allen, of Wichita, who was Governor of Kansas in 1919-23 and who started in the newspaper business in Manhattan, Kansas, in 1894. Incidentally, we note that Governor Allen's writeup in *Who's Who* tells about his membership in Delta Tau Delta, and so forth, but the good Governor forgot to tell in it that he is a Mason!

KENTUCKY—1935

FRED HARDWICK IS DEAD

The Annual was held in October, with Grand Master Herbert Henderson presiding. Grand Master Henderson had his administration saddened by the sudden death, on July 8, 1935, of Grand Secretary Fred W. Hardwick, on whom Grand Masters of Kentucky had been depending for many years. His Assistant Grand Secretary was Bro. Alex. M. Woodruff, whom the Grand Master appointed to be Grand Secretary in his place. Brother Woodruff died very suddenly six weeks after he had been made Grand Secretary. He sustained a heart attack while seated in his living room. He was not in very robust health. The Grand Master then appointed Bro. John S. Akers to fill the unexpired term, which he did; and at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, Bro. Al. E. Orton was elected to fill the place. He was installed on January first next, since the Grand Secretaries seem to serve for a term covering the calendar year. We now discover Bro. Akers to be appointed Manager of the *Masonic Home Journal*.

THE DEAN OF CORRESPONDENTS PASSES

But we find another distinguished Mason of Kentucky to have passed on to his reward. This is none other than Past Grand Master William W. Clarke, of Owensboro, who had attained the ripe old age of eighty four years. He was a lawyer by profession. At the time of his death he was the oldest Foreign Correspondent of them all in point of service, having first taken up that work thirty years before. Forty six years ago he was Grand Master. It is not given to the common run of Masons thus honored to carry the distinction of Past Grand Master for forty six years, and William W. Clarke was not of the common run. The Dean of Reviewers is dead: long live the Dean!

ONE OF THE BEST MASONS

We cannot pass on without our personal word of tribute to the genial Fred W. Hardwick. To us Fred represented the composite of Best Masons. He had a clear knowledge

of Masons. He was a good Grand Secretary because he understood Masons, translated Masonry into a thing of warmth and love, and bred confidence and happiness among those around him. That Mason is a Best Mason who puts others at ease in his presence, elicits from them their very best and makes them want spontaneously to put into Masonry the very best of which they are capable. Here indeed is one whom we can write as one who loved his fellow men. God gave him a great Masonic personality, and it did not fail of development. We loved him and shall miss him.

UNUSUAL REQUESTS

We now note the acts of the Grand Master other than appointments. First we note that a certain lodge wanted to form a Masonic Club, which in turn was going to "sponsor" a ball team to be called a Masonic Ball Team, although its members were not Masons. Said team was to wear Masonic emblems on uniforms, and here the Grand Master had to break up the scheme; for in Kentucky it is against the law for non-Masons to wear a Masonic emblem. It is declared that "a member of I. T. Martin lodge wanted the privilege of delivering the Chart Lecture to a candidate with women folk present: I ruled that same was unconstitutional". They never stop seeking to do funny things. Perhaps next time somebody will want to admit women for the Hiram Drama. And then there was the case of another brother who was in a Federal Prison—and what should be done about it? Answer—Prefer charges and try. Of course. Then another lodge had not collected enough in fees to keep its hall in good repair: it wanted to levy an assessment and it had requests from two members for dimits and could it get the assessments from them before they got the dimits? The Grand Master tells them they cannot levy any assessment on anybody for that purpose—or for any other purpose. Remembering how they rebuilt the Masonic Home, we infer that the Grand Lodge has that privilege as its monopoly.

HOW THE CORNERSTONE WAS LAID

We are not quite clear just how cornerstones are laid in Kentucky. Grand Master Henderson tells us that on Octo-

ber 26, 1934, he gave to Henry Barnes Lodge a dispensation to lay the cornerstone of the local high school building. This seems to state unequivocally that cornerstones are laid by subordinate lodges upon dispensation of the Grand Master but the *Masonic Home News* of August 15, 1936, tells us that on August 5, "the officers of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky * * upon the invitation of the School Board of the City of Williamstown and of Grand Lodge, met in that city and in accordance with ancient landmarks, usages and customs, laid the cornerstone of the high school auditorium". The story is a little long; but we are told that "at 2:30 p. m. Grant Lodge was opened in the Entered Apprentice Degree. * * * The Lodge had been called for the purpose of laying the cornerstone." There was an address of welcome, and an address by the PWA engineer; and then they went into the school building because rain was coming. A lot of folks spoke, and the audience sang "My Old Kentucky Home". Next the paper declares that "The meeting was then turned over to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for the purpose of laying the cornerstone in due and ancient form and usage. * * * We then returned to the lodge room where Grant (not Grand) Lodge was closed in due and ancient form at five o'clock". And after they had started to make the drive toward Louisville, those Grand Lodge officers were wellnigh drowned in a rainstorm.

So we now wonder just who it is that is expected to lay cornerstones in Kentucky.

THEY WANT TO MOVE HIM OUT OF TOWN

We now turn to other matters. First, we note that there is agitation to move the Grand Secretary's office to the premises of the Home, which institution has its new quarters a few miles out of the city limits of Louisville. The Grand Lodge offices are now in the Shubert Building in Louisville, where they pay rent, of course. We are not able to say just what the rent is; for up to July, 1935, they seem to have paid \$194.17 per month; the next two months, \$175.00 per month, and the September check was for \$150.00. At any rate, some of the members of the Grand Lodge wanted to stop this expense or to pay it to the Home rather than to the

Shubert Building. They are going to get a report on this in October, 1936. If we did not have our Masonic Temple at Raleigh, we might be thinking of something like this, too.

THE TRUTH ABOUT DENMARK

This Grand Lodge has a new Fraternal Correspondent, or Foreign Correspondent, or Reviewer, or whatever he shall on mature deliberation choose to be called. He is Bro. Ray G. Tipton, and he has a good report. He wades into things like a veteran. He has a special report on this Denmark matter. We rather suspect that he had been in correspondence with friends in Washington. The new crowd at Copenhagen did not fool him—not a little bit. He did not get it confused with the old and venerated Grand Lodge of Denmark under royal patronage. He simply says that that Grand Lodge of Denmark of which Carl Gunnerman is Grand Master and H. E. Iverson is Grand Secretary and whose address is given to him as Freemasons' Hall, 33 Smallegabe, Copenhagen, is reported to him as being irregular and that he recommends that recognition be refused. It is to be regretted that other Grand Lodges did not go at it that way also.

When they went into the election of officers, a telegram was read from the Junior Grand Warden, which, "on motion, was ordered filed"; and the Junior Grand Warden was dropped from the official line. C. P. Dudley was made Junior Grand Warden from the floor, as was Al Orton, Grand Secretary, Past Grand Master. Then they voted to have Col. Cowles come and deliver the address on the occasion of the big New Year's Day celebration.

LOUISIANA—1935-1936

ACTING GRAND SECRETARY

The two books before us tell of the passing away of Grand Secretary Lee Emmett Thomas, which occurred on February 16, 1935, just one week after the close of the Annual Communication of that year. He had been ill before the Annual but attended its sessions. The Grand Master elected at that time, Most Worshipful Brother Philip Lieber, found himself without legal authority to appoint another Grand Secretary, but by common consent he appointed D. Peter Laguens, Jr., as Acting Grand Secretary and this brother was a year later elected Grand Secretary by his Grand Lodge. The Acting Grand Secretary of course had to take up the work and get the Proceedings ready for printing as his first big job.

HE HAD TO REFINANCE

Grand Master Lieber had on his shoulders a big job among all of the others—the job of working out some way to keep Louisiana Masonry from losing the great Masonic Temple which the Grand Lodge had built in New Orleans. A clear thinking Jew, accustomed to real estate and financial problems in wide experience with Building and Loan Associations, he put much time into the financial problems and got them very greatly clarified. He worked out a refinancing plan for the huge mortgage burden on the Temple by extending the spread of repayment and getting the interest charge reduced from six per cent to four per cent. He had to go into the Federal Court to get it made effective, but his efforts were successful.

SOME SPOILED LODGES

His official address requires one hundred and two pages of the Proceedings. It is a fearless document, courteous but outspoken. When he sees that something has to be said, he says it. Many are howling about the assessment to save the Temple. He tells them plainly that Masonry cannot afford to default on that Temple, and that the two dollar assessment must be levied for a number of years yet. He spoke of 'the

hindsight of men who normally possess poor judgment" in this connection—can you beat that? And he really got them to liking his words—even in connection with that million-and-a-quarter-dollar debt over them. With this as a starting point he told the Lodges to go out and get their suspended members back—make terms with them. He had certificates of good standing issued to former members of lodges now defunct on the payment of one year's dues—salvage was the watchword. He notes how some lodges have got into the habit of being delinquent with dues, so that now he utters a classic in the words, "*some of our lodges have become spoiled*". Looks like some are not only spoiled, but rather rotten—haven't paid per capita tax in a number of years, nor have some paid rent on lodge room for five years, if we remember correctly.

These conditions gave rise to a phrase used nowhere else—when Grand Lodge meets somebody rises and moves that lodges in arrears be allowed "limited representation", the limitation being that these cannot vote on amendments to the Constitution or the General Regulations, or on any resolution that might affect their own status financially.

LIEBER'S DECISIONS

Grand Master Lieber had the unique experience of issuing a "ruling" or decision which set aside an act of the Grand Lodge as invalid. It came about as a result of some unseemly noise in the social rooms of the New Orleans Temple. These rooms are on the street floor, and when beer "came back", some of the men used some there, and the sort they used made them want to sing—when perhaps they could not. They were rowdy. Steps were taken. They appear to have "cussed out" the Grand Master, who thereupon declared three of these "indefinitely suspended"; and the Grand Lodge sustained this ruling but it is not shown that it is by other than majority vote. Now to suspend indefinitely in Louisiana takes a two-thirds vote. Grand Master Lieber seems to have desired to reinstate the trio, so he just holds that the Proceedings of 1935 were faulty and that the men are reinstated. And Grand Master Lieber gets away with it in 1936: his view is upheld and sustained. Indeed he is sustained by the Grand Lodge "all

down the line"; in very few particulars are his acts and recommendations not put into effect. He found that politics was rife at Grand Lodge sessions, particularly about the election of officers; so he says that election should come at the beginning of the sessions, so that before it politics may not get so high. We find nothing to have come of this recommendation. In the past, the Louisiana books have been very tedious because of the multiplicity of the Grand Master's decisions—fifty, sixty, seventy. This year there are only nine—the longest as reported above. One is to the effect that, after a lodge has created a certain brother as Honorary Member, it cannot rescind that action. One has to do with a Mason "legally interdicted, but not confined to an institution for the insane or feeble-minded"—the lodge does not have to pay dues on him. Another had to do with the unusual case where a lodge secretary was suspended from all of the rights and privileges of Masonry for a period of three months—it is ruled that after the expiration of the period of the suspension he automatically resumes his station as secretary. This was approved, but because the law made its approval necessary, they changed the law. And finally, running out of other matters, he rules that when a lodge and a chapter of the Eastern Star occupy a hall jointly, the Eastern Stars may hang on its walls the enlarged photograph of any member of the Eastern Star whom the chapter may desire to honor. But it is added that the lodge should agree to this.

The Grand Master did the amazing thing—cut his own expense allowance from \$2,500.00 to \$2,000.00, and then spent only half of that, giving the other thousand to the hard-hit Masonic Home. He then looked into the status of the "Grand Master's Relief Account". He did not think there should be any Grand Master's Relief Account so he came as near as possible to cutting it out. He thinks the dispensing of relief should not be the function of the Grand Master.

MUST RESPECT THE PRIVATE MATTERS

Here is a Grand Master who goes after the practice of publishing things that ought to be kept secret—as for instance, printing in the papers the names of the characters in

the great Masonic Dramas. We remember that the Scottish Rite has prohibited this sort of thing. But he used the radio with all good intentions in a Masonic broadcast, and got a lot of criticism on his head about it. And he was invited to speak to the Southern Methodist Conference on "Masonry and Religion in Parallel Courses". Now if that isn't news, we'll quit writing. And another unusual item is the fact that the Grand Orator was Rabbi Abram Brill, LL. D., 33°, of Shreveport, whose subject was "The Inspiration and Greatness of Masonry." His exordium is as follows:

ORATION

Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana:

A proud and joyous moment it was for me and my religious flock when we heard the thrilling news a year ago that the capable and sterling presiding officer of our Jewish organization in Shreveport, had also become the presiding officer of this honorable Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Louisiana, and with what justifiable pride and elation we have noted throughout his year of administration as such, how efficiently, earnestly and successfully he has carried on in his responsible position and followed worthily in the footsteps of his eminent predecessors, and through conscientious devotion to his high Masonic duties, also reflected glory upon the noble and ancient stock from which he sprang, and signal honor upon the community and city which he so well represents.

ONLY ONE CLOSING NECESSARY

And we close with the notation that a resolution is adopted to the effect that "when all the usual current business of a Lodge has been transacted and the last labor of the Communication is the conferring of the Entered Apprentice or Fellowcraft degree, it shall be permitted to close the Lodge on the Degree on which it has been at labor, thus allowing the newly initiated or passed brother to witness the closing ceremony".

MAINE—1936

Grand Master Clark D. Chapman presided at the one hundred and seventeenth Annual May 5 to 7 last; and Grand Master Henry Reed Gillis succeeded him. The Annuals are always held at Portland. The Temple there is very attractive. We first saw it when the Triennial Convocation of the General Grand Chapter was held there in 1924. Grand Secretary Convers E. Leach, efficient as usual, has the Proceedings before us very promptly.

RE-OBLIGATION MEETING

Grand Master Chapman called on each lodge in Maine to have, on October 23, 1935, a Re-Obligation Meeting, and asked all Masons to participate then in a ceremony of re-obligation and reconsecration to Freemasonry. The Grand Master prepared a message which he asked each lodge to cause to be read while thus open, to be accompanied by the taking upon themselves of the three obligations by all present, with such local program as might be desired.

"SYMBOLIC LODGE" IS CORRECT

Another feature which seems to have taken hold in Maine is "Symbolic Lodge Week". Its purpose is to promote interest in the ritualistic work and educational program. In 1936 it occurred in the week of February 17. The first three evenings were given over to the ritual, and on the next two evenings there were educational programs. The Grand Master says "the success of the previous year was repeated" and it was "one of the outstanding occasions of the Masonic year". We are constrained to remark that if it did nothing else, it focussed attention on the fact that a Masonic Lodge is not a "blue lodge", but a "Symbolic Lodge". We have gotten into the lazy habit of speaking of a blue lodge as if this were the best name. In England, they are called Craft Lodges.

SUPPER MEETINGS

The Grand Master believes in the social side of Freemasonry, with reservations. Reservation number one is, that he does not believe in organized Masonic Social Clubs. He says they become "of primary importance", and do not al-

ways carry on "within the limits prescribed by our rules". Reservation number two is, that he is opposed to the Lodge Supper paid for from the lodge treasury. He says the practice is almost extinct in Maine and he is glad of it. He does not amplify on his objections. In Richmond, Virginia, lodges used to have their meetings on the supper plan; we do not know whether the custom still prevails but believe it does. In Australia it generally prevails. We once read that certain lodges under the Australian constitutions had so many visitors to eat with them who refused to affiliate with them, that they planned schemes to stop this unsought opportunity to offer free hospitality.

SHAKY FINANCIAL PLAN

There was a full report in the Grand Master's address, on the subject of lodge finances. Of 139 lodges reporting, sixty six did not have sufficient revenues from dues to pay their current cost of operation, and of the sixty six, two thirds could not pay out with every red cent that they could get their hands on.

WHAT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE DISTRIBUTES

This Grand Lodge has a different sort of Committee on Distribution. The most of the Grand Lodges have Committees on Distribution whose dreary duty it is to report that "all matters of finance in the Grand Master's address are referred to the Committee on Finance; everything about the deceased, to the Committee on Necrology; his decisions and rulings to the Jurisprudence Committee; other matters to Charters and Dispensations", and so on; whereas the most of these committees have their reports ready to read when Old Distribution actually reports and it is all perfunctory. But here is something different—a Committee on Distribution which does something worth while. It investigates cases of need among Masons' families, and distributes the relief funds of the Grand Lodge. Here is what the Grand Master says of it:

I wish that every member of this Grand Lodge might know of the heart-rending distress which exists among our members and their dependents by reason of helpless old age, incapacitating illness or accident, death of the husband and father leaving a destitute widow

and children, utter destitution through inability to find work and other causes for which those in distress are in no way to blame. Then I wish that every member of this Grand Lodge might read the many messages of heartfelt gratitude and renewed courage that come from many recipients of your assistance. I know that each one of you would join with me in earnestly saying, "Thank God that Freemasonry can do it".

Masonic lodges suffer from shifts of population, changes in modes of living and changes in the habits of successive generations as they pass over the stage of life. Thus we read the following:

CONDITION OF THE LODGES

A few, fortunately very few, of the lodges in this state are suffering from a lack of the spirit of Freemasonry to such an extent that they have difficulty to obtain officers and omit all too many of their stated communications. It is not because their membership is small that these conditions exist. Indeed, some of the best Freemasonry in our state is found in some of our smallest lodges.

Their condition may be attributed to the process of evolution which has long gone on in Maine, that is, to the gradual moving away of the young people from the towns in which they were born and the consequent decline in population. This is particularly apparent in the numbers of the younger generations. When charters were granted, these towns were well able to maintain Masonic lodges. Now that conditions have changed a serious question is presented. I have been asked upon several occasions what such a lodge may do and have responded that I can conceive of three possible courses.

Then he suggests that greater activity in the lodge, or consolidation with another lodge, or arrest of charter, must of course ensue.

The Grand Master among his decisions held that one totally and incurably deaf is not "an eligible candidate for Freemasonry". He had the unusual duty of acting on charges of impeachment of the Master of a lodge. He suspended the Master and directed that his case be heard by Grand Lodge at this Annual Communication. It is so done. The offending Master admitted his guilt and was suspended indefinitely.

During the year came the presentation of the first Fifty Year Medals. It is declared that provision for these was a good act. Six hundred of them were needed. The oldest recipient was raised in 1864—seventy two years a Mason.

Dr. Ashley A. Smith is again on the job with a very able document of Masonic Reviews, and we thank him for his discussion of North Carolina.

MARYLAND—1935

WELL ILLUSTRATED

This book is very charmingly adorned with pictures of the Masonic Temple at Baltimore—seven of them. They are from beautiful photographs, and are of spots in the Temple very pleasing to the eye. One is of the Grand Master's Room, in which one sees a great oil portrait which one guesses to be that of late Thomas J. Shryock, for three decades Grand Master. Only since the death of Warren S. Seipp, his successor as Grand Master, has the principle of a short term of the Grand Master, as in other American Grand Lodges, come back in Maryland.

HOW THEY OPEN

The Grand Lodge holds one Stated Communication in May, and another in November. The Grand Lodge is opened by the Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Marshal, Grand Pursuivant and Grand Director of Ceremonies then properly escort the Grand Master from his chambers to the East, to the strains of the organ. Then the choir rendered appropriate music. There was only one Past Grand Master of Maryland, who is Bro. George R. Gorsuch, who was thereupon escorted from the Grand Master's apartment and received in the East. The session committees being appointed, the Grand Lodge then listened to the Grand Master's Address. This procedure applied in both communications.

BALTIMORE MASONS PREDOMINATE

Grand Master George W. Livingstone finds Masonry in Maryland on the upgrade. There are in Maryland some 120 lodges, with 30,606 members. In Baltimore city and county there are 43 of these lodges, with some 19,000 members. The average membership in the city lodges alone is close to 500. It will be seen, therefore, that metropolitan conditions control the Masonic situation in Maryland. In education, Maryland is divided into two parts; the city of Baltimore, and the rest of the state, each totally independent of the other. In Masonry, there are the Baltimore lodges; then that large group of lodges on the Eastern Shore; then those east

of Frederick, and last, those whose center is Cumberland. It must be remembered that at Cumberland the state is only five or six miles wide between Mason' and Dixon's Line to the north and West Virginia to the south.

MASONRY VS. FRATERNITY

The Grand Master makes the following statement:

Brethren we have been making too many Masons. Many of our Lodges, especially our city lodges, are too large. There can be no spirit of Fraternity where there is no personal acquaintance or close contact. There is no Masonry where there is no Fraternity. I would rather belong to a small lodge, doing a limited amount of work each year, where all remembered and practiced the five points of fellowship than belong to a Lodge of from five hundred to a thousand members, every one of whom were students of Masonic Philosophy, but too engrossed in the study of it to remember the meeting night of their Lodge or the names of its officers. More Fraternity and less ancient history; more knocks at the homes of your less fortunate brethren and fewer knocks at the doors of your preparation rooms, will promote the healthiest kind of growth in our Lodges and the fullest realization of the high ideals of Masonry.

The Grand Master speaks in the highest terms of the great value of the Schools of Instruction, which he says have "unified Masonry". There are three Schools of Instruction each week in Baltimore alone. "There is no feeling on the part of any lodge in the state that it is segregated or isolated", he says.

STANDARDS OF RECOGNITION

A very strict rule of origins is observed in the matter of recognition of foreign Grand Lodges in Maryland. True, several of them were quite ragged, but of the seven Grand Lodges seeking recognition it is stated that each is "irregular in its origin" and each was turned down. Well, we are not quite sure that this is true even by the strictest of standards. Take that "United Roumanian Freemasonry", for example. Every lodge in it could trace its origin and family tree back to the Grand Lodge of England. Just for the sake of argument, take the Grand Orient of Brazil—the United Grand Lodge of England recognizes it. Why, then, should a child of that United Grand Lodge of England turn her nose up at it? We don't recognize it, but that is another story.

ARE MACKEY'S LANDMARKS FINAL?

A certain Master and a Past Master presented a resolution to the effect that lodges might receive the petitions of young men under twenty one, if their twenty first birthday would come within ninety days; but they must not be initiated before that birthday. The Grand Master read Mackey's list of landmarks and declared that the resolution could not be entertained because it conflicted with the eighteenth of them. We suppose Maryland has officially adopted Mackey's version of the landmarks, which North Carolina has not, but on the contrary we unofficially recognize something very closely akin to Dean Pound's summary, which denies the very one here considered.

With reference to knowing Masonry, the Grand Master has the following:

We talk a good deal about the ignorance of people outside of Masonry regarding Freemasonry. We might talk a great deal more about the ignorance of people inside Masonry regarding Freemasonry. What do your members know about Masonry any more than the three degrees they have gone through when they were partly in a mental haze? What do they know about the background? How many of them think of it as an insurance organization? They tell their wives, "You need not worry any more. If anything happens to me the Masons will take care of you the rest of your life. You don't have to worry about the children, the Masons will take care of them". It is thought of as a grand and glorious insurance fund, at the smallest possible per capita under the sun. You would be surprised if you tried to make an analysis of the mental attitude of your members to find how many men consider the Masonic Fraternity purely a cheap insurance affair.

And the following is a most timely utterance:

Something should be done to bring the Fraternity into a better relationship with the membership. We ought to pay some attention to the shut-in; those members of the Lodge that are unable to get about, those who are sick, and those who for any cause are confined to their homes. Every Lodge should appoint a committee to look after that part of the membership which for any reason comes under the class of shut-ins. Some members are too old to go to Lodge. It is unsafe for them to be out at night. An occasional call or visit to these members would do much toward increasing the value of Masonry. It is usually a fact that when a Mason dies, the Lodge of which he was a member forgets all about his family. A widow of a Mason said recently that it seemed to her that the only interest that Masonry ever had in her husband was to get his dues. Every Lodge Secretary should keep a register of the widows of the deceased members of the Lodge. At Christmas time and on other occasions a greet-

ing card should be sent them or perhaps some remembrance or token given in memory of the Brother who has passed on. When the Lodge has social functions, the members of the family of the deceased Brother should be invited to attend. The Masonic tie between a Brother and the Lodge should be passed on to his family after he has gone to his reward.

GIFTS TO BONNIE BLINK

Maryland has a very young Masonic Home, at Bonnie Blink, near Baltimore—a most charmingly beautiful place. It is at the stage of outstanding presentations. One of these during the year was of a portrait of Warren S. Seipp, referred to above, whose “masonic life was without equal”, says the book. Another presentation was of Westminster Peal Bells and Tower Clock, by an anonymous donor. Still another is by the girls in the Grand Secretary’s office—equipment for the dental office. The girls held suppers and raised money.

There has hitherto been no Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence in Maryland—what the Grand Master said was law stood. It is therefore interesting to find the following:

This Committee also desires to recommend that a Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be created to review the decisions of the Grand Master during his term of office, and submit recommendations in regard thereto to the Grand Lodge of Maryland at its communications for such action as the Grand Lodge may desire to take thereon, in order that these decisions, if approved by this Body, may have the force of law. It is recommended that this Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence consist of not less than three or more than five Past Masters.

MASSACHUSETTS—1935

LARGE PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLES ARE MASONS

Massachusetts is a state of eight thousand square miles of land area, a population therein of some four million, and 90,595 Masons in about 322 lodges, which would make the average membership of these lodges run some little less than three hundred each. One person in 44 is a Master Mason; or allowing half as males and half of these as adult males, one in eleven of grown men is a Mason. We seem to remember that about half of the total population of the state is Roman Catholic, and this would mean that two out of every eleven men not Romanists are Masons. Measured in terms of its area, we find that there is a Masonic lodge to every 25 square miles. If these facts do not mean anything to our North Carolina reader, let him remember that we have one lodge to each 133 square miles, and that one person in a hundred is a Mason, or one grown man out of twenty five. But one third of our population are Negroes, and the number whose religious laws prohibit their membership in our lodges is negligible. This would mean that one out of every fifteen or thereabouts of available material is a Mason. The gist of all of this is that what applies effectively to Massachusetts Freemasonry might not work so smoothly in North Carolina.

COMPACT JURISDICTION

Thus if one goes west from this writer's home he has to travel four hundred and forty miles to get to Murphy, N. C., which is toward the west: or one hundred and forty miles to reach Manteo, which is east. One can, on the other hand, board his car at any point in Massachusetts, attend Grand Lodge and return the same day. This fact is linked up with their plan of holding Grand Lodge Communications. There are four Quarterly Communications, in March, June and December respectively, and the Stated Communication on December 27. Also, the custom of assembling Grand Lodge for Special Communications for Anniversaries and other locally important occasions is quite popular.

In the same way, the Lodge system of Masonic Educa-

tion is quite effective in Massachusetts and in the District of Columbia, for instance; and we have tried it out in this state. We expect it to be successful with us, but only after we have subjected the plan as we know it among these, to some modifications.

We find in this book what we take to be some reverberations of the muddle in China, in that certain persons in Massachusetts lodges in China are suspended, while other persons in these lodges, who had been previously suspended, are restored, it appearing that additional light has been shed upon their cases. The book discretely avoids going into details in the matter of airing soiled linen, which is eminently proper. That part of the book before us which we should digest for these reviews is some four hundred pages and we may not have read every bit of it; but we do not remember having read anything further bearing on Chinese matters. We suppose there is no news.

The Grand Master presiding is Most Worshipful Brother Claude L. Allen. In one of the earlier meetings of the year, Past Grand Master Curtis Chipman was present, and at the next meeting we find his obituary notice. Grand Masters in Massachusetts serve three years, and his term was 1932 through 1934, he being the Junior Past Grand Master at the time of his death. He died suddenly.

SUSPENSION PROBLEMS

Grand Master Allen confesses himself to be disturbed about the high suspension rate for non-payment of dues. Well he might be, since our books show us that not so many years ago the Masonic membership in his state was thirty three thousand more than it is at present; his Grand Lodge has lost more than one fourth of its members, and the losses came by the hand of death, of suspension and of dimit. We can't control the mortality rate but he thinks we should control the other, as we see here:

In determining the Lodge's responsibility, the first thing to be learned is the individual's Masonic interest. Next, his ability to pay, which must reveal his circumstances to a point which will uncover his personal story so that the Worshipful Master, before recommending suspension for non-payment of dues, can decide whether he is merely removing from the membership list a man who is not interested in Masonry or whether he is de-

priving a worthy Brother of a moral and spiritual support which his Lodge can give him in his time of trouble.

One conspicuous instance has been noted of a Mason in good standing for thirty-one years, reported to Grand Lodge and suspended for non-payment of dues at a time when he was suffering the loss of his business through no fault of his own. Harassed beyond measure by his sudden reversal of circumstances from affluence to poverty, mentally disturbed and sick with it all, he had ceased to open any of his mail and so did not even read the notice of his pending suspension. Had a careful inquiry been made of his circumstances balanced against his long period of membership, it is unthinkable that the Lodge would not have protected his membership.

A distinguished Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge is Brother Melvin M. Johnson, who is now Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, which is the most populous of them all in the world, if we remember correctly. He speaks interestingly about Masonic conditions in Europe, having recently spent some time there studying these matters. His picture is not at all bright in several countries.

HONORARY PAST GRAND MASTER

Past Grand Master Johnson occupied the floor another time, too. This time he recounted the facts which put Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton into the office of Grand Secretary, and in concluding he moved that Dr. Hamilton be made an Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which was of course done unanimously.

LARGE BEQUESTS

This Grand Lodge, like Pennsylvania, received many bequests—usually convertible into cash, and sometimes for permanent improvements. One of the latter was that of the wonderfully beautiful estate, "Juniper Hall", by the Matthew J. Whitall family, to be used as a Masonic Hospital. In the books we find that the Acacia fraternity men have built in connection with this a fine greenhouse. In the former classification of liquid bequests there have been made since July, 1931, twenty six, and their value already received is \$166,667.64.

In addition to its lodges in China, Massachusetts has

others in the Canal Zone, and in Chile. There is a report from each of these districts. It is understood that in Chile no new lodges are to be constituted; and in the Canal Zone, there is no interference or abbreviation of the exclusive occupancy by Massachusetts, as we now remember it.

The Grand Master is one of those who found it necessary to say something about gambling and lotteries, beginning as follows:

GAMBLING

The gambling spirit is rampant in our midst, and unfortunately not all of our Brethren are immune to its wiles. To me, it is a deplorable thought that any Masonic organization or any organization composed wholly of Masons should, for the purpose of raising money, be willing to jeopardize the fair name of our beloved Order by resorting to lotteries or games of chance which in most cases are in violation of state or federal laws, and in all cases are in violation of the dignity and reputation of our Order.

Unfortunately our Brethren, in some cases swayed from their better judgment by the alluring promises presented by the promoters of these games as to the easy money that can be realized from them, are tempted to the point where their proper perspective of the cardinal principles of our Order and the importance of safe-guarding its fair name may be endangered. Participation in these enterprises, if they tend to bring Masonry into disrepute, may constitute a Masonic offense even although they are not in actual violation of the statute law.

Then he adds that he has been asked to approve some of these things, but has refused and on his refusal the plans were abandoned, which is more than California and Illinois Grand Masters, and perhaps others, can say.

MICHIGAN—1935

STORY ABOUT CATHOLIC

The ninety first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan met on May 28, 1935, in the Civic Auditorium at Grand Rapids. Presiding was Grand Master Frank S. Gould. Presiding at the closing next day was Grand Master Harvey A. Sherman, who is Official Stenographer for the Thirty Sixth Judicial District of Michigan. There were present 960 persons, of whom 403 were visitors. Fifty three lodges were not represented. The opening occurred at high twelve on Tuesday. The Grand Master gets a telegram of congratulation from the Knights of Columbus, and the K. C.'s of Grand Rapids sent a bouquet of flowers. Present was Grand Master Jay Kirk, of Kansas, and the gift from the Roman Catholic Knights of Columbus set him to thinking. A part of his thoughts are as follows:

Most Worshipful Grand Master: I was very, very much impressed by this gesture on the part of an outside organization considered antagonistic to Masonry, and I was very much impressed by the remarks of your Grand Master in accepting that gracious courtesy. May I be pardoned a personal reference of experience which I prize very highly, and which affected me very much. In 1930, I was stricken and taken to a hospital in Kansas City, there to remain for three months, and on my return home I found that a very, very dear friend of Mrs. Kirk, a very devout Catholic, on the day that I was taken to Kansas City, had gone to her church and there, before one of her altars, had lighted a candle, and from that day until the day I was returned home, that candle was kept burning for the Grand Master of the Masons of Kansas in that Catholic Church, and I place that experience alongside of, and on a par with the many telegrams and letters I received from my own lodges saying that they too were praying for my recovery.

Life is a complex problem, my brethren. We follow many pathways through it. I think it is most beautifully described, from a Masonic standpoint, by John the Evangelist, where he said he sees a vision of the city of God having three gates on each side, three on the east side, three on the west side, three on the north side and three on the south side. We may find an entrance to that City from all directions. You may be on the south side in the sunshine of joy and peace; you will find an entrance on that side. You may be on the north side, in the darkness of sorrow and despair, and you will find an entrance on that side. You may be on the east side, at the sunrise of youth, with its hopes and ambitions. You will find an entrance on that side. You may be on the west side, near the sunset of life, having seen your hopes a fruition, or experienced them

blasted by failure. You will find an entrance on your side. I need not come over to your pathway in order to gain entrance into that city; I need not go around to the other side, as I approach it. We will find an entrance by following our own individual pathway through life; and our concern, and Masonry's concern, is that we live by patterning after the designs upon the trestleboard as we find them in the great law of our order.

MRS. KEYES DELIVERS ADDRESS

And this Grand Lodge gives attention to another organization. They got started at noon, and got down to business at 2:30 p. m. For a half hour before that time there was a speech by Mrs. Minnie Evans Keyes, who is General Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of the United States and used to live in Michigan, where her husband was an active Mason. She spoke reminiscently and very well, and pleased the boys. She concluded with the old English prayer:—

"Give us good digestion, Lord, and also something to digest. Give us healthy bodies, Lord, and sense to keep them at their best. Give us a heart that's pure, O Lord, to keep the good and true in sight. When sin appears, be not afraid, but find a way to set it right.

"Give us a mind unbound, O Lord, that does not whimper, whine or sigh.

"Don't let us worry overmuch about that fussy thing called I.

"Give us a sense of humor, Lord, give us the grace to take a joke, to find some happiness in life, and pass it on to other folk." (Applause).

INSURANCE POLICY FOR THE HOME

Also present was a representative of a Shrine Temple, who announced that his Temple (Saladin) had decided to buy a life insurance policy for five thousand dollars, payable to the Masonic Home, and to provide for keeping it in force.

And then the Order of the Rainbow for Girls came in for discussion. A few years ago an effort was made to get permission for these girls to have their meetings in lodge rooms, but it was unsuccessful; so the Grand Master now reopens the subject, and tells them that the intention of the Grand Lodge about it as thus expressed is being violated all over the state. He recommends that the law be changed. Thus there comes out a constitutional provision to the effect that the Masonic law may not be amended unless notice is given to the lodges at least sixty days in advance of the Annual Com-

munication of the Grand Lodge at which it is to be acted upon. This means that in effect any Grand Master's recommendations have to go to the ashcan if they involve changes of law; for once he is through with his Annual Message he will likely drop the subject. Somehow we are not so keen about such a constitutional provision. The Grand Lodge is the legal body of Masonry through lawful representatives of a substantial part of the lodges thereof, and its annual gatherings should have power to do that which is necessary to preserve the best interests of the Craft. It sets up its fundamentals in the nature of a Constitution separate and apart from what we call Regulations, and says "Don't tamper with the fundamentals except on a year's notice; these are different from laws and Regulations made pursuant to the exercise of constitutionally prescribed powers". Police and fiscal matters often deserve or require action with much shorter notice than sixty days to protect the interests of the Craft from suffering or harm.

RESTRICTIONS VOTED DOWN

The Grand Lodge of Michigan by its own declaration is "averse to * * any regulations of local lodges except such as seem necessary for the good government and harmony of the Craft at large". Alone, this means nothing; but it is stated as a preamble to the rejection of a proposal to require all lodges having concurrent jurisdiction to charge the same fee for the degrees. Another item rejected was the proposal to limit the membership of all lodges to three hundred members except those which now have more, and to set the present membership as the maximum for these. In still another case there came up the question of prohibiting acceptance of applications from men dealing in liquor. It is decided "that this subject be left with our constituent lodges".

LAW ABOUT POOR PERSONS

But in one matter there was a definite mandate to all lodges. It is, that if any guests shall "leave or be discharged from the Home and thereafter become public charge as a 'poor person', the lodge will protect and save harmless the Board of Control and the owner of the Home from all legal liabili-

ty existing against them * * * *". The reason for this is the fact that in Michigan it is a crime with severe punishment, to bring into Michigan, or to take from one county to another, such "poor persons with intent to make them county charges". It is to be noted that "the lodge" referred to is that one which is responsible for the presence of such guest in the Home.

The Grand Lodge duly heard and adopted some strong resolutions concerning movements subversive of constitutional government, concerning atheism and concerning "slipping away from the moorings of rectitude". A committee is provided for, to investigate the subject, with its expenses paid.

MINNESOTA—1936

DOUBLE-HEADER CORNERSTONE LAYING

They had several occasional Grand Lodges between January 17, 1935, and January 16, 1936. Among these was one for a double-barrelled Cornerstone-Laying at Hibbing, which is a town of some sixteen thousand souls. On August 17, the Grand Lodge met there for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the new Post Office and also to lay the cornerstone of the new Park School Building at the same place. We do not recollect another occasion like this in our reading of the Proceedings.

GRAND MASTER'S REPRESENTATIVE

They have a different and new Grand Lodge Official in Minnesota. This is a Grand Lodge of fifty thousand Master Masons in 307 lodges in a big state. In 1935 the Grand Master recommended that there be created the office of Grand Master's Representative, and it was so done. So Grand Master Eugene G. McKeown appoints Past Grand Master Gustaf Widell of Mankato to that position. The salary received by him was about sixteen hundred dollars. He was Grand Master twenty nine years ago. He seems to have been a sort of general trouble-shooter; he was sent to visit 28 lodges "in controversial matters"; he visited the 39 lodges which had no representative at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge; he set out to get financial statements from the 307 lodges and did succeed in getting them from 88 of these. He served as Field Man for the Masonic Home and in that capacity boosted the collections for the Home from sixteen thousand dollars to twenty seven thousand.

LODGE SHOULD NOT PETITION FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Grand Master was called upon to make the usual run of decisions; some easy and some not. Here, for instance, is Traverse Lodge, which got behind with its per capita tax in 1933; omitted that for 1933 but paid for 1934 on time; apparently is going to pay for 1935. Is this lodge entitled to representatives with mileage and per diem? This would be a convenient way to postpone a payment. It is held that

when a payment was made it should apply to the oldest per capita in arrears, and the condition described did not in fact exist. Then a certain lodge comes up with the statement that every public-minded organization in town has gone on record as asking for a Public Library, including the K. C.'s, Civic Clubs, and so forth. May a Masonic Lodge do the same? The Grand Master says to the lodge that "as a lodge it would be better if you did not endorse" the movement to get a Public Library, even, though a late brother of the lodge left by his will a lot to be used for such. "A number of the Older Past Masters (Caps the Grand Master quotes) of the Lodge felt that the matter should not come before the lodge". Great is Conservatism and shall prevail—in Masonry!

ARE MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL INELIGIBLE?

Then there came up a perfect logical question about liquor. The Minnesota Masonic Law provides that one who operates a liquor store is liable to expulsion. In a certain city, the liquor store is operated by the city council. Are the members of the city council which operates the store, liable for expulsion for so doing? He states offhand that he does not believe such persons are liable to discipline. But he rather definitely wavered, and finally stated that it would have to be settled by a Trial Commission, or words to that effect. This is a case which might well be studied in North Carolina, for we have some eighteen counties in which the county commissioners operate liquor stores. True, they do it through the instrumentality of an ABC commission which they appoint; but in the long run, the commissioners operate the store. We heard the other day a man going still further than this about it; he held that the Commissioners and the ABC commission were both merely the instrumentalities by which the people of the county operated the store pursuant to popular vote in which a majority voted to do so in a special election. He therefore held that every man and woman who voted for such a plan was in effect operating that store and was not eligible to be or to remain a Mason. What do you know about that?

Then there was another case. A certain Masonic Hall had been used for a long time by the Christian Scientists.

Some did not like to have this done. Should they stop it? He in reply told them to get together and decide for themselves, the Hall in question never having been dedicated. So after a while they did this and unanimously resolved to limit its continuous use to "the various Masonic bodies". And now we wonder who has defined the "various Masonic Bodies".

Certainly the Order of the Eastern Star is not a pariah among these "bodies"; as the following from the record will indicate:

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

Some subjects become stale and of but little, if any, interest to us. There is one subject that never tires me or becomes stale. Were the occasion right and I a drinking man, I would propose a toast to the Order of the Eastern Star and drink the last drop in my glass to the good health and to the honor of that splendid organization. We cannot forget how the Eastern Star rose to the occasion and stowed \$75,000.00 away in the Bank and with it bought and paid for the entire furnishings of the Home. This good work did not stop when the Home was furnished. The Patriotic Masonic Home Committee is still active and each year adds valuable contributions in the way of furnishings, etc. The Chairman of this Committee will give a detailed report of the work of the Committee. In my last report I mentioned the latest major project of the Star, that of building a Chapel. A committee for the Chapel project has been appointed by the Grand Chapter, O. E. S., and some progress has been made. Sisters Dunn and Ruff, both Past Worthy Grand Matrons, are faithful members of the Board. Their services are invaluable and much appreciated. The Worthy Grand Matron, Sister Gwen Brown, and Sister Hilard, Chairman of the Home Committee, are almost always present at the meetings of the Board and are both ready and willing at any time to serve the Home. To all these Sisters and to the Grand Chapter and the Subordinate Chapters that give generous supplies of jellies, jams, pickles, etc., the Board expresses our grateful appreciation.

COMMITTEE REVISED FUNERAL SERVICE

Any committee which is appointed to rewrite the Funeral Service has our sympathy. This scribe was thus appointed by a certain Grand Master, now deceased. We could not find a Service that we felt justified in recommending, nor could we construct one that we were willing to offer; and we so reported. A few years later there was another such committee, and it did a good piece of work. It was headed by none less than the Reverend Frank Dean, an exceedingly able Mason. As we remember it, he put the work in the hands of John Anderson to be read before the Grand Lodge; it was so read, and was then laid on the table, or in the ash-

can, or buried in the archives without benefit of clergy—not even of the Rev. Frank Dean. Many there be who criticize the Burial Service but thankless is the task of improving it. A couple of years ago this scribe and a Past Master of our lodge discussed the salient points of such a service: this scribe reduced them to writing, and shortly the Past Master died. The Burial Service thus prepared was used at his funeral. Within a few weeks the lodge treasurer died, and the family asked that this service be used again. It is now forgotten in old papers. What provoked all of this is the fact that in the Grand Lodge of Minnesota a committee reported with a revised Burial Service, which was referred to the Committee on Distribution and then got to the floor and was rejected. The Grand Lodge did give the committee a vote of thanks for its labors.

There is a resolution adopted to permit the Grand Lodge to remit to a lodge the per capita tax on members whose dues the lodge has remitted. It is quite well worded. The feature of it that we like best among all such plans is, that it still gives the Grand Lodge control over its finances, and does not make remission by the Grand Lodge mandatory. The law is as follows:

"If any subordinate Lodge remits the dues of any of its members for 1935, the Secretary of such Lodge, at the time he files the annual return of his Lodge for 1935 with the Grand Secretary, may file a certificate, signed by him under the seal of the Lodge, showing the names of all members of the Lodge whose dues have been remitted by the Lodge for 1935, and the reason for such remission. Such certificate shall be referred to the Grand Lodge Committee on Lodges for the 1937 Annual Communication for examination and investigation, and if after considering the same the Committee on Lodges recommends that the Grand Lodge dues for 1935 of any member named in such certificate should be remitted, the Grand Lodge dues for 1935 for such member shall be remitted."

We greatly enjoyed reading the Reviews by Brother E. A. Montgomery, and assure him that it is a pleasure to have our own in usual form again.

MISSISSIPPI—1935-36

HOW LONG WAS IT?

One can find items of human interest in the Mississippi books if there are any to be found anywhere on the Masonic horizon. They start their Annual Communication off at 8:30 on a Tuesday morning in February with public exercises in which there are the usual welcomes and responses, with some music; and the Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star makes a speech. We don't know what happened in the two hours and a half, but the book tells us that they got under way at 11:10 a. m. After the Grand Lodge has closed, the Grand Chapter and the Grand Council hold their Annuals. The Grand Commandery and the Grand Chapter O. E. S. hold their Annuals in April.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER NOT IN LINE

In 1935, Grand Master Marshall W. Miller presided; and his successor was Grand Master Simon Rubel, who presided in 1936. In Mississippi, the Deputy Grand Master is an appointive officer and does not ascend to the Grand Mastership. Thus Karl Brittain, who was prominent as officer and worker in the Grand Commandery, was Deputy Grand Commander last year, but at the end of the year he just dropped out, with appreciation of the honor conferred on him.

THEY PRINTED THE ROSTER

In 1935, somebody made the motion that the full roster of all lodges be printed in the Proceedings, and there it is—four hundred and fifty pages of it. It must have cost them thirteen or fourteen hundred dollars to print that roster. We hope it was worth it. Certainly we next year see reports of expenditures running several thousand dollars ahead of receipts and the usual "one of two things must happen", says the prudent G. M.—You know the rest.

PER CAPITA TAX MUST BE SEGREGATED

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi in 1935 adopted an amendment to its by-laws which is one of the sanest declarations that we have found anywhere. It is as follows:

"From the money collected from each member, the Lodge shall set aside and put into a separate fund an amount equal to the Grand Lodge Dues. The money so set apart shall not be paid out for any purpose except to pay Grand Lodge dues."

Really, we do not see why this is not made a part of the fundamental law—and in every Grand Lodge. Every lodge knows that it has to pay its per capita tax—and yet, just because the lodges lump all moneys into one account, up hops somebody and moves to spend it to pay the interest on the Temple debt; and the secretary, empty of intestinal fortitude, refuses or fails to get up and say they haven't got the money to spend for that purpose, and it is paid to some bondholders and then—the Grand Lodge has to wonder where it is going to get the money to feed and clothe the children at the Orphanage and the old dependents at the Masonic Home. The lodge back yonder in some city spent that money that belonged to the widow and the orphan. But some man says, "Well, the widow and the orphan do not get all of that; we didn't take it away from these". Let's look at this matter. In North Carolina, we do not pay any mileage and per diem to get the representatives to Grand Lodge. We have to run a Grand Secretary's office, and that's about all we do except care for our dependents and benevolences; and nobody doubts that a Grand Secretary's office is an absolute necessity to keep things from absolutely going to pot—otherwise we might not have one—we do not run this as an ornament, as all will agree. This Grand Secretary's office and the other incidental expenses cost us, together with Masonic Education, about forty cents per capita. The rest of the two dollars and a quarter goes to charities—the Orphanage and the Home. When a lodge takes the dues that a member pays in, and spends it for local objects, it takes a dollar and eighty five cents out of the mouths and off the backs of helpless orphans and dependent aged guests whom we have taught to look to us for succor. What can a lodge do with that money that will justify that diversion? What can be more important? Is a pile of stone and brick and mortar with a mortgage covering it of more importance than the obligation we have to our dependents? We repeat, the Mis-

Mississippi resolution is a good one. When a man pays his dues his check should instantly be split into two parts—one MUST go to Grand Lodge, and the other be credited to the local expenditures account. When you look at things in this light, these lodges which are behind with their Grand Lodge Per Capita Tax take on a different aspect. They have defaulted in their duty to the orphan and the aged.

MUST GET HELP OR CELEBRATE OUTDOORS

It was in 1936 that the human side of Masonry came most to the forefront. Here, for instance, is old Olive Branch Lodge. She has 38 members, and her lodge hall is in a bad way and her centennial year is coming next year and she wants to celebrate. She therefore sends a message to Grand Lodge—if she does not get succor, “We will have to celebrate our centennial on the brow of the hill under the canopy of a friendly heaven bedecked with its sunshine and its twinkling stars”. So she is given permission to pass the hat among her neighbor lodges so that she may find these more friendly than those stars which she refers to in that letter. We do hope she gets a Masonic Temple to celebrate in.

CAN'T HELP DESERTED WIFE

When we get to study the Decisions of Grand Master Simon Rubel, we find one that is a sort of a killer. A Mason was expelled because he deserted his wife and three small children. Later he hits out for Reno and gets a Nevada divorce, which is probably as invalid in Mississippi as it would be in North Carolina if it were taken to the highest courts to be tested, in that if it is preceded by no adequate notice to the wife whom he is divorcing and for other reasons. Anyhow, the wife is in dire circumstances and asks for Masonic relief. It is held that she has no claim on Masonry inasmuch as she has no kinsman who is a Mason (i. e. her husband is expelled).

Once in a while this same old wheeze has to get into print—“When an applicant dies after his petition has been referred to committee and before lodge action, what is to be done?” It would seem that there would be no doubt about

what should be done, but they keep on asking about it. You can't vote on a dead man for the degrees.

INTERESTING FIGURES

In Mississippi, the median dues are \$3.50; and of 309 lodges reporting on the matter, 211 charge fees for the degrees of twenty dollars. The average number of members per lodge in Mississippi is sixty one. There was a net gain in membership last year, but this year there is a relapse, and the net loss is 167. The book tells us, however, that this would have been turned into a net gain if all of the lodges had reported. The book tells us that 221 lodges own halls and building, "totaling \$1,459.80", which would seem to be a typographical error. Eighty eight lodges have no real property, and 140 lodges have halls or Temple out of debt; while—sad to relate—81 lodges owe \$390,507.00 on their real property.

Present at the Annual Communication were Governor Conner and Mr. Justice Etheridge of the Supreme Court. The Governor was the Grand Orator one year earlier.

GEORGE RILEY PASSES ON

During the year one of our old friends passed on—Past Grand Master George D. Riley, as gentle a man as one would find. He was a past Master in speaking and story telling. He was the minister extraordinary to New Jersey when relations between the two Grand Lodges, disrupted so long ago that many knew nothing about it, were resumed; and that interesting speech of his on that occasion will go down in New Jersey history. He could tell a Negro story so well that it was a revelation to hearers not accustomed to Southern negroes at home. His drawl even had Doctor Frazier, of Queens-Chicora College, beat, and that is a tremendous task.

RE-JOIN M. S. A.

This Grand Lodge did a thing that because of the eternal fitness of things pleases us. It rejoined the Masonic Service Association. Back in the great flood days, the M. S. A. and Andrew Randell raised several hundred thousand dollars for relief in Mississippi, which Masonry used; and it is

an act of gratitude to go back to the fold. But the really important matter was expressed by John Tally about it, as follows:

You know Holy Writ tells us that there is a scattering that tendeth to increase, and there is a withholding that tendeth to poverty. And, my brethren, we need Masonic education. We need Masonic teaching, and my humble judgment is that in the next few years that Masonry is going to need the cement of this grand jurisdiction being acquainted with the others and in touch with the others, and I want you to know that you have done no idle thing when you have resumed your relations with the Masonic Service Association.

The Masonry of America has learned to its sorrow these past five years that lesson—"there is a scattering that tendeth to increase, and there is a withholding that tendeth to poverty". False economy has hit us some blows harder than those of the other extreme. It is a wise Grand Lodge which knows what is true economy and what is false economy; and knowing, acts accordingly.

Here is a Grand Lodge joining the ranks of Massachusetts and New York and others, in creating one of its beloved old men an "honorary Past Grand Master". We can see no reason why it should not be commonly done, as it is in the British Grand Lodges.

RUBEL'S FAREWELL

All good things have to come to an end, and the Annual Communication soon had seen its order of business emptied. Grand Master Rubel had become Past Grand Master Rubel, and he got out very gracefully. Sometimes it's not easy to be shelved. Here is the way he closed his swan song:

I am just reminded of a thing that happened in my town, when a negro servant walked into her mistress' room one morning and said to her, "Miss Jean, what is you doing?" She said, "Lucy, I am taking down this double bed and putting up single beds." She says, "I wouldn't do that if I was you, Miss Jean. I would just sleep with that man for what he has been." (Laughter).

Fellows, I just want you to stay with me for what I have been, and I am going to stay with you for what you are, for what you stand for; and the things that I know and believe you stand for are the very same things, the principles, that I am going to stand for, have always stood for, and trust always to stand for. I am going to thank you again from the bottom of my heart, because whatever I have said to you has come from my heart.

MISSOURI—1935

The Annual was held on September 24 and 25, at Saint Joseph, with Grand Master DuVal Smith in the Grand East. The Grand Lodge meets in the Grand Master's home town, which is, in language of Holy Writ, "no mean city", with a population of some eighty thousand; but for the purposes of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, St. Joseph is perhaps just a bit too far northwest of center to be an ideal place for the Annual Communication, because the mileage account goes up and attendance goes down.

The Annual was graced by the presence of several Distinguished Guests, among whom were the heads of the several Masonic bodies in Missouri, together with Elmer Strain of Kansas and the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary of Nebraska.

DISPENSATIONS

This book is unusual in that in it are reported by the Grand Master only the dispensations refused; he leaves it to the Grand Secretary, Dr. Mather, to report those granted, which are of routine nature. All of the dispensations refused were about matters pertaining to balloting; one lodge had trouble with a man suspected of wholesale blackballing and wanted a second ballot on a petition—what was expected to come of the encore, we know not. In another case there were three petitions the same night; the ballot was first taken collectively and later separately, and all were blackballed. Since it was reported that an error was made, the lodge wanted to ballot again on one of them, but the privilege was not allowed, for good reasons. We were wrong in saying all were about balloting: the last mentioned was a request from a lodge to be permitted to join in a public procession at an Easter Celebration of Knights Templar.

MASONIC AMERICAN LEGION POST

Then there are some decisions by Grand Master Smith. One is like this: "Assuming that the seven members of a lodge are present but that all of the officers except the Master are not efficient in the work, can visitors fill the stations of Wardens and Deacons in the opening of the lodge?" And

the answer is of course in the affirmative. It is decided that a Lodge may not sponsor a Boy Scout Unit. The most space is occupied with a question like this: "Can an American Legion Post be formed, to be composed exclusively of Masons and to use a Masonic name?" He answers in the affirmative and then adds, "The Legion Post must do nothing which would tend to bring disrepute to the Masonic Fraternity". He points out that "the Masonic fraternity has a property right in its nomenclature and has a just right to regulate the use of Masonic names by members of the Fraternity and to forbid the use of Masonic names by outsiders". He adds that in Missouri, limitation of the use of Masonic names has consisted only of prohibition of the use of them "for commercial or other business enterprises". He possibly thinks the American Legion Post has no right as a Legion unit to set up such a limitation to Masonic members, but he does not pass on this; nor is he passing on the wisdom "of such a Legion Post"; he simply says the Masonic law does not prohibit it.

NEW MASONIC DIGEST

Missouri is like North Carolina: the law has suffered so many amendments that scarcely do the lawyer-members find themselves able to know what the Masonic law is. The Grand Master recommends that \$750.00 be made available to the Committee on Revision of By-Laws so that it may "annotate and bring up to date" copies for the use of the District Deputies and Grand Lodge Officers. He would have every District Deputy receive one copy which would be the property of his district, and make it mandatory that his successor receive this and sign receipt therefor, passing it on to his successor, and so on down. The Missouri Masonic Law requires that requests for decisions of law shall first go to the District Deputies and then, if necessary, to the Grand Master.

FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENT MUST PRESERVE HISTORY

Grand Master DuVal Smith recommends "that the Fraternal Correspondent be paid \$500.00 per year and further recommends that the Fraternal Correspondent be required to

preserve the Masonic History of this State, something which has not been done properly for many years". One item of Masonic history does not escape the Grand Master, as we see in the following:

MARK TWAIN MEMORIAL

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was a Missouri Mason and because of this fact I think it proper that the Grand Lodge should erect a suitable memorial at Hannibal, his boyhood home, in connection with the Centennial celebration now in progress. I suggest that a resolution be introduced for this purpose, providing for the necessary appropriation and a committee to prepare the memorial. Sixty dollars perhaps will cover the expense.

The net loss in membership in Missouri was 2,862 for the year, leaving 94,363 members on the rolls. The lodges raised 1,688 men, reinstated 1,319 and affiliated 569 who had been out on dimit; but there were four thousand suspensions and the death rate is seventeen per thousand. In recounting figures we note that Fifty Year Veteran Buttons were sold to the amount of \$238.50; and that one man received one at the time when he had been a Master Mason 68 years. The "Pay Roll" amounts to \$20,500—mileage and per diem account for last year's Annual Communication.

The book gives the account of the erection of a memorial to Anthony O'Sullivan, who died in 1866 after long service as Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer. *The Tribute*, by Henry C. Chiles, recounts the fact that Anthony O'Sullivan was also the Fraternal Correspondent; and he tells us some very interesting things about the duties of the Fraternal Correspondent in the days before the Civil War, as follows:

AS FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENT

At a very early day, Grand Lodge adopted the policy of publishing the minutes or proceedings of their communications. Copies of these were sent by each Grand Lodge to the other Grand Lodges. These copies, when received, would be referred to a Committee for review and report. These Committees were called Correspondence Committees. And in the old days, in the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the reports of these Committees were read in Grand Lodge as other Committee reports. The adoption of these reports was more often than not the subject of debate. It was not unusual for a motion to be made to change, omit or reject portions of the report. The reason these reports occupied so important a place in the minds of the brethren was that in the early days many questions of policy, practice, opinion and law were unsettled, and their determination was fixed by the

action of the Grand Lodge upon the report of its Correspondence Committee. Soon after he became Grand Secretary, O'Sullivan became a member of this important Committee of the Grand Lodge, and thereafter he became Chairman of the Committee. It is from these Committee reports written by Anthony O'Sullivan and printed in our proceedings that we may come to an estimate of the mental make-up of the man and of the extent of his wisdom and learning as a Freemason. It was from these reports that he achieved recognition throughout the United States, as an outstanding national figure in the Fraternity.

When in the sixties, the Grand Lodge of Missouri came into conflict with Rob Morris and his organization, "The Conservators", which was a secret organization, whose purpose was the promulgation of a ritual of the first three degrees, Anthony O'Sullivan, fundamentally, rested his opposition to the movement upon the impregnable proposition that it sought to violate the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which alone in Missouri had the authority "to establish and preserve a uniform mode of work and lectures, within the ancient landmarks and customs of Masonry".

TOLERATION CONCERNING STANDARDS OF RECOGNITION

The Reviews again are prepared by Past Grand Master Ray V. Denslow, and in the topical manner; the topics being arranged alphabetically, from "Addresses" to "Veteran Masons". He begins with "A Plea for Toleration and Co-operation". One of the paragraphs of this is as follows:

Having set up our standards that all may see, we begin separating the legitimate from the illegitimate; all those agreeing with us as legitimate, and those disagreeing as illegitimate. Here is a jurisdiction that does not place its Sacred Volume on the altar, but places it on the Master's pedestal. Here is another jurisdiction, persecuted by a relentless enemy of ages, which for self-protection is compelled to become interested in the political situation to protect itself from complete disintegration. Here is a jurisdiction whose parenthood is somewhat obscure but which is honestly endeavoring to practice the principles of charity and brotherhood to the best of its ability. Here is a Grand Lodge, perfectly regular in every way, but which is found to be working in the same territory (yet harmoniously). American jurisprudence specifying that only one Grand Lodge may occupy a territory at the same time. All these are, according to our standards, illegitimate. Over there we notice a jurisdiction which has all our required landmarks (and then some), but its legitimacy is all that it has to support it; it fails to practice what it preaches and stands for nothing in the territory which it occupies. And occasionally we find some being taken out of the legitimate and placed in the illegitimate class for some fancied insult or so-called invasion of jurisdiction.

We think that if the technical matters found in these cases are legal barriers to recognition, the law is sadly in need of revision. We point out to him the fact that the Standards

of Recognition most commonly adopted do *not* prescribe that where two Grand Lodges occupy the same territory by common consent, neither of them may be recognized—but quite the reverse. Moreover, we suppose every Grand Lodge exercises the right to interpret the application of its standards to each particular Grand Lodge applying for recognition. “The letter killeth but the spirit maketh alive”; and we do not have to be slaves to anything in picking our Masonic associate Grand Lodges.

MEXICO, PARAGUAY AND SO FORTH

He then reviews in running style the Masonic world and does it well. We are interested in his good description of conditions in Mexico, and we add that we have given detailed study to Mexican conditions of late. There are a dozen very good state Grand Lodges there, which do not encroach on American or other territory and which have a very high standard of living. He refers to the Grand Lodge of Colombia, but does not state which of four he refers to. He notes that North Carolina recognizes Paraguay and notes that there is no other reference to this Grand Lodge. If he will look on the appropriate page of the Year Book of the United Grand Lodge of England, which is the Mother Grand Lodge, he will find that she recognizes both Uruguay and Paraguay. While we do not accept the judgment of this Grand Lodge (or of any other) as final in the face of our own investigations, yet it must be remembered that England investigates these cases and extends recognition solely in the light of her own investigations. She has standards of recognition which are essentially like ours.

MONTANA—1935

FIRST NATIVE BORN GRAND MASTER

The book tells us that Grand Master George W. Craven presiding, is an engineer, and is the first Grand Master of Montana who was born in that state. He held two Special Communications during the year—curiously enough, both were in the town of Kalispell, and to conduct funerals. The first was at the death of Grand Senior Warden John Ellsworth Lewis, and the other for the funeral of Past Grand Master Charles W. Pomeroy.

JUDGE DAY PASSES

While the book does not tell us of it, this Grand Lodge was saddened during the year following by the death of Past Grand Master Edward C. Day, who was useful in all branches of Masonry in his state and was an officer of high rank in the Southern Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

AND THE EARTH SHOOK

Shortly after the Annual Communication of August 21-22, 1935, which was held at Missoula, there began at Helena a series of earthquakes which were altogether unparalleled in this country. We have before us a pamphlet, the report of the Secretary of Helena Lodge, No. 3, for the year ending on December 3, which carries one section entitled, "The Earthquakes at Helena". We think this will be of such interest to our readers that it is well to give quotations from it verbatim, as follows:

THE EARTHQUAKES AT HELENA

The people of Helena were aroused from their sleep at about 1:30 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, October 12th, 1935, by an earthquake that shook the city. Smaller tremors continued during the week following, and Friday evening, at 9:47 o'clock, October 18th, came the first really severe quake that did terrible damage. There were varying estimates of the loss, running from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Fortunately the weather was comparatively mild when the first severe shock came, but ten days later the thermometer started downward and on October 30th the mercury stood at eight degrees below zero. The cold weather continued for several days and added greatly to the suffering and to the task of those trying to care for about 500 refugees, and even of those

whose homes had been so severely shaken that they were no longer weather-proof. After November 9th or 10th the weather was again moderate.

At 11:37 a. m., October 31st, 1935, came the second severe shock and this added to the trials of an already stricken city. By this time the relief agencies were very well organized and the ones needing help were aided promptly. The low estimate of the damage of the quakes was now \$4,000,000.

The havoc among the homes and institutions of Helena was appalling. On the east side about 200 homes were completely wrecked and about that many more were so badly damaged that they cannot be occupied until extensive repairs have been made.

The new \$500,000 high school was damaged about 75% and the school district has no funds with which to rebuild; in fact, the district is bonded almost to the statutory limit. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies again did a magnanimous thing; side tracks were constructed to a site just north of the new high school, north of Helena Avenue, and railway coaches were placed there for the use of the high school students and teachers. High school classes are now in full swing in the "school on wheels".

Thanksgiving morning, November 28th, at 7:41 o'clock, came another major quake. While these last two did not add greatly to the losses occasioned by the earlier ones, they were severe enough to do some damage and to keep the residents in a state of nervous tension. There have been tremors daily since October 12th, four or five a day and sometimes more and now the total number of quakes is about 1,200.

Of Helena's approximately 3,500 buildings of all kinds, 1,789 or more than half, suffered damage ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 per cent of their value and aggregating between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 from the earthquakes of Oct. 18 and 31. These figures are taken from a map, based on actual surveys, prepared in the office of Oscar Baarson, city engineer and ex-officio building inspector, by C. R. Anderson, principal of the Hawthorne, and M. P. Martinson, assistant principal of the Central school. They constitute the first nearly-complete data on the destruction wrought here by the temblors. * * * Only damage visible from the outside was taken into consideration, and it is admitted that many buildings showing no outside effects but which suffered inside damage are not included.

Helena Lodge, No. 3, was engaged in conferring Second Degrees when the quake of October 18th hit. The following is taken from the minutes of that meeting:

"At the hour of 9:40 p. m. the brethren were placed at ease, in charge of the Senior Warden, Bro. James Robertson, while the candidates were being re-invested, and most of the brothers stepped into the cloak room to smoke and visit. At about 9:45 o'clock the secretary and W. Bro. Eugene S. Sanden returned to the lodge room and saluted the Senior Warden in regular form, and then passed to the secretary's desk where they remained standing. The Master was assisting in placing the columns and the Junior Warden, Bro. Rouse, was at his station in the South. Bro. Robertson was seated in the West taking the salutations of the brothers as

they passed in and out. Then at 9:47 o'clock p. m. a most severe earthquake shook the Temple. The walls of the Temple shivered and waved and the floor seemed to be on rollers. The chandeliers waved to and fro. We expected the walls to crumble, so violent was the tremor. Then the electric lights went out and only three candles remained to give light in the lodge room and they cast eerie shadows as they flickered. We could hear the clock back of the secretary's desk scraping on the wall as it swung. When the quake subsided and we were able to move about, we found little damage had occurred in the lodge room—and there sat Brother Robertson at his station in the West, knees crossed and leaning back in his chair as though earthquakes were a common occurrence and the least of his troubles. On inquiry it was found that few of the brothers remained, they had all hastened home to their families, but the Tyler, Bro. Wardlaw, was at his post, and the candidates were in the cloak room; they asked the Master if they should remain to finish the work. With so few present and the lack of lights in the lodge room, nothing could be done but close the lodge".

But to return to the Proceedings. We learn from the book that Grand Master Craven does not like ground floor lodge rooms or basement lodge rooms. He let a certain lodge use ground floor quarters temporarily, and he let another lodge use the basement of a church for business meetings but required it to go a-visiting for degree work.

NEW GRAND REPRESENTATIVE

We find the Grand Master appointing Dr. Charles H. Pugh, of Gastonia, to be Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Montana near the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, vice A. C. Foscue, under date of July 30, 1935. The North Carolina book is silent as to the reasons for the change.

OFFICIAL ACTS

This Grand Lodge leaves it as the duty of the local lodge to decide upon the physical qualifications of candidates. It simply says that all such must be able to conform to the ceremonies and modes of recognition. It is held that decisions about such matters are decisions of fact, and as such are not within the functions of the Grand Lodge; if the Grand Master hands down something about them, his act is no precedent. The Grand Master had some of the usual run of decisions about liquor-handlers to make. One time he was asked, "What is the standing of a Mason who runs a dance hall and sells beer, also one who is a postmaster and runs

a beer parlor?" We don't quite get the meaning of the decision, however, for his answer is, "your actions are clearly contrary to the intent of the Grand Lodge".

ENDOWMENT FUND BY LIFE INSURANCE

The Grand Master tells us that the manager of the Masonic Home resigned, and at the date of the acceptance of the resignation, his successor was appointed, and the new administration is very satisfactory. During the year, there was erected at the Home a new Woman's Building. The book tells us that "Sister Josephine I. Hepner" performed "kindly acts" for Elizabeth Winn, and that as a result of these, there is a gift of ten thousand dollars to furnish the new building. It is proposed to establish a large endowment fund for the Home. The procedure is to ask each lodge in the state to take out a policy of life insurance in a sum which it can afford, on some young member of the lodge, and we seem to find that this plan is among the parts of the report which was adopted. It is expected to ask the lodges to handle such insurance as will produce an endowment of a quarter of a million dollars in 25 years. Why would this not be a worthy plan? Why would it not work in North Carolina?

The Grand Lodge voted to rejoin the Masonic Service Association. But altogether it was not in a mood to change things: a proposition to change the date of the Annual Communication was lost. And it was also proposed to excuse the lodges from paying the per capita tax on persons whose dues are remitted because of indigence up to ten per cent, but they talked quite a bit and then voted to indefinitely postpone action.

HIGH TRAVEL BILL

This Grand Lodge has a membership of eighteen thousand, and its bill for the mileage and per diem of attendants upon the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge is more than ten thousand dollars—equivalent to a per capita tax of fifty five cents.

We find the Grand Lodge loaning two lodges four thousand dollars to get them out of financial difficulties, "first mortgage security" being taken.

NEBRASKA—1936

THEY HAVE NO GRAND TREASURER

This Grand Lodge is "different" in one particular—every one of them has something thus "different" in one way or another, if we but successfully look for it—in Nebraska, there is no Grand Treasurer, nor has there been one in twenty four years.

LODGE TRUST FUND

And in another way there seems to be another point. We find that there is a "Lodge Trust Fund", which is used to reimburse lodges for losses by defalcations. Delta Lodge had a Treasurer who went short. The Fund paid the lodge \$232.74, and the officer was subjected to charges. It is in this connection revealed that there is a blanket bond covering all Treasurers and the Grand Secretary, costing some \$644 for a total coverage of \$322,150.00. It is not clear just what connection there is between the Lodge Trust Fund and the blanket bond.

We have before us the books for 1935 and for 1936. Grand Master Virgil R. Johnson's acts are recounted in the former of the two, and Grand Master William C. Ramsey's in the latter, with Grand Secretary Lewis E. Smith functioning efficiently in both.

EASTERN STARS HELP WITH ORPHANS

There are two institutions in Nebraska corresponding to our Masonic institutions of North Carolina, with the difference that the Home for the Aged, at Plattsmouth, is operated exclusively by the Masons, while the Home for Children is operated jointly by the Masons and the Eastern Stars. The reader will understand that the status of the Eastern Stars in Nebraska, as in the most of the states outside the South, is unlike that of this Order in North Carolina; because in Nebraska there are 35,000 Masons and 32,000 Eastern Stars, while in North Carolina there are some 27,000 Masons and five thousand Eastern Stars. In such a state as Nebraska therefore the Eastern Stars are almost as well able to operate an institution as the Masons.

HURRY WORK FOR TRAVELER

In Nebraska, medals are given to those who have been Masons for fifty years and also the Jordan Medal is awarded under stated conditions. Also, the Grand Lodge has Past Masters' Certificates, of which 450 were issued during the year under discussion. In this Grand Lodge a fee of ten dollars is charged for a special dispensation issued by the Grand Master to a lodge. Thus Cotner Lodge had a Fellowcraft who "was leaving the United States in a short time", and a dispensation was issued to it permitting it to raise him "without regard to time". It is not revealed where he was going, but it is inferred that it was to some country whose Masonry is not recognized by Nebraska. In North Carolina we should not probably be confronted with such a problem, since our circle of recognition is much wider and more comprehensive, and any Fellowcraft would have to get to Russia or to Germany or to Italy, or to some out-of-the-way place, or else we could have the Master Mason's degree conferred on him by courtesy.

HIS WIFE COULD NOT PAY HIS DUES

There is reported in the Grand Master's Address of 1935 a case in which a man had been suspended for nonpayment of dues, but was still within the limit of time in which he could be reinstated automatically (three years). His wife sent a check to reinstate him. After receiving the check the Secretary discovered that the brother had had a stroke and was not expected to recover. A day or so later he died. Then his widow told the lodge she wanted it to bury her husband, and to pay all of the expenses of the funeral. This caused the Secretary of the lodge to get busy. He found that the Nebraska law reads that a suspended brother "shall pay or cause to be paid" his dues, and so forth, to be reinstated. It was held that this brother had been unconscious at the time that his wife sent the check and that he could neither have sent it nor have caused it to be sent, and therefore the law had not been complied with and the check should not be used and the brother was in the status of a suspended Mason at the time of his death and his widow should not have asked

for either Masonic burial for her husband, nor Masonic financial assistance with respect to his funeral.

DRIVERS OF LIQUOR TRUCKS NOT ELIGIBLE

There seems to be much discussion of the relation of liquor-sellers to Masonry in Nebraska. It is held that clerks, truck drivers and others employed about the liquor business have no status in Masonry.

Here is a Grand Lodge which on the question of maimed candidates holds that a one-eyed man is eligible while a one-armed man is not. One with a deformed left hand on which the fingers are little undeveloped protuberances, he being otherwise normal, is eligible, but if the hand is gone he is not eligible.

THE JORDAN MEDAL

In the 1936 book there is more about the Jordan Medal. It is given to the oldest living resident Mason in Nebraska, to be held by him until death and then the Grand Master has to find a successor to whom it is to be awarded, likewise the oldest, and so forth.

MUST PAY FOR CLOTHES

In this book we learn that if a lodge recommends any person for admission to the Home for Children, the lodge obligates itself to pay fifty dollars per year for the child's clothing so long as such a child is a guest in the Home. We are told that many lodges are delinquent in this respect.

In this book also we find one thing that we have been expecting. It is recommended by the Grand Master that all who have received the fifty year badge shall be exempt from the payment of any lodge dues. This went to those watchdogs of the Treasury, the Finance Committee, and this august body disapproved it, with the approval of the Grand Lodge.

"——— IF CHARGES SHOULD BE PREFERRED"

The Grand Lodge lets a man get a dimit if no charges have been preferred. These cases of men in the liquor business have produced several instances in which Masons took

dimits to head off charges. So the Grand Master recommends that the law be so amended as to read that a man cannot get a dimit if charges have been "or should be" preferred against him. Well, now—that sort of gets us. Who is it against whom charges "should be preferred"? We sometimes wonder whether the number of Masons against whom charges "should be" preferred, is not legion;—that is, in the opinion of some people.

CLOSE COUNTING

The Nebraska law requires that "an interval of four weeks shall intervene between the conferring of degrees". The Grand Master therefor holds that if one degree is conferred on a Thursday evening, the next degree may not be conferred on Thursday evening four weeks later.

NEVADA—1935

HAS HELD ALL THE OFFICES

Here begins the summary of the doings of the Grand Lodge of Nevada for the year 1935. Presiding is Grand Master George Lee Swartz, native of Ohio, resident of Elko, train dispatcher for the Western Pacific Railroad. He has presided over the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, and when 1933 came around, he was on a certain day elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter and on the next day elected Grand Commander of his Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. He knows his Nevada Masons.

NEVADA IS A GREAT STATE

And it is well that he does know them: for it is no sinecure to be Grand Master of Nevada—more especially if one has to live away from Reno. Here is a state great in possibilities. It has an area of a hundred and five thousand square miles, with a total population of some ninety one thousand souls, or fewer than one person to the square mile. Elko is some 288 miles by auto from Reno, which might be called the Masonic capital of the state, since in its two lodges are 836 of the 5,052 Masons in the state and the Grand Lodge office is located there. Also, we seem to figure it about 450 miles by auto down to Las Vegas and the Boulder Dam section, where Masonry is now in a flourishing condition. But distances do not tell the whole story. There are few good highways in Nevada's vast expanse, but railroad service from the Grand Master's home town to a greater part of his 25 lodges is more difficult than the figures indicate, and this is the dry country, one must remember. Annual rainfall in certain places does not exceed four inches, which is not as much as will come down in a couple of young cloudbursts in as many days between Raleigh and Wake Forest, and scarcely two inches about it in the columns of Josephus Daniels' daily newspaper. But with all that, the Grand Master visited all of the twenty five lodges, and contacted about one fourth of the whole Masonic membership of his state: and in doing it, he traveled only 5,800 miles. We find that the reason for it is that he planned

his visits well. For instance, for the week of April 19th, he tells us that he used as his base of operations "the haven of the home of our Grand Secretary Spike Henderson", who lives at Reno. From there he went out to lodges at Gardnerville, Virginia City, Silver City, Genoa, Eureka, Elv and Pioche, with Reno in between. Next Monday he set out on the return—Boulder City, Las Vegas, Goldfield, Tonopah, Fallon and Fernley. Thus he made a sort of great circle in central and south Nevada, back to Reno, and could get back home by the U. S. 40 Highway, to Elko. While he was down south he looked into the situation at Caliente, a few miles north of Las Vegas, which is a railroad division terminus on the Los Angeles and Salt Lake, and to which he gave a dispensation for a new lodge—railroad man among railroad men. We stopped there for quite a while on our way west from the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar. We enjoyed a very pleasing band concert by the Union Pacific Band. We remember the number of "clubs" which were wide open on that Sunday afternoon in Caliente—it seemed that there were a dozen or so.

HOW THEY ARE GOING TO PRESENT IT

Grand Master Swartz wants to see the presentation of the Fifty Year Button done up in proper style. Accordingly he recommends that the secretary of each lodge be required, thirty days before any and each Mason shall have attained fifty years as a Mason, to report that fact to the Grand Secretary and the Grand Secretary in turn be directed to get the button and forward it to the lodge, so that the presentation may be an anniversary occasion. This was duly approved and is the law.

There is a Committee on "The Legitimacy of Grand Lodges". It has to pass on the applications of certain Brazilian organizations, and on "Germany in Exile", which is one of the new Palestinian organizations presumably fostered largely among the Jewish colonists there, as well as on a new crowd in Columbia and one of the more obscure Mexican Grand Lodges. Grand Secretary V. M. Henderson heads the committee, and the conclusions seem quite sound—only Amazonas e Acre, Brazil, is recognized.

NO DUAL MEMBERSHIP

There is a Committee on Dual and Plural Membership. It reports that "there is some merit to such membership when times are better and more jurisdictions adopt the plan, but for the present we do not believe that Nevada should undertake Dual or Plural membership". We have no desire to criticize Nevada or the committee any more than we criticize the general body of Masonry in the United States about this matter. The truth of the matter is, however, that in not a single one of the reports which we have read, recommending that dual membership be not adopted,—and there have been a score of them—have we found any logically impressive argument against dual membership nor any valid reason why it should not be permitted. The present report is typical. If I should move my residence to Nevada permanently—not a six or eight weeks' citizenship, remember—what reason on earth is there why the Grand Lodge of Nevada should not make it possible that I affiliate with a Nevada lodge without severing all relations with my mother lodge of which I have been a member these twenty eight years? What possible harm could come to Masonry in Nevada by permitting me to be affiliated by one of its lodges while still connected with my mother lodge back here? Nobody has ever answered this question to our satisfaction, and we are still an unregenerate advocate of dual membership, and of the enactment of Grand Lodge law permitting it, even if not a single Mason shall avail himself of it the first year. New York has suffered no hurt from it! and Virginia has had it, in lodges scarcely thirty miles away from our very door, since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. They do not ever think of any possible argument against it.

NOT PRINTED.

The Grand Master delivered a quite impressive address while on his visits, and the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Service recommends that it be printed in full in the Proceedings and also in pamphlet form. While the Grand Master tells us synoptically what he said, we regret that this Address was not printed as per this resolution, duly referred to

the Finance Committee and by them disapproved as to expenditure.

THEY EXPECTED TO ATTEND

On page 35 of the book before us is a resolution which sets forth the fact that John R. Tally, Nevada's Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and Grand Secretary Faucette of the same Grand Lodge, expected to attend this Annual at Elko, and the further fact that Grand Secretaries Pike of Idaho and Sam Henry Goodwin of Utah were in fact present in the flesh, having come great distances to be there; and that therefore each of these four is made an Honorary Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. We are told that this resolution was approved by the Jurisprudence Committee and was duly adopted.

Nevada had a loss of only twelve this year, which is a record for this year. The book not only contains a good Fraternal Correspondence Report, but also in it is printed the complete roster of Nevada.

HENDERSON PASSES

As we go to press we note with sadness the announcement in the Iowa "Grand Lodge Bulletin" of the death on July 11, 1936, of Grand Secretary V. M. Henderson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1935

SIX MEETINGS

This book, the product of the efforts of the Grand Secretary, that most efficient Brother, Harry Morrison Cheney, records the transactions of the Annual Communication, the Semi-Annual Communication, and four District Grand Lodges of Instruction. The Annual is held in the middle of May; the Semi-Annual is held December 27; and the book also reports a Special Communication held at Hinsdale for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Golden Rule Lodge "to Free Masonry, to Virtue, and to Universal Benevolence, in due and ancient form". The Semi-Annual and the District Grand Lodges of Instruction seem to be devoted to the exemplification of the several degrees plus a few addresses. The Grand Master reveals the fact that the Semi-Annual has not been as well attended as he would like it to be; and he thinks the date should be changed to the last week in November, because the weather is usually abominable about December 27 and the roads difficult of negotiation; and in these latter days, people have come to depend so much on highways, that railroads into Manchester are giving such poor passenger service that rail travel to get to the Semi-Annual would not be at all satisfactory. Later it is revealed that a change of date has to be made by amendment to the constitution; so a proposal to amend is made, which is to be acted upon in May, 1936. If bad roads in December, 1935, caused by foul weather, would cause a change, we suspect that such a change has been made; but we have not learned what took place.

WAR RELIEF FUND NOT USED

Grand Master Orville E. Cain tells the Grand Lodge that there is a War Relief Fund in the hands of the Grand Lodge which was intended to be used for relief of men who served in the World War but is now doing nobody any good. We find that it amounts to nineteen thousand dollars. He recommends that the income from this be placed in the Charity Fund, and it is so voted. Later he suggests that inasmuch as the Masonic Home is too small to meet the needs of New Hampshire Masonry, there be an assessment

levied to enlarge it; and these New Hampshire men decided that they did not want any assessment. One wonders why it would not be feasible to use the War Relief Fund for the Capitol outlay thus suggested. Nobody seems to have considered this to be possible. Perhaps it might be properly said that this is a trust fund and that it cannot be diverted; but on the other hand, more than half of the nineteen thousand dollars is probably income accrued, just the same as what they are going to divert henceforth to charity; and this might as properly be used as the income from now henceforth, without impairing the original fund. Of course we don't know anything about the matter at all, however.

The Grand Lodge Law of New Hampshire requires all lodges to bond their officers responsible for funds. The Grand Master finds that only 53 of the 81 lodges obey this law at all. A committee is to be appointed to obtain greater universality of enforcement of this law.

SEMI-PUBLIC AFFAIR

Grand Master Cain granted a number of routine dispensations. One not so much in routine was to Rising Star Lodge "to decorate grave of Maj. Gen. John Sullivan". The caption is not full enough to reveal why a dispensation was necessary. There were several dispensations "to hold public installation"; and one dispensation was "to hold semi-public installation". We are holding Grand Secretary Harry Morrison Cheney responsible for the fact that book does not inform us as to what a "semi-public" Masonic ceremony is. We had been accustomed to look upon all such ceremonies as being either public or private, with no middle ground; but you know, our minds get to running in certain established channels, and we find it difficult to break over and take up a new one; so we are now going to discover what is a "semi-public" Masonic ceremony.

OHIO GRAND LODGE ASKS RECOGNITION

The matter of recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges is in the hands of the Jurisprudence Committee in New Hampshire. This time that committee wrestles with some interesting cases. For instance a certain "Most Worshipful Grand

Lodge of Ohio" wants to get into the family. It is rather positively turned down. One wonders whether this is not a Negro organization, whose requests ought to have gone to the Negro Grand Lodge of New Hampshire—who knows? We have had certain cases like this under observation. Then there is that Denmark newcomer. New Hampshire did not make the mistake of recognizing it. Likewise "Germany in Exile" gets the cold shoulder, and also "Cosmos of Mexico", and "Antioquia of Colombia", with none of which should we pick any quarrel. But we do say this: The day when we should refuse recognition to worthy State Grand Lodges in Mexico solely because we already recognize the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, has passed. The spirit of true Masonry requires that we look well into the merits of each State Grand Lodge of Mexico and extend or refuse recognition to each solely on its own merits. Moreover, we have fully investigated those cases of Mexican invasion of the States of the U. S. A.; and we have found that in every case the invasion was done by a body which is considered as bastard by its neighbor Grand Lodges of Mexico. Years ago this was not true, but it is now.

Present were two Distinguished Visitors: Grand Master Claude L. Allen, of Massachusetts, who presented to the presiding Grand Master his Henry Price Medal; and Grand Steward Carl H. Claudy, of the District of Columbia, who presented to the Grand Lodge his lecture on "The Unknown Mason".

Grand Secretary Cheney has a very interesting Foreign Correspondence Report.

NEW JERSEY—1935-36

CORNERSTONE AT HACKETTSTOWN

In New Jersey, there was no call for an Emergent Communication during the entire administration of Grand Master Francis P. Morton, ending April 18, 1935; but in the administration of Grand Master Martin J. Dietz, ending a year later, there were three. The first of these was held on Saturday afternoon, June 1, 1935, at 3:45 p. m., to lay the cornerstone of the post office then under construction at Hackettstown. We were in the place not so long afterward and saw the edifice, in the county seat of Warren County. Since this scribe is a servant of Warren County, North Carolina, and they are going to build us a post office here in a few weeks, maybe, we are interested.

THE KING DID NOT BELONG TO THIS ONE

This Grand Lodge, we are told on page 46 of the 1935, has a Committee on Foreign Correspondence which "has labored long and diligently" to work out fraternal relations with the National Grand Lodge of Denmark, and the Grand Master thanks them "most sincerely for their unselfish labors performed in our behalf". On page 196 we find that this Grand Lodge is listed, and that it is alleged that the Grand Master thereof is H. R. H. Prince Harald Christian Frederick; the Grand Secretary, H. E. Iversen, Freemasons Hall, 33 Smallgade, Copenhagen. Now it so happens that H. E. Iversen is Grand Secretary of a brand-new Grand Lodge which is not patronized by the Danish Royalty at all. In fact, it was organized because the old, honorable Grand Lodge patronized by royalty admits only Christians and is Christian; and some there were from various sources who wanted to get into a brand of Masonry in Denmark that was not Christian. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky investigated this same organization and turned it down as being too new and un-vouched for. The Grand Lodge of Indiana took it on without listing the names of any officers, and only in the list of Grand Secretaries at the back of the book do we find what they recognized. But here in New Jersey they have recognized a sort of hybrid thing—the Grand

Master alleged, is from the ancient and honorable body, while the Grand Secretary is from the new, hasn't scratched-yet outfit. It rather looks like the joke is on New Jersey. We do not know how they got King Christian mixed up with Iversen's organization. His Grand Lodge has for its Grand Master a Bro. Carl Gunnerman. The King (H. R. H. Prince Harald Christian Frederick) has nothing to do with the organization whose office is at 33 Smallgade.

HOW THEY ARE GOING TO CELEBRATE

In New Jersey, preparations are being made for the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of the Grand Lodge. Each Lodge is to hold a meeting in October or November, 1936, and use the program suggested or parts of it. The Grand Lodge is to hold a Special Communication on December 19th, for suitable exercises, with a dinner "at nominal cost". Following the Address, there is to be music, and an address by Past Grand Master Hubert McNeill Poteat, of Wake Forest, North Carolina—this meeting to be "open to all who attend the dinner and to other New Jersey Masons to the capacity of the room and without cost". We have discussed with Doctor Poteat the matter of the subject of that speech; and it will be one to go quite a way to hear. No: there will be no Negro dialect stories.

On Wednesday, April 15th, every lodge in New Jersey was called on to meet in a Re-Consecration and Re-Dedication Communication. The Grand Master had a good program to be used, and he tells us that "over 50 per cent of our brethren answered the clarion call". Since he reports on it only a week later, he does not know exactly how many lodges responded.

GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY

It was the same Grand Master Dietz who designated Sunday, December 8, 1935, as "Go-To-Church Sunday". He does not say so in so many words, but we rather surmise that not all of his brethren went to church that day; he says that "some of the brethren did not make the most of this opportunity to show the public our true colors".

Present at the 1935 Annual was none other, as a Distinguished Guest, than Brother Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey, who spoke briefly and lucidly of the glories of New Jersey in history. Brother Hoffman is not unknown for his later connection with the celebrated Lindbergh case and the execution of the "Carpenter of the Bronx".

The usual per capita assessment for the Charity fund is waived these years—one dollar is the amount—but the Grand Master asks the lodges to send in ten cents in 1936; his predecessor, 15 cents in 1935. While it would seem that this is not a mandate of law, it is said that every lodge did send it in.

In New Jersey there is a Fifty Year Button. Provision is now made for a Twenty Five Year Button, which is to be of silver and to be sold to lodges at cost, while the other goes as the gift of the Grand Lodge. The report in the book suggests that this Fifty Year Button is a regular Saint-Anne-de-Beaupre affair; here is an old man who looked like he had a foot slipping into the grave: had to be carried up the stairs. When he got the button, he spoke an hour and more, and thereafter he went out with much vigor and did amazing things. Probably the button was electrified,—we like the idea.

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey does a thing that we like very well. The Masonic Home is incorporated, and so at a certain point the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge simply suspends its labors and there is held the Annual Meeting of the Corporation of the Masonic Home and Charity Foundation, with reports and so forth, showing 173 adult guests and 61 children, cared for by the Home. The per capita cost is \$525.15, which is nearly twice as great as the cost in our institution here.

The able Committee on Foreign Correspondence, headed by Brother David McGregor, has a good report. Attached to the committee is a brother who acts as translator.

The annual operating budget of the Grand Lodge is about \$41,000. Included among the items is one of one thousand dollars for a jewel for the retiring Grand Master.

NEW MEXICO

JIM FARLEY HAD A REPRESENTATIVE

There were five Special Communications of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico during the year—one, to install the Grand Chaplain; two, to lay cornerstones of post offices; and one each for a funeral and a dedication of a Lodge Hall. At the laying of the cornerstone of the post office at Carlsbad, there was a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, and a brother was the personal representative of Postmaster General Farley.

GRAND SECRETARY NUMBER TWO

Grand Master Reuben Perry presided at all of these Specials, and at the Annual Communication. Present and functioning again was Grand Secretary Alpheus A. Keen, who was first elected to that position in 1884, being the second Grand Secretary that this Grand Lodge ever had—the first served seven years. This record is doubtless, among living Masons, absolutely unique.

WHEN IS IT A FAVOR TO BE SUSPENDED?

The Grand Master takes a position with respect to the suspension of delinquent members, which is a little different from what we are accustomed to find, as we here see:

Men in arrears in dues to a large amount frequently feel that they cannot afford to pay, but if encouraged and urged, will find funds to pay one year's dues at a time. If the Brother is worthy and cannot pay, his Lodge should remit his dues. I would like to have the Brethren realize that no Masonic Temple has ever been built, no relief furnished and nothing of value accomplished to Masonry by the use of delinquent dues.

It is a favor to the member to be suspended, if he will not permit his dues to be remitted, because during the suspended period dues do not accrue against him. But if the case is deserving and the Brother is not able to pay at the time, his dues should be remitted. The hope that the Brother may be able sometime to pay and will desire to do so is not a valid reason for refusing to remit his dues. There will be nothing to prevent his paying when he is able. Masters and Secretaries, as well as members, should remember their obligation to obey the laws, resolutions, and edicts of the Grand Lodge. The records show that many who were suspended have paid their dues and returned to membership.

We think his reasoning carries a rather harsh tone. To "suspend" a Mason means to deprive him of all of the rights and privileges of Masonry, except the sole right of petitioning for, or otherwise by statute accomplishing, restoration—and this looks like a rather harsh treatment for any one except solely one who is unworthy or is not and cannot be made to be, interested in Masonry enough to want to retain such rights and privileges. If he is going to advocate such a course as the one which he here suggests, it would be wise to create, or make use of, a new and different term; as for instance, "place on the inactive list". We had never thought of the idea that "it is a favor to the member to be suspended, if he will not permit his dues to be remitted". If Masonry is what it should be, and a Mason is what he should be, it is utterly impossible that suspension should be "a favor" to him.

CONSTITUENT LODGES MUST DECIDE LIQUOR CASES

New Mexico has got the simplest situation with respect to liquor legislation, that we have found in any Grand Lodge. We find that years ago there were on the books some laws about liquor; but the Amendment to the U. S. Constitution was passed prohibiting its sale and so forth; and later in the new Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico the subject was omitted entirely and there is no law about it in the books of this Grand Lodge at all. Perhaps this is the only American Grand Lodge whose law is silent about liquor. Well, the Grand Master gets the matter before the Committee on Jurisprudence, with the result that that committee declares that it "has always been an inherent right of the constituent lodge to pass on the moral standards of its members and the qualifications of its petitioners and we, therefore, recommend that this inherent right remain with the lodges"; and it there remains. What fault can you find with that philosophy?

HE RECOMMENDED TOO MUCH

The Grand Master recommended that "all funds from fees and dues belonging to the Grand Lodge be placed in a separate account to the credit of the Grand Lodge, as and when received, and be remitted to the Grand Secretary the

first of each month". Very properly, this recommendation was turned down. It is right and proper that all funds received by a lodge which belong to the Grand Lodge should be set up as a separate account and that the Grand Lodge furnish to the lodges account books so showing. The more we see of lodges which take the Grand Lodge's per capita tax and misappropriate it to pay local debts and then go to Grand Lodge to beg off, the more convinced we are that this procedure of separating the funds should be adopted. But lodges aren't going to find secretaries who will care for all of this complicated system and remit monthly, while serving for nothing but the love of it. We think that what he recommended, as he recommended it, was impractical and unworkable.

It is the Grand Lecturer who tells us the details about Lodge finances. He tells us that of the fifty five lodges, twenty eight own their homes; the value of real estate and buildings owned is \$310,739.88, and on these there are debts only to the extent of some twenty thousand.

MINISTERING TO THE TUBERCULAR

New Mexico is a haven of refuge and a place of cure for many tubercular persons from other states; and the United States government has Fort Bayard and Fort Stanton there. In these, the Grand Lodge has Masonic work going on. There is at Fort Bayard what is called the Sojourners' Club, which has a good building and a good secretary. It does innumerable services for the sick men, somewhat like the Grand Lodge of Minnesota serves the sick at Rochester.

PETITION FORM NOT BRIEF

There is adopted at this Annual Communication, and printed in the Proceedings, the new form of petition for the degrees in Masonry. In the petition are twenty two questions, and in the report form for the Committee of Investigation there are seventeen questions, like, "Has he ever been indicted, plead guilty or been convicted of a crime?", and closing with the declaration by the committee that "we declare on our Masonic honor that we have investigated the petition of

Mr. Blank and find", and so forth. Then there is a letter to be sent to him. The last admonition to him in the letter is that he show the letter to his family.

This Grand Lodge is able to print not only a good Foreign Correspondence Report by Brother John Milne, but also the entire roster of membership by lodges in the Proceedings.

NEW YORK—1935

SECOND LARGEST IN THE WORLD

We are now examining the volume of Proceedings of the second largest Masonic Jurisdiction, speaking in terms of membership, in the world. As of the beginning of the year, New York's membership was 278,238 for 1936, while the report of Bro. Ossian Laing tells us that he estimates the membership of lodges under the English constitution to be 301,000; this being the largest jurisdiction of the whole world. The membership in Illinois as reported in October, 1935, was 228,469, and this would be the third largest Grand Lodge. But in number of lodges, England far outstrips every Grand Lodge with which it might be compared, with 4,890, as compared with New York's 1,036 and Illinois' 1,002. This brings to light a most striking fact: in England, the average lodge has a membership of 61, while in New York the average lodge has 268 members and in Illinois it has 228 members. One has to study lodges in a state like Arkansas or Mississippi or North Carolina to find small lodges in America. This scribe has a notion that we have too much run to large lodges, here in America. There are too many of our members who do not have any part in the work of the lodge; as a consequence, they run off to other things, either inside or outside the Masonic circle. We have the notion that service clubs would have achieved no such prominence as they now have in America if Masonry had functioned as it should have. We have the further notion that the bodies attached to Masonry would have remained small if our lodges had proved to be a satisfying outlet for the energy and the zeal of our Masonic membership as a whole.

DR. CADMAN'S LAST ATTENDANCE

The 154th Annual of New York, May 7, 1935, was presided over by Grand Master R. Elliot Owens, the proceedings beginning with a prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. and Right Worshipful S. Parkes Cadman, who passed to the Great Beyond during the summer of 1936, while on a trip to Plattsburgh, N. Y. Dr. Cadman was per-

haps the best known clergyman in the United States at the time of his death.

FRIDAY AND SUNDAY

Grand Master Owens followed the example of the previous year and called his brethren to observe "Go to Church Sunday"—only he did not confine it to Sunday, but set aside November 2 for the Hebrew brethren and November 4 for the Christians. He says the attendance those days surpassed that of the year before.

NO POWERS BEYOND CONFERRING DEGREES

The Grand Master tells us that during the year he raised his own son, W. E. Owens. About a year later, the Grand Master of North Carolina had the same experience. He issued an order which we suppose to have been aimed primarily at the DeMolays, the substance of which is that no non-Masonic organization shall be permitted to exemplify its degrees before the membership of a lodge in a lodge room, whether the lodge be closed or not closed; and he also prohibited lodges from standing as sponsors to any non-Masonic organization. He says he urges Masons as individuals to help these groups; but he forbids Masons as Masons and as Masonic lodges to sponsor them. It is needless to say that this is a subject about which there is much difference of opinion. In some Grand Lodges, as for instance Wisconsin, a diametrically opposite school of thought prevails and an officer reports on the DeMolay at the Annual Communication. The Masonic philosophy of New York is expressed in the following statement by the Grand Master, delivered immediately following what we have just reported:

I have had numerous requests for an opinion as to whether or not it was proper for a Lodge to pass a resolution to the effect that the Public Schools should teach Ethics and Morals, or a resolution to be sent to a State Senator or Assemblyman urging support of, or opposition to, certain proposed legislation.

I have held that the powers and privileges of a Lodge are limited to the conferring of the three degrees of Masonry and to the conduct of its affairs according to the Constitutions, Laws, Rules and Edicts of the Fraternity.

In 1926, the Judge Advocate rendered an opinion in which he stated: "I am of opinion that a Chartered Lodge, as such, has no right

or power to engage in any enterprise, for any purpose, however laudable, not connected with the purposes of Grand Lodge and its corporate body, The Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, or expressly granted by its Charter”.

With this opinion I am in full agreement. No resolution, no action taken by a Lodge, no part of the minutes of a Lodge Communication, should ever be given publicity of any kind outside the Lodge. On the contrary, the records of Lodge Communications in their entirety should always be kept within the precincts of the Lodge. Strict adherence to this principle will prevent Lodges from venturing into forbidden fields.

ANNUAL CONTACT WITH SYRIA

The Grand Lodge of New York has lodges in Syria-Lebanon. It used to have others in Finland and in Roumania; but in each of these countries there was formed a Grand Lodge. Grand Secretary Charles H. Johnson visited his Syria-Lebanon district and it is determined that hereafter there shall be annual contact with them by the Grand Master or his representative. Well, now—we think we shall get the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to establish some lodges in various corners of the world, and we'll be a candidate for the job of Grand Master's Representative to them.

GRAND MASTER'S CHARITY FUND

The Grand Master says the constitutional amendments recently adopted have adequately cared for the present financial problems. The Per Capita Tax is \$2.25, which is like ours. He regrets that some cannot pay, and then delivers the following noble thought:

There are thousands of our members who are able and, as I believe, willing to give of their abundance in order that the practice of Benevolence and Charity may become a veritable reality in their Masonic living. For in the final analysis, Brethren, “Freemasonry is a life to be lived, not a mere formality to be perfunctorily observed; Free Masonry is a life to be lived, not a set of empty creeds to which mere lip service is given; Free Masonry is a life, grounded in religion, organized in morality, meliorated by good fellowship, humanized in Charity and dedicated to service”.

To these thousands upon thousands of our Brethren I am throwing out a challenge, at the same time creating the opportunity for them to meet that challenge by establishing here and now a Grand Master's Charity Fund, to which Brethren may make annual voluntary donations in amounts from one dollar up. “We then, who are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves”.

We are quite interested to know how this challenge works out.

RECOVERY OF SPIRIT BUT NOT OF FLESH

Following the alphabetical trend of the world, he finds the letters MRY, and has them as a sort of slogan—Masonic Recovery Year. He thinks the Recovery has been real, even though the loss is 19,791 (and that of the following year, 14,166, or a net loss for two years only of 33,957) and that the recovery has been spiritual with respect to Masonry rather than material. Well, perhaps the greatest need has been for a spiritual recovery, even before we realized that anything was wrong. We think that for a period indeterminate, the spiritual recovery, which will be a very real recovery, will be accompanied by still further but reduced losses.

REAL INTEREST IN MASONRY

Indeed, the Grand Master in closing his Official Address preparatory to going into the business of the Annual, tells us that he has been most impressed by the "keen, the vital interest on the part of Masons in Masonry". He then adds:

"I sometimes marvel at this. What is this something called Masonry? Why do men love Masonry? What lure leads them to it, what spell mysteriously holds them to it through long years? What is that something unique and precious, the tie mystical but mighty, unlike any other, which all of us feel, but which none of us can analyze? What strand is it that tugs at our hearts, taut, when so many threads are broken by the rough ways of the world?

"Ask what it is in the wild that calls to the little wild things. What secret, sacred things do the mountains whisper to the hillman, so silently, yet so surely, that they can be heard above the din and clatter of the world? What mystery does the sea tell to the sailor, the desert to the Arab, the Arctic ice to the explorer, the stars to the astronomer?

"When we have answered these questions, mayhap we can divine the magic Masonry.

"We sit in Lodge together, each knowing exactly what will come next; we meet upon the level and part upon the square—old, simple, lovable symbols—and somehow none knows how a tie is woven, light as air, yet stronger than steel. It is very strange, very wonderful—none knows what it is, or how or why, unless it be the cabletow of God running from heart to heart."

CHARITIES AND EXPENSES

There is a beautiful Masonic Home at Utica. The Home has a Summer Camp at Round Lake, where the boys and girls are carried in June, to stay until Labor Day. We are told that the cost per day is \$2,294, which is in line with similar institutions of this section but several times as much as our North Carolina Masonic Charities cost per day. Then there is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hospital, which costs \$150,000.00 per year, and they have an item of six thousand dollars for Tubercular Relief on the budget. Money runs into large figures: the taxes on the Masonic Temple in New York City (as we should call it) are seventy three thousand dollars. The Grand Lodge has a lot of very good investments, and also some that are in distress. Thus we find an item of ten thousand dollars for "Foreclosure costs", and forty one thousand dollars more for "Taxes—Real Estate Mortgages".

ABOUT FOREIGN RELATIONS

By resolution, the Grand Lodge of New York establishes fraternal relations with five of the Grand Lodges of the Republic of Brazil. Tentative relations are also established with Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. Then there is a very interesting account of the history of Masonic difficulties in Egypt covering some fifteen or more years. Also, we note a very brief comment on the new "Grand Lodge of Denmark, A. F. & A. M.", to the effect that the Grand Lodge of New York has for many years been in fraternal relations with the National Grand Lodge of Denmark; the Grand Lodge of Denmark, A. F. & A. M., was formed without its consent: therefore the newborn child is illegitimate and recognition as legitimate is denied.

GRAND MASTER'S MEDAL

New York has a more ambitious thought in the matter of awards, than any of the other Grand Lodges. It has a Grand Master's Medal for Distinguished Achievement in the Field of Art. The honoree this year is Bro. John W. Dunsmore, "eminent painter". As the presentation is made, the award of last year is also consummated, the recipient being

none other than Edwin Markham, who is present to receive it and who recites his poem, "Lincoln, the Man of the People". His remarks preliminary to the reading are as follows:

BRO. EDWIN MARKHAM: Brethren, I am very happy to tell you that probably the most important event in my life was when I became a member of your ancient and honorable Order, and this undoubtedly is the peak and summit of my happiness—to be here before you, to receive this valuable medal and to receive these words of congratulation, friendship and brotherhood; and may I, as a concluding word, recite to you my Lincoln poem. (Applause). And in order that I may be dead certain that I do not make any mistakes—(Laughter)—I intend to take it out of my grip sack. What do I take out of my grip sack? I take my poem.

This poem, "Lincoln, the Man of the People", is the prize poem on Lincoln, because in 1922 the American Government at Washington, D. C., completed the Lincoln Memorial Building in that City and the President of the United States called upon Chief Justice Taft and the Committee to arrange for the dedication of that building; and the Chief Justice himself afterwards told me that he and the Committee called in all of the poems that had been written on Lincoln—three hundred in number—three hundred poems have been written on Lincoln; and after three weeks of careful examination he said that the Committee unanimously chose my poem out of the three hundred. (Applause).

And here it is—I was asked to come to Washington to read the poem at the dedication, and this is my second reading of it in any very public manner.

JUSTICE SCUDDER'S PLAN

Two of the great towers of strength in New York Freemasonry are Judge Nelson Sawyer and Judge Townsend Scudder. Several times in the book reference is made to the fact that Judge Sawyer is ill and cannot be present this year. But Past Grand Master Scudder is present and takes an active part in the deliberations of his Grand Lodge. It is necessary, for instance, to work out a co-ordination of the factors entering into the financial problems of the Grand Lodge; and Judge Scudder is the man who introduces the resolution that a committee of seven be set up for this purpose, to be composed of men expert in such problems; two to be selected by the Grand Master, one to be nominated by each of the six high officers of the Grand Lodge, and the whole to work out "a harmonious * * * co-ordinated system of Grand Lodge budgeting and accounting, reflecting and embracing the entire

field of Grand Lodge activities". In 1936, this report was duly adopted and the committee was continued for further work.

LODGES OF RESEARCH

New York has its American Lodge of Research, which saw the first light of Masonry just a little after the North Carolina Lodge of Research came into existence. Grand Secretary Charles H. Johnson is its Master. As the Master of the North Carolina Lodge of Research, we extend greetings to the lodge and its Master.

HOW TO CHANGE YOUR NAME

The Grand Master handed down a decision that a Mason may change his name and be Masonically known by such changed name. In due time the Committee on Jurisprudence reported on this by Mr. Justice Scudder, as follows:

It is recommended that such change be made in a manner which shall perpetuate the record of the name under which such Brother was made a Mason.

It is not generally known, but none the less it is a fact, that it is within the right of any one to change his name without going to court or to seek any authority therefor. If you do not like your name, why, you can change it; but you are not permitted to have several; and if you change your name you are supposed to abide by that particular name.

Now, the purpose of this decision was to overcome the notion that men who have changed their names—and a good many have—may not have the registers corrected so as to set forth their new name—there being a proper record referring to the name under which they were made.

Brother Ossian Laing, Secretary to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, has another very interesting report covering a large part of the Masonic world. He has found it difficult to get some of the figures which he would like to use this time, but the omissions are not great.

NORTH DAKOTA—1935

LEWIS AND CLARKE CAMPSITE

This book is adorned with pictures taken from photographs of scenes in connection with the dedication of a marker on the Lewis and Clarke Campsite. The dedication occurred as a part of a District Meeting on May 21, 1935. It is on a high spot in the Bad Lands, overlooking the Missouri River. Meriwether Lewis was a Mason at the time that he and Clarke set out on their memorable trip to the Northwest, and William Clarke was initiated in Lewis' Lodge in Saint Louis shortly after their return. It is declared that probably Lewis was the first Mason to tread upon Dakota soil.

REAL SUCCESS STORY

The presiding officer at the 1935 Annual was Grand Master Mark Isaac Forkner, a newspaper publisher at Langdon. The books do give us some very interesting biographical sketches of the Grand Masters. Here is a man who by all portents would be an obscure small town specimen. But "WLS" tells us that he has made a success of the business of publishing a small-town weekly; so much of a success that he can get away from it to attend to his duties as Grand Master, having an organization to keep his business going in his absence, and it is a paying business. Grand Master Forkner moreover is the youngest of a family of ten children of a pioneer who came to Dakota to make his living when the boy Mark was two years old. The father "succumbed to the hardships of those pioneer days", and the boy got what a pioneer widow mother could provide for him, which did not include a college education. He is musically inclined, as are his family.

HAPPY DAYS

Grand Masters in North Dakota don't just crudely beat on the pedestal with a gavel and then ritualistically open the Grand Lodge. We are told that the Superintendent of Schools of Grand Forks for twenty minutes led the members of the Grand Lodge in community singing. After the ritualistic opening, "America" was sung: the pledge of allegiance was

given as the National Flag was introduced, and a verse of "America the Beautiful" was sung. And indeed did these brethren feel that Tuesday morning in mid-June, that America was beautiful. The year 1934 had been a disastrous one of drought; now, conditions for the year were more favorable than for many years for a good crop. Spring crops were so advanced that no weather condition could ruin them, and in hope and security these brethren had come thankfully to attend the Annual Communication. Little did they realize what was to confront them twelve to fifteen months later, giving rise to the opinion in high circles that much of the population of such areas should be removed to lands on which the gamble of farmer against the elements would not be so heavily stacked against human needs.

WHAT MAY A LODGE DO?

What a difference in Masonic concept there is between the notions about it in New York, for instance, and North Dakota! In the latter state a "Chartered Lodge as such has no right or power to engage in any enterprise * * * not connected with the purposes of Grand Lodge and its corporate body, the Trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, or expressly granted in its charter". In North Dakota Grand Master Forkner declares in his Official Address that "The central idea in the program of your Grand Master for the present Masonic year has been 'Youth Service—Masonry's Obligation'", and he adds that it has "brought much inspiration to the craft". Thus do we find a line of cleavage between the philosophy of the west in education, fraternalism, social service, and that of the east. We have heard it often in education. They fret and champ at the bit and exclaim that they could really do things if they were not tied down by the "traditions" of the east. The immediate piece of service to which reference is here made is an oratorical contest, suggested by Grand Secretary Walter Stockwell, the subject being, "The American Ideal in Government". Friend Stockwell once was an educator, and one just simply cannot live down that sort of thing, you know. The oratorical contest was a great success; seven hundred young people actually appeared on the platform in it in competition, besides those

who took part in preliminary contests, and countless thousands who benefitted by hearing the contests.

SUMMER CAMP

North Dakota Grand Lodge has some real estate, called "Masonic Island", in Lake Metigoshe, near Bottineau, which is just on the International Boundary. They planned some important meetings there, some of them being international; but several of these had, because of rain, to be transferred to nearby Bottineau. The area is accessible by the Great Northern and by automobile roads but is not near any of the trunkline railroads. It is easily reached from Winnipeg by auto.

MORE FACILITIES NEEDED

Then there is a Masonic Cottage at San Haven, the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. The sanitarium is full to capacity and there are more than a hundred persons on the waiting list, which is just another way of saying that its power to reach those who clamor for aid at present is paralyzed since the hope of accomplishing permanent good for a tubercular lies in giving him or her proper care while it is not yet too late. There is an appeal for more facilities.

ANOTHER CAMP

That was a touching report on Camp Grassick. This cabin was completed in 1932, in the depths of the depression, for underprivileged children. The nurse in charge says they have 88 children with 75 beds, and she doesn't know whether there will be money to run after July 20 or not. The Masonic Cabin in this camp is one of several.

FAITHFUL MASON PASSES

The book tells of a testimonial to Eben George Guthrie, a resolution suitably engrossed, being a tribute to a faithful old servant, not now in good health. He passed away before the Proceedings were printed, and Grand Secretary Stockwell added a note to the text to tell of his passing.

STOCKWELL TO SCOTLAND

But it was not only George Guthrie who received a tribute. "Every dog has his day, but the nights belong to the cats". Walter Stockwell had something coming to him. Carl Claudy was there to help fix it up right. It was the time when Walter had rounded out forty years of service to his Grand Lodge, twenty five years of it as Grand Secretary. There were some resolutions, suitably engrossed. There was the presentation of a hand-made brief-case from Reuben Bogley of Washington, D. C. Next was a plaque from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. Finally, Mr. Justice Burr, of the State Supreme Court, took the floor and presented to the Grand Secretary a purse of almost six hundred dollars, with directions to attend the great meeting at Edinburgh, Scotland, in November, 1936, and take Mrs. Stockwell along. It is understood that he will do so.

SOMETHING FOR LODGES TO DO

The Grand Master, by the Committee on Masonic Service and Education, is reported as having had a program for the year by months, so that each lodge would have something before its meeting. Thus the name for the October meeting was "Teacher's Night". This was to be followed in November by "Grand Lodge Night", described as "when the doings of the Grand Lodge shall be considered". It is not made clear why this one is picked, unless, after the Annual Communication in June, Walter Stockwell thinks he may have the Proceedings printed by the first of November. December is to have "Sit-in-Lodge Night". This is not new but has proved successful, we are told. The first four months of the new year are to produce "Our Obligation to the Aged", "Patriotic Night", "Past Master's Night", and "Young Men's Night", in succession.

OHIO—1935

LODGE NAMED FOR THE GRAND MASTER

Grand Master Carl W. Ellenwood was the presiding officer at Akron on October 16, 1935. This Grand Master has an honor which comes to few Grand Masters—a number of Master Masons petitioned for a dispensation to form themselves into a lodge under the name and style of Carl W. Ellenwood Lodge, U. D., and it was granted. Several Grand Lodges have laws on the books or unwritten, to the effect that no lodge shall be named for any living person. Many years ago a certain distinguished Mason and officer of the great state of North Carolina was found to be a defaulter. We hear that this had something to do with such a sentiment in this state. Not so many years ago a distinguished Grand Secretary of many years of service was found to be short in his accounts by many thousands of dollars. All Masons are human and there are some black sheep among them very pleasingly disguised. Hence the usual avoidance of naming lodges for living persons.

This Grand Master has the following in his Official Address:

WRITTEN RITUAL

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the Written Ritual from Past Grand Master Sam H. Squire.

This official Ritual was taken into several Districts during the year. Everywhere there was an intense interest upon the part of Officers and Brethren in examining the Ritual.

In two districts, under the leadership of the District Lecturers, considerable time was spent in studying the Ritual as a means of raising the ritualistic standards of the Officers and Brethren generally.

We in North Carolina do not have anything written out that is secret. We think this plan is best: it was so decided after Grand Master Dunn recommended a Ritual, if it needed to be decided thus again.

SQUIRE NO AMATEUR

The Committee on Credentials made the astounding report that 615 of the 623 lodges in Ohio were represented at the meeting at Akron; 545 of them by their Masters, and

only 23 by proxy only of one of the first three officers. The Senior Grand Warden, Asa Queen, had died during the month of February, past. Grand Master Ellenwood in his Official Address makes mention of the appointment of certain Grand Representatives. We note that in January he recommended Most Worshipful Brother Sam H. Squire to be Grand Representative of Minnesota—and on May 2, he recommended the same Brother Sam H. Squire to be Grand Representative of the District of Columbia. On reading the list at the back of the book, we discover that Brother Sam H. Squire was already the Grand Representative of Massachusetts near the Grand Lodge of Ohio. One would classify this Masonic Ambassador Extraordinary as a "career diplomat", as they distinguish them from amateurs in Washington.

HOW THE CLANDESTINES WORKED IT

There is a clandestine Grand Lodge in Ohio. Information is found in the book of certain men who went to the town of Mountain Home, Arkansas, with papers from a certain Portage Lodge, No. 110, of Akron, Ohio, and were received in the regular, but not very alert, Mountain Home Lodge of Arkansas; and later, one of them by the name of Kinney had come back to Akron and visited certain regular lodges there, showing the dues card from Mountain Home Lodge; and he was going to dimit to a regular Ohio Lodge, when the whole matter came to light and these men's names were stricken from the Arkansas rolls. That would be a smart trick, and with isolated or rural lodges which do not take the trouble to investigate foreign dimits, it might easily work. We have not seen one of those "Lists of Regular Lodges" from the Pantagraph people at Bloomington, Illinois, in some years. While these were not official, they were quite a help.

MASONIC MEMBERSHIP NO POLITICAL ASSET

When we get to reading the Grand Master's Decisions, we find the usual list of unusual things before us. In one case it is declared that a certain lodge elected the same man as Senior Warden and Treasurer at the same election. Could he

serve in both offices? The Grand Master was asked whether a Mason might own "whiskey warehouse certificates or receipts"; and he rules that if one owns them he is going to sell them, and therefore a Mason "making an investment in whiskey warehouse receipts is subject to Masonic discipline". He has comments on the acts of Shrine Temples and Grotto organizations having circuses on Sunday, gambling schemes and so forth. He thinks "we ought to be patient", but he admits that in some instances patience "has ceased to be a virtue". And he takes notice of endorsements of political candidates by organizations of Masons. Our observation is to the effect that to seek the Masonic vote is about the poorest political strategy that one ever beheld. The present Governor of North Carolina is a Mason and an officer in one of the groups of Masons, but he was not so crude as to try to use this connection to get office. His successor will be a man who was not so long ago Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge; but the same may be said of him. We know of one man who advertised his Masonic connections to get office in this state several years ago, and he did not obtain election. Our Masons do not respond to that sort of tactics.

WREATHS FOR HARDING AND QUEEN

The Deputy Grand Master's report is very brief. In it he tells of the Sunrise Service on Memorial Day at Marion, Ohio, an annual affair formerly sponsored by the deceased Brother Asa Queen. This year the Lodge opened at four o'clock, a. m.; the Master Mason's degree is conferred; then there is breakfast, and after this the brethren marched to the cemetery and placed wreaths on the graves of Warren G. Harding and Asa Queen. Incidentally, the world is coming to realize that President Harding was much more sinned against than sinning; a good man with fine personality, in the hands of some unscrupulous men, who for a time threw a cloud over his ability and integrity.

"MASONRY SAVED HIM FROM MISFORTUNE"

One of the impressive items in the book of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for 1935 is the introduction of a man who has been a Master Mason for fifty years

and is at this time Worshipful Master of Center Star Lodge, No. 11, of Granville. He used to be a Professor in a University. He is called on for, and makes, a very excellent speech, which is of course reminiscent in part. There is in it one paragraph which brings to mind this writer's own start in Freemasonry:

When I began teaching in a great university, where I spent twenty five years, I found my Masonic membership a most valuable help in my relationships with men. The teacher and the preacher are beset by a great danger. They become conscious that they know more in their own special fields than do those with whom they associate. They are looked up to as authorities. They learn to speak authoritatively. If they are not careful, before they know it they build up a barrier between themselves and their fellow men, and so are denied the confidence and companionship they crave. Masonic membership saved me from this misfortune. Visiting Lodges in my vicinity and meeting many men as Masons, I was enabled to know citizens of various occupations, trades and professions who, like me, were entitled to wear the emblems of Freemasonry.

FREEMASONRY STIMULATES ASPIRATIONS

Well do we remember how we were teaching young people and how we grew tired of the relation of knowing more than those around us. There was a yearning—and the answer to it was Freemasonry. To us Freemasonry has been a benediction. It has expanded the horizon, deepened the fundamentals, broadened the contacts, rounded out the cycle of experiences. The good Doctor was right. Then he concludes his little address with some very pregnant thoughts in the following paragraphs:

Closely associated with this idea of building is another great service Freemasonry has rendered me. It has kept constantly before me the sharp distinction between the routine work of the day which all of us must do and the longings and aspirations of life which come to us in hours of quiet meditation. Professor William H. Carruth, of the University of Kansas, left for himself a bit of immortality in his oft-quoted poem, "Each In His Own Tongue", sometimes called "Consecration". One stanza fits our thought now:

*"Like tides on a crescent sea beach
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in;
Come from that mystic ocean
Whose rim no foot has trod—
Some of us call it longing,
And others call it God".*

The great majority see in the rough ashlar only a block of stone; the sculptor sees in it a statue, destined to immortality. The great majority see on the trestle-board only drawings for the Craft; the man of vision sees the completed Temple. The great majority are content to go from labor to refreshment; but, between the rough ashlar and the perfect ashlar—between the designs on the trestleboard and the finished Temple, there must always be those who turn aside at high twelve into some quiet place, some holy of holies, to seek a different sort of refreshment—fresh strength—

*"To show the world how faith and duty,
Followed by night and day
Can make those mystic symbols blaze with beauty
Which shall not pass away".*

The rough ashlar and the perfect ashlar; the designs of the master builder and the Temple of glory; the dull routine of labor and the high yearnings of the heart; the limitations of life and its boundless possibilities—these are the contrasts which Freemasonry presents to its followers.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD LODGE PROGRAM

The Committee on Masonic Service and Education has an interesting report. Among other things it has studied the problem of programs for lodge meetings; and the committee thus reports:

From past experience we have come to the conclusion that programs based upon the following principles are sound, interesting, and have a permanent value:

- (1) To translate into everyday living the Masonic lessons upon the subject in question.
- (2) To spread the participation as much as possible among a large group of our members.
- (3) To present an exhibit or display of objects or pictures to the theme selected.
- (4) To use properly selected music wherever possible.
- (5) To include one historical program in each winter's series.

There is in this book the new law about suspension for nonpayment of dues. The lodge secretary has to enter against the record of one who has not paid his dues by the time of the election in November (lodge election) the note, "indefinitely suspended for nonpayment of dues". Later, and within five years, the delinquent may petition in writing for restoration, which petition must lie over, but is passed by a mere majority vote. At the end of five years such man shall be

stricken from the membership roll of the lodge, and may be restored only by unanimous vote.

Past Grand Earle Stewart wrote the Foreign Correspondence Report, and if we had not already used so much space we should be tempted to write of it at length. It is intelligent, sympathetic, truly Masonic. He will note that our style is not this year so cramped.

OKLAHOMA—1936

This is perhaps the only American Grand Lodge which is the product of the consolidation of two Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Indian Territory dates back for sixty three years; the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma Territory dates back for forty-four years, and the Grand Lodge of the State of Oklahoma was formed in 1907-08 from the former two. The Annual of 1936 was held at Ponca City, a town not listed in the Atlas of 1932 as one of the "Principal cities" but amply able to give the Grand Lodge a good time. It is located not so far from the Kansas State Line, and a mile or so from the Arkansas River, which originates west of the Royal Gorge in Colorado.

TWO BROTHERS WERE GRAND MASTERS

Presiding in 1936 was Grand Master Joseph Drouot, who came to Oklahoma to go into the milling business and then went into oil development. He lives at Tulsa. His successor installed at the close of the meeting is John L. Stuart, banker and rancher of the town of Shattuck. He is a brother to another man who was Grand Master in 1923, William E. Stuart who was Grand Treasurer at his death in 1935. They held their Annual on February 11-13, which was not a period of sunshine and roses in 1936; but we do not read anything about any of the delegates freezing to death or anything of that sort. This is one of the Grand Lodges in which the Deputy Grand Master starts things off and sends an escort to find the Grand Master. Then he says it is a great pleasure "to introduce to you our Most Worshipful Grand Master", as if he needed any introduction after serving through the line and having been installed a year ago and having visited every lodge he could get to. It was ever thus!

WHAT THEY DID AT PONCA CITY

The opening occurred at 7:30 on Tuesday evening; the usual pleasant formalities shared the evening with the Official Address of the Grand Master and the appointment of committees. Then next day they have a morning session for more reports of officers; an afternoon session for committee re-

ports and the Necrology Report; the Memorial Service and the Grand Orator's Address come in the evening, the election of officers is the order of business on Thursday morning after they have gotten things straight about how much mileage and per diem the fellows are to get; and everybody goes to lunch guessing who the new appointive officers are going to be. Early in the afternoon was the time for the guessing to end: but we seem to observe that after they had adopted the Order of Business providing this, they made up their minds to speed things up. If there was an afternoon session, we did not find it in the book. The Grand Lodge was opened at 8:30 a. m. and seems to have been closed before they went to lunch. And 8:30 was plenty early to open in the middle of February unless they were anxious to shake the dust of Ponca City off their shoes before the afternoon slant began to show on the sun.

They have been having an awful lot of suspensions in Oklahoma: in 1927 our books show that they had 71,002 Master Masons, while in this book they have 48,056, which means that twenty three thousand is the net loss for the nine years. The Grand Master says the automatic suspension law in effect in Oklahoma is responsible for this. It provides that one two years in arrears stands automatically suspended. His comment on this is as follows:

AUTOMATIC SUSPENSIONS

I have made a careful study of the reasons for our loss of membership in past years, and I firmly believe that the automatic suspension of members who are in arrears of dues for two years is the major cause of our losses: and in addition, no provision is made for the notification of suspension thereafter. Common courtesy demands that the suspended member should be notified, and the procedure for re-instatement included in such notice. The position is taken that the brother knew that he was in arrears, and made no request for remission of dues. Here again, the element of pride must be taken into consideration, and again, some feel that they have been unjustly suspended after years of prompt paying of dues. Many lodges feel that they cannot afford to carry a brother who is in arrears for two years, because by such action they have remitted one year's dues and paid the per capita tax in addition thereto, whereas if the automatic suspension was not in effect, the charge would remain on the books, and would be paid when the brother could do so.

We have never liked automatic suspension laws: they proclaim that payment of dues is the biggest thing that Masonry

looks at as a condition of being worthy of membership. What we should like is some plan whereby a man may be saved for Masonry from suspension if he has any interest at all: and whereby the man who has totally lost interest may be put on some sort of inactive list, in the hope that he, too may at some time be reclaimed. We hope a way may be provided to handle these men so that they will not go out with that "kicked out" sensation, if one knows what we mean.

NO PRIZE FIGHT IN LODGE HALL

They did not worry the Grand Master much for decisions except about things in which he pointed out the existing law and let it go at that. But here comes one lodge and asks, "Has the Lodge got the right to allow prize fighting in the Lodge Hall?" In answering this the Grand Master defined "Lodge Hall", and also "Prize Fighting", and then said it was not permissible in Lodge Halls.

SERVANT IN TWO STATES

We cannot let this Review proceed further without reference to Thomas Chauncey Humphrey, Committee on Correspondence. He is the only Distinguished Mason of whom we know, that belongs equivocally to two Grand Lodges. You see, he was Grand Master of Arkansas fifty years ago, and the Grand Lodge of Arkansas had a celebration about it. But Brother Humphrey moved to Oklahoma not long afterward and they gave him the job of Fraternal Correspondent over there, and he has become famous also in Oklahoma. So the Oklahoma Annual is a sort of Echo Meeting of the Arkansas celebrations, with variations and special features. We congratulate two Grand Lodges, and we congratulate Most Worshipful Brother Thomas Chauncey Humphrey! May he live to celebrate many more anniversaries!

RAISING ENDOWMENT

In Oklahoma, an effort is being made to establish an Endowment Fund for the Masonic Home. The Grand Master called on every lodge to raise by voluntary means a fund equal to two dollars per member: and already it has passed the twenty five per cent mark. There is one brother present

who is called on to aid in the "campaign"; a Brother Lee-craft. They do not further describe or identify him, but he makes a good speech. He has been a very influential Odd Fellow as well as a Mason. We quote the following from his speech:

The membership of the Order of Odd Fellows decreased from forty-eight thousand members in this State to sixteen thousand and they had two Homes that they had inherited at Statehood, there having been two grand jurisdictions with an old folks' and children's home in each, Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory. We inherited those two Homes and still have them. It was easier to maintain them on forty-eight thousand members than it is now on sixteen thousand, yet they are being operated and going on with their work on account of the endowment fund.

SHALL WE TREAD THE SAME ROAD?

We are interested in the endowment fund, of course. But we are also much interested in the figures in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. This Order is, next to the Freemasons, the oldest and the largest fraternal society in the English-speaking world. Its plan of organization is sound. It has had membership rolls including persons of great prominence. And yet—it has, in Oklahoma, seen its membership drop from forty eight thousand to sixteen thousand. This statement gives us pause. We very naturally begin to inquire, "Will Masonry's experience parallel this?" And as we ask the question, we simultaneously admit our inability to answer it. All that we can say is, that Freemasonry has not yet seen the end of the period of losses in membership; that, though the rate of loss is not so heavy, it is still heavy enough to lead us to wonder whether we might not prepare ourselves to face a similar ratio of losses before they cease entirely.

BURIED IN TEXAS

It appears that in the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma there is some sort of inferred duty to look after the last resting places of those who have worn the purple of the fraternity, as is the case in Florida and elsewhere. The remains of one Grand Master lie in an unmarked grave in the state of Texas, and there is a motion to appropriate funds to remove them to a Masonic cemetery to be provided in the

state of Oklahoma. The matter is postponed in order that the cost may be more definitely determined.

HOW DID LIBAN GET IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA?

The Committee on Foreign Relations has a report on recognitions. It makes some mistakes and in some matters is exactly right. For instance it turns down cold the Grand Lodge in France which was sponsored by the Mother Grand Lodge of England, which act is of course a mistake due to lack of information. Then the committee looks at the Grand Orient of France in Exile and the Grand Lodge Symbolic of Germany in Exile, and denies recognition to both, just as we did. But then it flounders in deep water when it studies conditions in Czechoslovakia. It refers to the "Grand Orient du Liban, Prague, Czechoslovakia"—in the 1935 book again and in the 1936 book, which is of course a mixing up of facts. "Liban" is Syria and Lebanon, which is off yonder in the so-called Near East, and nowhere near Czechoslovakia.

WILL ROGERS, MASON

On the night of August sixteenth, 1935, this scribe was a guest at a banquet, and also a house-guest, at the Northern Conservative Club at New Castle-on-Tyne, England. After the banquet there were numerous conferences. Finally in the small hours one of the attendants showed us to our room, and in doing so, remarked, "We have just learned that Will Rogers flew to his death in Alaska yesterday". And it was so. And the Oklahoma volume of Proceedings has a memorial tribute to him, for he was an Oklahoma Mason. After his picture, there is a very beautiful document from which we quote; the tribute is well written, though perhaps a bit too much inclined to eulogize a certain "rite" where Will Rogers alone should receive the eulogy. We regret that we have to omit much, but some selections are as follows:

Of all the splendid characters whose benevolent lives have warmed the pages of our nation's history, Will Rogers' is the most unique and extraordinary.

Sprung from an eminent family beloved for its many beneficent works for the uplift of others; reared in the clean wholesome atmosphere of the primitive truth and the religion; firmly grounded in the faith

that clean living and straight thinking constitute sufficient armour against any attack, which to him was almost an obsession; blessed with a vigorous physique, a rugged constitution, a sparkling, scintillating intellect, and a loving and lovable soul! he was the most splendid type of nature's nobleman, one the world might look upon and say: "Here is a man"—indeed, a natural, a born, Mason.

Early in his young manhood he was raised to the Sublime degree of Master Mason.

And wherever this Torchbearer went, in all his subsequent dealings with his fellow man, he bore the Great Lights of Masonry that cluster about the Perfect Triangle as guides to his own exploring feet and to light the unbeaten path for his followers.

It is intensely interesting to know what a great soul, unconscious of its greatness, thinks of itself. He made two illuminating remarks: On one occasion he said: "Some day when I write my autobiography it will show that the little success that I have had was just because I happened to get the breaks". On another occasion, in his adopted phraseology, he said: "I ain't for anything; I ain't arguing for anything; I ain't selling anything; I ain't got a remedy for anything". But, ah, what a remedy he did have—the greatest boon to man: the ability to make the whole world smile.

I see him again as in his earthly Lodge: his spiritual feet planted on the Perfect Square, body erect, his glorified eyes looking into the Eternal and Immutable East, still unafraid, whence I hear: "Well, done, good and faithful servant, you have fought a good fight, you have run the course, you have kept the faith"—and again, I think I see Will smile.

Of a truth, "it is the dead that govern—the living only obey; and if the soul sees after death what passes on this earth and watches over those it loves, then must its greatest happiness consist in seeing its beneficent influences widening out from age to age like rivulets into rivers, and its bitterest punishment in seeing its evil influences cursing and afflicting men long after the body in which it lived has returned to dust".

If this is true, it cannot be otherwise, then the great soul of Will Rogers is ineffably happy.

Ah, Will, friend—brother: on earth, Ambassador of Goodwill and Brotherly Love, now Ambassador of the liveried Courts of Heaven, fly on, in your higher missions of the Great Architect to speed the coming Dawn, and perhaps,—ah, perhaps, you may fly back to these discouraged and sometimes doubting hearts of ours and smilingly whisper more abiding Faith, a sustained Hope—yea, an assurance that we, too, at the appointed time, may safely land our ships in the Undiscovered Country,

*"And greet the friends who have flown before,
O'er the unknown sea to the unknown shore".*

PENNSYLVANIA—1935

THE CALENDAR

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania holds four Quarterly and an "Annual Grand" as the list of its stated communications during the year. The "Annual Grand" is held on December 27th, at which time there is the Official Address of the Grand Master for the year. The Annual Election of Officers is held on December 4, and the reading of the appointments made by the newly elected Grand Master is a part of the order of business of December 27th. On that day also is the annual installation; and therefore Saint John's Day in December is the beginning of the new Masonic term in Pennsylvania.

During the year 1935, Judge Otto R. Heiligman was again the presiding Grand Master. For a hundred years it has been customary for Grand Masters in Pennsylvania to serve a two-year term, and this is the year for a change; so the new Grand Master is Most Worshipful Brother Harold N. Rust.

HE DECLARED THE EDICT WRONG

During the year, Judge Heiligman had quite a variety of matters to attend to. For instance, there is the case of one "G. L. G., a Master Mason, a Past Master and present Secretary", an old man, who got crossed up with him about Judge Heiligman's attitude toward the Order of the Eastern Star. A Trial Committee was appointed, and the brother "G. L. G." testified concerning what he had done. Here is a part of the record as we find it in the Proceedings:

It is quite clear that a radical difference of opinion exists between Brother G. and the present and Past Grand Masters respecting the propriety of the edict relating to the Order of the Eastern Star. And we know of no rule or regulation in Masonic Jurisprudence which restricts, or attempts to restrict, freedom of individual opinion upon any matter relating to the welfare of the Fraternity. Brother G. is free to have and to hold his own opinion. But when that opinion is opposed to an edict duly promulgated by proper Masonic authority, he is bound by his obligation as a Mason, and by his membership in the Fraternity, to respect and to obey it, until it is changed by orderly process within the Grand Lodge.

In his testimony (R. 77-78) and in his letters (Exhibit "J"), Brother G. declares that an edict commands respect and obedience, only

when it is right, from which it necessarily follows that each individual member may determine for himself which edicts are "right" and are, therefore, entitled to respect and obedience. In his testimony he said (R. 78): "If they are not right nobody is under obligation to abide by them." In his letter of November 8, 1934, he wrote (p. A 25): "These vows or agreements made that we obey the Grand Master as parties have from time immemorial, does not mean a thing more than we will obey the Grand Master when he is right. When he is not right the vow does not hold." It is clear that such a view on the part of a member of any society, be it a state or a fraternity, is subversive of all law and authority.

But Brother G. did not merely entertain this opinion, but he acted upon it in a very practical way. He wrote to members of other Lodges whom he believed to be affected by the edict, counselling resistance by litigation in the courts, in which litigation the Grand Master would be restrained by injunction from enforcing the edict, and he wrote to the Grand Master threatening such litigation.

SHOULD MASONRY HAVE COMPELLED THIS?

Somehow, we rather wish these paragraphs had not been in the book of Masonic Proceedings; especially since the committee reports that if it were not for the age of this man, his physical and temperamental condition and the fact that he is a Past Master who has been a Master Mason for nearly a half century, expulsion would have been recommended; as it is, he is suspended from membership because of his beliefs and utterance of them. There is much in these statements and the fact that because of what happened he was suspended thus, which can be used at some time of excitement to damn Masonry. They can very easily be misconstrued and used to the ends of our enemies. One might, before the enemies of Masonry, easily infer that one must in Masonry obey what one knows to be wrong; that "proper Masonic authority" is superior to conscience; that one who might exercise in such a case his civil rights in the courts should be expelled from Masonry. We wish it had never gotten into print, for there it can get into almost anybody's hands and be misconstrued before mixed audiences that may be hostile.

TO BUILD HOME FOR GIRLS AFTER FIVE YEARS

We happily proceed to other matters. Of course we study Pennsylvania's Masonic Homes. This is the greatest system of Masonic eleemosynary institutions in the world. That Mason who has never visited Elizabethtown still has a treat

in store for him. Again we read of provision by will of a deceased brother, for additional construction there. This time Bro. George Harrison of Philadelphia provided in his will that certain property be sold; that after the expiration of five years the proceeds be used to build a Girls' Home. During the year also the lodges in the nineteenth Masonic District raised the necessary funds and bought a "combination ambulance and bus of the latest design".

BOYS BUILT MATERNITY HOUSE

Indeed, the list of bequests and special funds of this Grand Lodge is so long that the reports about them begin on page 111 and are concluded on page 264. In the midst of these are some pages about the Thomas R. Rankin School for Boys, which is a trade school. In this the boys actually build, and also repair machinery. The book tells us that perhaps the best project for the year was the construction of a considerable addition to the maternity home for the bossies who are presenting additions to the herds of cows. They didn't call it "maternity home", but they did call it a "maternity cowbarn", which is also a bovine lying-in place, we suppose. During the year the chicken house burned, insurance netting \$5,640.27.

PHILADELPHIA HOTELS IN THE RED

We note that some of the long list of securities are in default; as for instance there are in the Henry Krug Bequest the bonds of two of the best hotels in Philadelphia on which the interest has been unpaid since the winter of 1932-33. But when one remembers that the total of all the trust funds of this Grand Lodge is eight and a half million dollars and its total assets are \$17,673,348.89, these small items looking sour are very small.

CANNOT SUSPEND INSANE MAN

Among the official acts of Grand Master Heiligman are these:

"Decide that only a Master Mason in good standing in a Subordinate Lodge in Pennsylvania be allowed to confer degrees in a Lodge in Pennsylvania".

"Declared the action of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 336, Gettysburg, in suspending Charles E. Treibly for non-payment of dues, while mentally incapacitated, thereby being unable to comprehend a Lodge notice or summons, null and void, and directed that he be restored to his former standing and membership in said lodge".

TWO MILLION DOLLAR TEMPLE SITE

Pennsylvania, like the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, had aspirations for a great Masonic Temple before the Depression, which resulted only in the acquisition of a site. In this case, the land cost nearly two million dollars and the taxes on it are twenty thousand dollars per year. The Grand Master thinks something should be done about this burden, "as the immediate possibility of erecting a new Temple does not exist". Even thus, they are much better off than many Masonic groups which built these great structures and now have them abundantly covered by mortgages the immediate possibility of the payment of which does not exist.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1936

GENERAL SUMMERALL

We have before us two South Carolina books. The first of these, dated 1935, opens with the account of the making General Charles Pelot Summerall a Mason at Sight. This occurred at Charleston on May 3, 1934, and is of course stale news at this time. General Summerall is President of The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina, which is located at Charleston and has some six hundred and fifty students. The General has things pretty much his own way. It is of record that some members of the General Assembly of South Carolina during the term of Governor Blackwood set out to cut off the appropriation because of the horrible depression and to do other sundry things. It appears that the General told the whole General Assembly to go to any place they might imagine and take The Citadel with them—and he got away with it and got his appropriation and the other things. In 1936 the General is being used by the Grand Lodge for another purpose, as we shall see later.

BRYAN AND BLACKWOOD

In 1936, the presiding officer was none other than Joseph E. Hart, who succeeded his brother Frank in that high post; Frank being restored to his old job as Grand Secretary. In his official address he is called upon to record the passing of Past Grand Masters George T. Bryan and Ibra C. Blackwood. The former had received about all of the honors that South Carolina Masonry could hand to him. The latter had the distinction of serving as Governor of his state at the same time that he was Grand Master of his Grand Lodge, and survived only a little more than a year after he left the Governor's office.

JOE'S DECISIONS

Grand Master Joe Hart had a couple of decisions to hand down, somewhat as follows, among a lot of others:

4. The Secretary of Port Royal Lodge, No. 242, asked my ruling on the following: Is it permissible, proper and in keeping with the teachings, rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina for a subordinate Lodge to present a candidate on the night he is raised with a pin to be worn in the lapel of the coat?

I ruled: It is permissible, proper and in keeping with the teaching, rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina for a subordinate Lodge to make such a presentation. The question of whether the Brother receiving the pin shall afterwards wear it is a matter for the individual Brother to decide. His Lodge cannot require him to do so.

5. The Worshipful Master of Rock Hill Lodge, No. 111, asked my ruling on the following: Mr. S. applied to our Lodge for the degrees and same was referred to a committee. The committee reported that Mr. S. had lost the little finger on his left hand, the next finger was cut off at the first joint from the hand, and the middle finger was cut off at the second joint from the hand. Should we ballot on this petition or should we return it to Mr. S.?

I ruled: If, after complete investigation, you decide that the loss of these fingers from his left hand will not prevent Mr. S. from complying literally with all requirements as to initiation ceremonies without artificial aid or friendly assistance, then he will be physically qualified to become a Mason. See Article 111 of the Constitution and Section 100 of the Code. Each case of this kind must be decided on its own merits and no general rule other than the law as stated above can be made. If you are satisfied that he can comply with the requirements as set forth in the law, then you should act on his petition.

LODGE WITH NO MEMBERS

There is nothing to be added to either of these. But he then considered the case of Windsor Lodge, No. 305, which had paid no dues nor made returns for 1933 or thereafter; nor had any member thereof paid any dues since 1932. What was the status of the lodge, and what was the status of all of these members? He passed out a sort of funny decision. He held that the charter of the lodge was forfeited as of the close of Grand Lodge in 1935; but then he next held that every member stood suspended from membership therein as of December 31, 1934. That is, he held that here was a lodge in good standing until March 14, 1935, although he also ruled that it did not have a single member from Jan. 1 of that year until March 14. He said he had tried to arrive at other conclusions but had not been able to do so. But when his Jurisprudence Committee came to look at that lodge with not a single member, they did not see eye to eye with him: they ruled that the lodge did not lose its charter until the Grand Lodge actually took it away from the lodge; and furthermore, that under the South Carolina constitution, the officers must hold their places and stations until their succes-

sors are elected and installed, and cannot be suspended before that time for nonpayment of dues: they are still members.

SAYS MASTER MUST NOT GET OUT OF HIS CHAIR

Then there was the case of Bailey Lodge. In this, a motion was made and nobody would second it. The Master wanted it seconded. The question asked is, Could the Master get out of his chair long enough to get down and second the motion, calling somebody else to take his place? Grand Master Hart reads the article in the Constitution which says, "The Master shall preside at all times when present"; and holds that he cannot get down to the floor to second a motion or do anything like that. But he also holds that he can, while presiding, make a motion or second one, but adds, "This right is rarely if ever used". Of course the Jurisprudence Committee overrules him and says the Master can get out of chair and call another to it if and when he pleases; but he does not relinquish while in the hall his powers as Master—namely, to get back in that chair as soon as he desires.

HALF OF THE REVENUE TO PAY MILEAGE

South Carolina is one of those Grand Lodges which pay high mileage and per diem to representatives of lodges; ten cents per mile and five dollars per day. It came to the point where half of the revenue of the Grand Lodge went into mileage and per diem. So they cut it down to seven cents per mile (one way, of course) and five dollars, which is just that much more than North Carolina pays to representatives of its lodges.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD

This Grand Lodge is going to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary at Charleston on April 7, 1937. Six thousand dollars is the amount of cost set. We find General Summerall making the report for the Committee on Arrangements. The date is arbitrarily set, since the existence of a Grand Lodge in South Carolina in the year 1737 appears to be substantiated by reports of Masonic activity in the vicinity of Charleston in the paper called "The South Carolina Gazette," and that sheet on December 27th, 1737, tells of

things going on in Grand Lodge which suggests the existence of that Grand Lodge for at least some months before that date.

A. G. MACKEY MEDAL

South Carolina has followed the example of Massachusetts, *et als*, and instituted a medal with which to honor those whom the Grand Master picks out for distinction. The South Carolina medal is known as the Albert Gallatin Mackay medal.

MASONIC BODIES DID NOT PAY RENT

The Masonic Temple at Columbia is the property of the Grand Lodge. It has some commercial space, and the Columbia lodges rent quarters in it. One of the chain stores is offering to lease space in it provided the necessary changes are made. It appears that the Chapter, Council and Commandery are the poorest renters of space: they owe several years' rent and do not seem to be paying much on the two thousand dollars they owe.

The reviewer for South Carolina is the Rev. Henry Collins, succeeding the late Bro. George T. Harmon. He is doing a good job of it.

TENNESSEE—1935

This book is very old, but we do not seem to possess a newer one from the great state of Tennessee.

THE BISHOP SENT THE GRAND MASTER TO KENTUCKY

Presiding at the One Hundred and Twenty First Annual was Grand Master Alfred Wells Lassiter, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Memphis Conference. He tells us that in accordance with the law of his church the presiding bishop and his cabinet moved him out of the State of Tennessee in the tenth month of his official year as Grand Master. Thus we find the Grand Master of Tennessee becoming and being as he presides, a resident of the city of Paducah, Kentucky, where he was warmly received.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee was sorely struck by the hand of death. During Grand Master Lassiter's year, Deputy Grand Master William A. Walker died; and just a day or two after he had delivered the office to his successor, the Senior Grand Warden elect, George T. Wofford, who was not present to be installed, succumbed to a heart attack. Thus N. M. Rutland, who was elected Junior Grand Warden from the floor, becomes in 1937 Deputy Grand Master.

GOING TO BUY THE SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE

The Grand Lodge is meeting in the Scottish Rite Temple. At this Annual, there is passed a long series of resolutions providing that whereas it seems imminent that this Scottish Rite Temple must go under the hammer, the proper authorities of the Grand Lodge shall buy the Scottish Rite Temple in the name of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

STORY OF TWO PREACHERS

The Grand Master tells of a number of visitations throughout the state, in spite of what must have been for him a very busy year. He tells of the day when he visited King Lodge, No. 162, and says that it turned out to be an interstate affair. He forgets to say that King Lodge is at Bristol, the town in which there is a white line in the middle of State Street, and as you go west on this street you are in Virginia but if you turn around and come east, you are in Tennessee.

So King Lodge invited Shelby Lodge, which is on the North side of State Street and therefore in Virginia, to join with it. They then agreed to have the meeting in the Virginia (Shelby) Masonic Temple, and invited the Virginia Masonic authorities to help put on a big one. They had some 150 Masons there from a long list of states and from 35 lodges. Grand Master Hooper of Virginia was there; so they must have had a rare time with those two preachers to harangue them. Bristol is two cities, with two Mayors and two school systems and all of that—one North of the middle of State Street and the other South of that white line in the middle of the street. The Grand Master admits that the Virginia Masons "are quite like Tennesseans"—but their Masonic ritual is not like that of Tennessee, unless the Tennessee ritual has degenerated quite a bit since we North Carolinians gave the Grand Lodge of Tennessee their charter.

DID NOT CHANGE THE LIQUOR LAW

Grand Master Lassiter made several recommendations, but the net result of them is not any significant change in the existing order of things. He recommended that the law about liquor be made more than drastic—said he recommended that it be "made clear". What he recommended would have been quite sweeping if it had passed—a bondsman for a liquor license, for instance, would have been subject to charges, or one renting property for the liquor industry. North Carolina is perhaps like Tennessee in respect to its attitude toward liquor; some sections of the State are quite wet; while other sections are definitely classified in the dry column.

VIRGINIA—1936

The Grand Master presiding is the Reverend Dr. Thomas W. Hooper, who succeeded Dr. William Moseley Brown in 1935. It is interesting to note that at the Annual Communication, with Dr. Hooper presiding, Dr. Brown is listed as Grand Junior Steward. Evidently there is a defective piece of proofreading, for in the list of Grand Officers, Vernon Eddy of Winchester is listed as Grand Senior Warden and lower down in the list the late Robert D. Ford is also listed as Grand Senior Warden, whereas we are sure that he ought to be Grand Senior Deacon. In Virginia the official line begins with the Grand Junior Deacon, and it is the privilege of the Grand Master after election to *nominate* a Grand Junior Deacon. Always there must be at least one other nominee. Usually the Grand Master's nominee is elected. We remember that Grand Master Brown nominated Brother Ford, who has since died.

WILLIAM LEE DAVIS GOT HIM TOLD

Doctor Hooper tells us of several occasions on which he spoke or officiated in a combined Masonic and clerical capacity—more or less one or the other. For instance, on one occasion a hundred or so brethren and their ladies went over to Culpeper to hear him preach. On four successive evenings in the last week of October he preached to the children at the Masonic Home at Highland Springs. In December he officiated at a marriage at the Home. The good Doctor brags that in spite of his Masonic activities he had more additions to his church than in any other year of his ministry. And William Lee Davis, who is always ready to talk back, replied that perhaps the great prosperity of the church was *because* of this absence and not in spite of it.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS PER RAISING

The Grand Master takes a whack at certain delinquent lodges which we think well worth passing on. Here it is:

Some Lodges have a lurking idea that Grand Lodge will remit arrearages, and some even say that Grand Lodge should do this. At its meeting last year Grand Lodge did what it could to disabuse all minds of such notions, making it a fixed principle that such arrearages will not be remitted, except in the case of consolidation of Lodges.

Some Lodges complain about the present system of charging a Lodge \$25 for each Mason raised, forgetting how much Lodges are saved by the reduction of Grand Lodge dues—that goes with that system. While the large majority of Lodges have been reaping a financial benefit from this system, Grand Lodge has been suffering and cannot afford to remit arrearages. Let us never get the idea that Grand Lodge is a rich old uncle who can easily give money to the Lodges.

ON USING PER CAPITA TAX MONEY FOR TEMPLES

We have the same condition in North Carolina. Some lodges which have taken the money which was collected from the brethren to be used to pay their per capita tax to the Grand Lodge, and used it to pay local debts on Temples and the like, have then come up and told the Grand Lodge quite frankly that the Grand Lodge must remit their indebtedness to it. This has gotten to be a sore spot. Some lodges which have built the biggest Temples have continued to owe the Grand Lodge the biggest debts. Since two dollars of the two and a half of per capita tax in North Carolina goes to the Orphanage and the Old People's Home these lodges virtually are seeking to make the Masonic and Eastern Star Home and the Orphanage pay for their big temples. There is no other way to analyze the situation. Others have had profligate and dishonest secretaries or other officers, who have caused them to get into debt or dissipated their savings; and these have in turn sometimes sought to get their debts to the Grand Lodge remitted—in other words, to make the orphans and the old folks pay the bill. We here say what we have said before: every lodge is entrusted with the duty of collecting the per capita tax for the Grand Lodge to use in supporting these charities, and when it is collected, the funds ought to be forever separated. It is not right for the Masonic orphan and widows to be asked to pay for local undertakings and unbalanced budgets.

WHAT ABOUT THE DUES OF A BANKRUPT?

The Grand Master didn't like the business of handing down decisions—called it "rather trying". One decision is to the effect that when a certain high school sponsored a "stunt night", no Masonic lodge may participate in such "stunt nights". Another is called for by the fact that a certain lodge owes an insurance company some money and the

president of the company thinks the Grand Master "should make the lodge settle with the company". He holds that the Grand Lodge of Virginia is not a collecting agency for any insurance company. In another case there is a certain brother who has filed a petition in bankruptcy and has been discharged in bankrupt court, which fact cancels all of his debts. The Grand Master is asked whether this cancels his debt to his lodge for dues. Legally, the bankruptcy proceedings cancel all of his debts if listed, as we understand it. But the good minister decided that Lodge Dues are not a legal debt but a moral obligation and that no legal decision can cancel this moral obligation. Well, this may be true, but perhaps the relation between himself and his lodge which would be severed by suspension for nonpayment of dues might get this whole theory into hot water. Lodge membership might be construed to have some status as a legal right of which he would be deprived by suspension because of an unsatisfied dues obligation; no matter whether moral or legal.

Under the head of "Dispensations", the Grand Master reports that he refused to grant the request of Manchester Lodge to be allowed to lay the cornerstone of a "marker", because it would not be an occasion of sufficient "importance and dignity". When he gets into recommending, he recommends that the date of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge be changed from February to April; and sets forth his reasons, which do not seem to have registered with Grand Lodge, for the 1937 Annual is to be held again in February.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND FOR OLD HOUSE

Virginia is strong on the preservation of its antiquities. Witness the action of the Grand Lodge in voting to care for the Old Masons' Hall in Richmond, which is the home of Richmond Randolph Lodge, No. 19. It is found that it will require seventeen thousand dollars to preserve and restore the old building. It is voted without serious objection that this be done and that the per capita tax be raised twenty-five cents to retire the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge, including this. Now the old Masonic Hall at Halifax, North Carolina, is older than the Richmond Randolph Lodge Hall; and

it ought by all means to be preserved; but we have dillydallied with this and done next to nothing until the old structure is going to the dogs, we are advised.

BARRETT MEMORIAL INFIRMARY

One of the outstanding items of the year's Masonic record in Virginia is the construction of the Barrett Memorial Infirmary at the Masonic Home, the gift of Brother Robert S. Barrett and wife, of Alexandria, in memory of their son who died in infancy. There was a special communication of the Grand Lodge to lay the cornerstone, and one afternoon, Wednesday, of the Grand Lodge session is set apart for the dedicatory exercises.

INSURANCE POLICIES FOR THE ENDOWMENT

The Grand Lodge is endeavoring to build up an endowment for the Masonic Home of Virginia. One interesting means of raising endowment is that of asking the several lodges to take out insurance policies on some member, usually a young one, payable to the Home, and to continue to pay the premium on it as their bit toward the endowment. They seem to have secured about fifty thousand dollars of these policies already.

MISTAKE ABOUT DENMARK

We get one laugh out of this and the 1935 book, and we have finished. In 1935, on recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, on which are our good friends Clift, Barrett Winfree and Fenno Heath, recognition was extended to the Grand Lodge of Denmark. The committee in recommending this action states that "This is the only Grand Lodge in Denmark. It was established November 15, 1931, by the representatives of the fifteen regular constituted lodges in Denmark * * * * * It has been recognized by the Grand Lodge of England and several Grand Lodges in the United States, including Massachusetts and New York". And so the Grand Lodge of Virginia was fooled into recognizing that Grand Lodge of Denmark which was organized in 1931 by some people who did not like the way the old Grand Lodge of Denmark, established a hundred and

fifty years ago, was doing things as a purely Christian group.

But the story does not stop here. All of this recognition is set forth on page 123 of the 1935 Proceedings. The funny thing is yet to come. Some time after this happened, the Grand Secretary found that he had the wrong crowd, just as did some others in these United States; so, without making any fuss about it, he just forgot all about the "established in 1931", and in listing the names of the Grand Lodges recognized by Virginia, he simply put in the Grand Secretary of the old Grand Lodge of a hundred and fifty years' dignity, whose Grand Master is the King, and—it works! Now we have to tell the other side of the story. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina recognized the *right* Grand Lodge of Denmark years ago, before there was any other. Now it appears that last year the Grand Secretary erroneously put in the address of the Grand Secretary of the *wrong* Grand Lodge in his list! Now just watch the correction next time.

WISCONSIN—1935

WHO MAY USE A LODGE ROOM?

This is the ninety-first Annual of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and is presided over by Grand Master Oscar L. Dean. He reports that one of his first acts was the appointment of Frank Jenks as Foreign Correspondent in the place of his distinguished father, Aldro Jenks, deceased. When he goes further into the report of his official acts, we find him declining "to issue dispensations permitting the use of Lodge rooms to several organizations in which Masonic affiliation or connection is requisite"; but he permitted one lodge room to be used by Job's Daughters; another by the Odd Fellows; another by about all the fraternal societies in town and the Seventh Day Adventists. We of course do not know what is back of all of this.

OFFICIAL ACTS

We note that a certain lodge asked him to "make a Mason at sight", and that he refused to do so. One wonders why they could and did not make him a Mason in the usual way. When he got down to the "decisions", we find a report of one to the effect that a petition for the degrees may not be received from a candidate who possesses a glass eye but "is apparently in good physical petition otherwise". It is not stated why the glass eye would prevent him from executing all things in the ritual, so we infer that the doctrine of the perfect youth is in full force and effect. Also he turns to the status of those connected with the manufacture, distribution and sale of liquor; and he holds that a person employed by a brewery as a truck driver is not a proper petitioner for the degrees. In another case a member of a lodge "embezzled the sum of \$700"; and was told that his only way to prevent prosecution was to pay over seven hundred dollars. His lodge asks the Grand Master whether it can lend him this amount and take his note. He answers with an emphatic "No"; and he further adds that they may not consider this as a charity case, either. It appears that in Wisconsin the Masonic law is very strict about what a lodge can do with its money. One lodge wants to donate a hundred dollars to "a purely Masonic local band to which other Masonic bodies

donated a like amount"; and again his answer is in that same word of two letters. In recommending that there be adopted legislation restricting Masonic Temple projects to those approved by the Grand Master presiding, he adds that "without exception, every investigated case of delinquent per capita showed the cause to be a building debt which in some cases is crushing the very life of the lodge. * * *the need was not acute but was prompted solely by the desire for a more pretentious home".

The Grand Master reports that "the depression complex has been thrown off"; which is doubtless true; but unfortunately it takes several years for such a change to be reflected in the raw membership figures; for here is a net loss in membership for the year of 2,055.

COMMITTEE REVERSED

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances seems to have had its hands full. It had fourteen cases to study. One of these was from McKinley Lodge, No. 307, and there were some seventy five men tried on the charge of remaining excluded for two years. The committee found that the summons in these cases was technically defective and holds that the judgment and sentence of indefinite suspension is of no effect. But the Grand Lodge did not see eye to eye with its distinguished committee, and voted to uphold the acts of the trial commission and let these seventy-five be and remain suspended. In a case from Henry L. Palmer Lodge, No. 301, another Milwaukee lodge with about twelve hundred members, one A. L. K. was charged with unmasonic conduct, tried, convicted and sentenced to indefinite suspension. The committee found that the form of summon sent to the accused was a bit more informal than the one specified in the Trial Code, and holds that because it did not strictly conform thereto, it was "no summons" and so forth and that the whole proceedings should be reversed. But the Grand Lodge was apparently in no mood to require a lodge to be a stickler, nor a trial commission either, for minute details; so it is voted to throw out the recommendation of its committee and to declare that the ends of justice had substantially been met.

It is resolved to fix the per capita tax for the maintenance of the Masonic Home at ninety cents; and that the per capita tax for the Charity Fund be twenty cents additional.

It is resolved to meet in the city of Madison next time.

We are captivated by Reviewer Frank Jenks' document in this book. It is fine. Wisconsin will continue to sit at the top of the Reviewers' Table.

WYOMING—1936

SHERIDAN MEETING

Grand Master W. J. Hagans presided over the sixty second Annual Communication in the city of Sheridan. In case you do not know about Sheridan, it is a good town just fifteen miles from the Montana border; population, about nine thousand; located a little northeast of the Big Horn Basin and the Big Horn Forest. It cost the Grand Lodge quite a penny to meet there; for those fellows draw ten cents per mile, and as many as three representatives from one lodge can draw it. It's 479 miles from Kemmerer to Sheridan; 354 from Cheyenne; 504 from Evanston, and so on.

FEES FOR DISPENSATION

This Grand Lodge instructs its Grand Master to collect a fee for certain sorts of dispensations. Greybull Lodge sought permission to move into their new hall. It cost them five dollars to be permitted to move. Absorokee Lodge asked to be allowed to hold a special meeting in the High School building to entertain the Big Horn Basin Masters' Club. The Grand Master was glad to have them thus promote the cause of Freemasonry in the basin, but he stuck them for five dollars before he would give them permission to do it. Big Piney Lodge paid five bucks for a dispensation "to install their Junior Deacon"; that's all the book says. Jackson Lodge shelled out five dollars to get permission "to change their election to December 9th". But it did not cost lodges anything to get permission to go to church.

COULD NOT CONTRIBUTE TO HOSPITAL

Here is another Grand Lodge which by law restricts the uses which a lodge may make of its money. Greybull Lodge wanted to contribute \$175.00 to furnish a room in a local hospital. The Grand Master forbids this because the room would be used by the public just like any other room. Of course we in North Carolina do not know anything about such prohibitory and restraining legislation about that money that a lodge owns. We hold that aside from what the lodge owes to the Grand Lodge, its money is its own and it can

rely on the good judgment of its members as true Masons to determine what it shall do with that money.

UNABLE TO GO TO WASHINGTON

The Grand Master was the victim of a spell of sickness during his official year. He was invited to speak to the Conference of Grand Masters at Washington in February on the subject, "How May Masters of Lodges be Trained in Advance?" We are sorry that we did not hear that speech; but he was too sick to go to Washington and make it. Later, he also lets it out that his Grand Lodge has made no provision for him to attend.

MUST PAY TO USE LODGE ROOMS

When he comes to make the customary "recommendations" such as all Grand Masters make, one of his four is that the use of lodge rooms by other organizations than lodges be prohibited "unless they pay sufficient compensation to cover the expense necessary for holding their meetings". But it seems that via the route of approved decisions this is already in the law; it is not well enforced and his idea is to emphasize it.

MUCH ACTIVITY

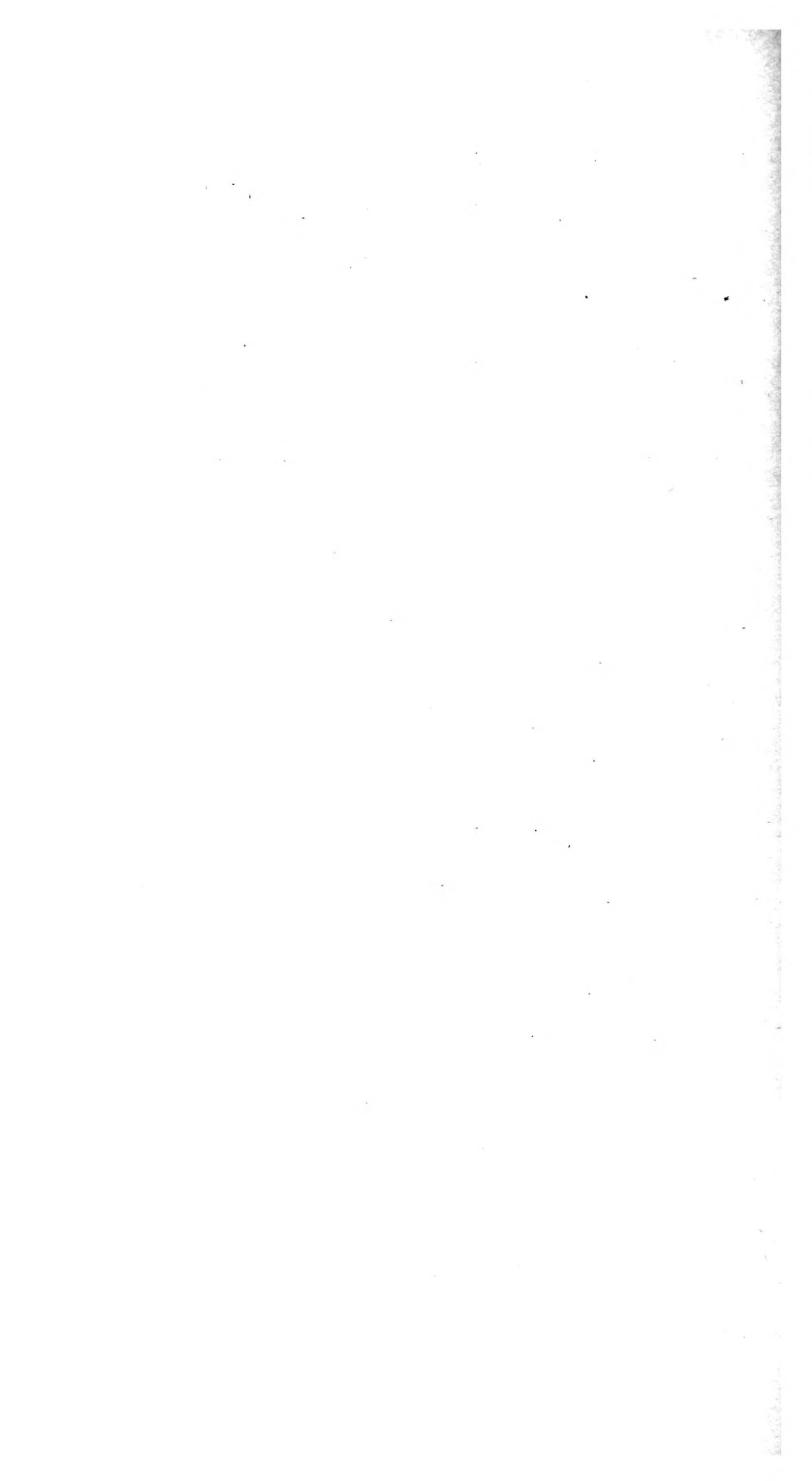
He almost was able to report a net gain in membership. There was much activity; the Cheyenne lodges alone raised 41 members, but Old Man Suspension countered all of this and it was necessary for the Grand Secretary to report a net loss of 78. Maybe next time the loss and gain line will be crossed and they will get out of the red.

PAST GRAND MASTER FOR FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS

In the Necrology report is the record of the passing in 1935 of the second Grand Master that the Grand Lodge of Wyoming ever had, Frederick E. Addoms, born in 1844 and Grand Master in 1876-77. He died at Los Angeles, California, being then the oldest Past Grand Master in the United States, according to his biographer; and doubtless this is correct. It is not often that a man lives fifty-nine years after being installed as Grand Master.

INTERIOR DECORATION

Brother Joe M. Lowndes is the Foreign Correspondent. They not only let him use enough space to print a good report, but also put in a tail piece to his report in two colors, being the flag of his state and some poetry beginning, "In this great State of Wyoming"—. It's all very good.



PART TWO
Masonry in Foreign Countries

Western Australia

Canada in Ontario

The United Grand Lodge of England

Recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges

Freemasonry in Mexico—

Grand Lodge of Cosmos of Chihuahua

Grand Lodge of the Territory of Baja, California

The Grand Lodge of the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico

The Grand Lodge "Unida Mexicana" of Vera Cruz, Mexico

The Grand Lodge of the State of Chiapas, of Mexico

Concluding Remarks



WESTERN AUSTRALIA—1936

Western Australia is the largest of the great states of the Dominion of Australia. It has an area of 975,920 square miles, or some twenty times the area of North Carolina and nearly four times the area of the state of Texas. Separating it from the more densely settled provinces of the eastern side of Australia is the great desert. It is connected to them by the Transcontinental Railway, which is about as long as that from New York to San Francisco. If everything from Saint Louis to Reno were a desert like what one sees in Nevada, one would have a picture of the isolation of Western Australia from its neighbors. Small wonder it is that Western Australia by plebiscite expressed a desire in 1933 to be set up as a separate dominion rather than be governed from Canberra. This, however, was not done.

Western Australia has wonderfully rich goldfields which in 1892-93 became the scene of a great gold rush. It is one of the coming portions of the dominions.

In Western Australia there are 150 lodges with 9,229 Master Masons, representing in the year a net gain of 215 for the year; moreover there has been no year since 1931 in which a net gain was not recorded. In that one year there was a loss of 176, and in every other year for thirty there was a gain save a loss of seven in 1915. Probably there is no other Grand Lodge with such a record.

We are reminded that here south of the Equator the seasons are reversed and that Christmas comes in the height of the summer season. We have an aspiration to visit the Grand Lodge of Western Australia before our Masonic career is ended and to see for ourselves the glories of that great country.

The Grand Master is Doctor James S. Battye, whose portrait in full color, showing complete regalia, adorns the frontispiece of the book—a rare inclusion.

Rather than attempt to review the book, we are going to do an unusual thing. There are not many good reviewers in the Grand Lodges of the British Empire outside Canada, and

James W. E. Archdeacon, P. S. G. W., of Western Australia, is second to none of them. We are therefore going to quote what he has to say about North Carolina. It is always interesting to know what a man on the other side of the world gets out of our book, and here it is:

NORTH CAROLINA, 1935

351 Lodges.

28,292 Members.

The 148th Annual Communication, held at Raleigh, commenced on April 16th, 1935, the Grand Master, M. W. Brother R. F. Ebbs presiding. One hundred and ninety-five lodges were represented in the attendance, and there was also a large number of Grand Lodge officers.

While admitting in his address that it had not been possible for him to visit each of the 44 Masonic districts into which Jurisdiction was divided, the Grand Master said his visitations had been arranged with the view of reaching, as nearly as possible, every section. The Oxford Orphanage contained 369 children, and he recommended an appropriation of £9000 toward its maintenance, which was granted. The home for aged brethren and widows had 66 inmates, and Grand Lodge approved the recommendation that £2400 be appropriated towards its maintenance.

One of the questions propounded to the Grand Master was of a most unusual nature. The questioner based his query on the Installed Master's Degree, and his desire to "raise a little money and at the same time help North Carolina Masonry". Throughout the Masonic world, with the exception of the United States, he said, the degree of an Installed Master was conferred upon newly elected Masters of Lodges. Having discovered upon investigation that the degree was dissimilar in all respects from the caputular degree of Past Master, he expressed the desire of his lodge to develop a team therein to confer the Installed Master's Degree upon Masters and Past Masters in the State, as a further educational feature and as a method of increasing interest. The lodge would also like to issue to each recipient of the degree a card and certificate to that effect, and as this would entail expense, the idea was to charge a fee of five dollars (about £1|0|8 sterling). The Grand Master ruled that the proposal was contrary to the Masonic Constitution of North Carolina, and the degree could not be introduced until the Constitution and laws of Grand Lodge were amended in many respects. He added: "The proposition appears to be one based on the financial needs of a lodge which is sought to be relieved by introducing a new degree or ceremony in the Symbolic system, for which a fee of five dollars will be charged and the recipient to receive a diploma. As I see it, the need, as suggested, does not justify the innovation, and I am of the opinion that the means suggested whereby to meet that need is not within the power of the Grand Master to approve."

To the Western Australia reviewer there appears to be much confusion of thought in many of the United States Grand Jurisdictions concerning the degree of an Installed Master. In English and Australian lodges

as well as those in most other parts of the British Empire, the installation ceremony is for the purpose of conferring upon the Wor. Master-elect the degree of a Master in the Chair. Until that degree has been conferred, he cannot occupy the chair of K. S., nor does he possess the rights and privileges belonging to its occupant. As soon as he has completed his tenure of office and his successor has been installed, he thereby becomes the Immediate Past Master of the lodge and the counselor of the newly-installed Master. When the successor to the newly-installed Master has been installed, then the Immediate Past Master becomes one of the Past Masters of his lodge. As I point out in a review elsewhere in this volume, the words "Past Master" in Capitular Masonry should be "Passed Master." The recipient of that degree is *passed* to it to conform with the requirements of that branch of the Art, and the old records before the Reconciliation in 1813 spell the word "Pass'd" more often than "Past," although the latter is sometimes used by lodge secretaries in that period, whose spelling was—to say the least of it—somewhat eccentric. It is probably due to such eccentricity that the celebrated Carmick MS. of the Ancient Charges caused such a controversy years ago over the meaning of the words "Cut a Kenis." The North Carolina lodge's suggestion to confer the Installed Master's Degree—in many cases years after a Past Master had been installed as Master—is sufficiently whimsical to meet the requirements of a Gilbertian situation.

Wor. Bro. J. E. Shipman, Grand Orator, can be sincerely and heartily congratulated upon the excellent address he gave on "The Mission of Masonry." It ranks amongst the best that have come under the reviewer's notice during his occupancy of his present office. After pointing out the reasons why Masonry had survived, he asked why it had enlisted such unselfish devotion and fidelity from its votaries, when other institutions, similarly based, perished because they could not command a like allegiance from their followers. He attributed it, first, to the fact that the key to its teachings is found in symbols and equips it with the most effective method of imparting truth known to human experience; second, the fact that Masonic truth was emblematical rather than dogmatic caused it to make a most marvelous appeal to men of all ages, races, and religions. He contended that the mission of an institution with such a glorious past was not only to maintain the services it had rendered, but to answer the challenge which the world conditions of today offered. He said:

"It is a challenge that calls for a rededication to the eternal verities which are the well-springs of Masonry, and have their highest expression in those who have received Masonic light. There must be a more extensive diffusion of Masonic truths and a higher devotion to those truths in nobler living and sacrificial service. The vices of hate, prejudice, distrust, greed, selfishness, shiftlessness, thriftlessness, and others of like kind can be vanquished only by the virtues of love, friendship, charity, confidence, industry, and others of similar import. These virtues are embraced in the fundamentals of our Order, and are most strikingly emphasised in its teachings. These are the weapons by which the challenge must be met, and if the Masons of the vast domain of this Order would thoroughly dedicate themselves to its ideals, they could usher in a bloodless

revolution that would save the grave problems of the hour and establish universal peace among men. Whether this most hoped for result can be accomplished, no one can foresee, but whatever the eventuality, there is abundant evidence that Masonry will continue as a living, vital force in the civilization of the future. As a lover of man and with faith in God and hope in immortality it will press on toward the attainment of its ultimate goal of the Fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man to a higher and nobler destiny.

While it may not be possible for everyone to share the optimism of the speaker as to the possibilities arising out of such a re-dedication as the first of the last three sentences suggests, there is a ring in our brother's words that does call Masonry to that higher service which the writer believes will eventually largely contribute to the success of Masonry's real mission—world-wide peace, love and harmony.

One of North Carolina's great Masonic services has been its Educational Loan Fund, out of which upwards of £17,000 has been handed to thirty various educational institutions for administration. The investigation of the administration indicated that hundreds of boys and girls had been hereby enabled to continue their education and in most instances had proved themselves worthy of the assistance given to them. In addition to Grand Lodge, the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and the Grand Commandery of Knights were responsible for raising the fund.

A curious case: A man charged in a North Carolina court of justice with murder, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The case also came before his lodge (he was a Mason) on a charge of murder, but the lodge found him not guilty. An appeal to Grand Lodge was taken, and Grand Lodge remanded the case back to the lodge for re-trial and ordered that the charge be amended by substituting for the word "murder" the words "wrongfully slay and kill." To the writer it appears that the lodge, seeing that the jury's verdict was manslaughter, could have tried him on a like charge in the first instance. In Australia a Supreme Court trial and conviction provided the court record is before the Board of General Purposes, suffices for that body to recommend punitive consequences to Grand Lodge. The case described in this paragraph evidences what may happen in a Masonic trial super-imposed upon a Supreme Court trial and conviction.

Fraternal recognition was granted to the Grand Lodge Benito Jaurez Coahuila; Grand Lodge La Oriental Peninsular of the Star of Yucatan; and Grand Lodge El Potosi, San Luis Potosi; all three in Mexico. The Grand Lodge Norske Polarstjernen, Trondhjem, Norway; Grand Lodge of Paraguay; Grand Lodge of Uruguay; and the Masonic Federation of Rumania (the combined Grand National Lodge and Grand Orient), Roumania.

It remains now to notice the Masonic reviews appended to the Proceedings. Needless to say, they are by our talented brother, Wor. J. Edward Allen, who, it is pleasant to note, is steadily "moving up the line," and has attained the rank of Senior Grand Deacon for the year ending April, 1936. Turning to the reviews, one misses the good work

for which he has become known throughout the Masonic world. Not his fault, however. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina seems to have been treated by the depression with prodigal attention, the result being that as one means of financial conservation, my brother's excellent work has been "cut down to the bone"—to use a journalistic phrase. Still, though, each of the thirty-four United States lodges receives only a paragraph, a persusal of those paragraphs evidences what a mighty lot of interesting matter the North Carolina reviewer can produce in a limited space. In connection with this question of reviews, the Western Australian scribe rejoiced to read Past Grand Master Poteat's advice to Grand Lodge in the form of a motion, which was adopted, and pledged its unanimous and hearty support of Bro. Edward Allen's "continued work upon its former basis." The same scribe also rejoiced to remember that in our 1934 volume, months before North Carolina's 1935 Annual Communication, attention was called by him to the seeming un-wisdom of inflicting the results of depression upon the reviews of Fraternal Correspondence.

Grand Master, Charles B. Newcomb; Grand Secretary, J. H. Anderson.

CANADA IN ONTARIO

This is a very interesting volume and we shall later review it fully; but there is in it one item which we now in advance of review present as the epitome of the true philosophy of Masonic dues and of the problem of suspensions for nonpayment of dues. It is from the Official Address of Grand Master Alexander J. Anderson, K. C., and its significance is great. It is as follows:

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

The question of non-payment of dues is one of our most perplexing problems. It is not confined to this jurisdiction, but is common to most all the Grand jurisdictions. We should never forget that dues are only an incident in connection with our Order and that the collection of dues is not one of Masonry's aims or purposes. Masonry is a Brotherhood, not a financial institution or an organization to provide entertainment. The spirit of Brotherhood is the cement that binds the members to each other. Though the statement frequently made that "once a Mason always a Mason" is not a part of the fundamentals or of the Constitution of Freemasonry, it carries truth just the same. When once a man is admitted into the ranks of the Masonic Brotherhood he becomes as much a Brother as if a brother by nature, and entitled to the same consideration as if born of the same parents. We become our brother's keeper. He is at once so bound to us that no artificial means employed by us can sever that link. The relation of brotherhood being established, the non-payment of dues to a Lodge, which is mere business incident of Lodge administration, should not be resorted to as a good and sufficient reason in all cases to cause such Brother to be deprived of all association as a Mason with his Brethren in Masonry and preventing him advancing the ideals of the Order for the benefit of the Society or community in which he and his Brethren move. The term "brotherhood" is very near and dear to the heart of the Mason who has joined the membership, not for his own personal advantage and glory but for the purpose of influencing for the better those associated with him in the Order and also those with whom he comes, and must come, in contact in his daily walk of life. The spirit of brotherhood must not be weakened but made stronger, the link of brotherhood not severed but held intact, by the exercise of those great qualities of mind and heart depicted in the sacred volume that lies open on our altars, where the Greatest of all Humans has left us these words: "For their sake I sanctify myself."

With the foregoing as a premise, the question of dealing with the Brother in default in the payment of his dues becomes of moment. No Brother in his own interest should be allowed to go more than one year in default without an advance being made by the Master, or by his proper officers, or better still, by a small group of experienced Brethren, to interview the Brother, not in the spirit of collecting a business debt, but in the spirit of that charity which like mercy blesses him who ap-

proaches as well as him who is approached, sympathetically advancing the beauty of Brotherhood, and by inquiring the real causes leading to the default, to find whether the Brother still has the desire to continue in the Order or has lost all interest in it, and the reason for such loss. An earnest effort should be made to rekindle in his heart the flame of desire that led him to apply to become a member, in order that Masonry may not lose even one of its members. If this proves unavailing then he in the most kindly and courteous manner should be requested to ask for a dimit, that he may retire from the ranks with the best of good feeling for those with whom he had associated in Brotherhood. With respect to the Brother desirous of continuing as a member, default will generally be found bound up with ill-fortune or inability to pay. In such a case the remedy is not to "cut him off" (as I heard a Grand Lodge member recently state in that spirit of coldness born of selfish business greed) but consists in ascertaining by full kindly and helpful investigation the reason for the default, the degree to which he may be able to pay, and to meet him in that regard. If he can pay or arrange to pay the per capita tax due on his behalf from his Lodge to the Grand Lodge he is therefore retained on the books of the Grand Lodge and is entitled to that benevolent consideration given to all honest deserving cases of need.

To adopt the penalty "cut him off" the Lodge has not collected "the debt" and has in all probability deprived itself of being recouped in the future by the efforts of the defaulting Brother to retrieve his position of honor among his Brethren. If he from the time of his admission to the time of his default was a worthy Brother and was so regarded, and is in default through circumstances that do not carry reproach or indicate indifference, but are such as he could not control, why, may I ask, should he be considered less a Brother than before? Is the answer, he has not the few dollars and cents necessary to put him in good standing "on the books"? Is Masonry reduced to a matter of dollars and cents? Or to a system of keeping and collecting accounts? Our Constitution allows a constituent Lodge to remit dues in whole or in part. Why is such a Law placed on record governing the administration of the Lodge? It is not there for any empty purpose but is there to enable the Lodge in the exercise of charity, generosity or mercy to deal with the dues in arrears for the benefit and assistance of a Brother in default. Then why not take the proper sympathetic steps to ascertain, not in coldness but with that warmth of sympathy shown in the parable of the Good Samaritan, the real conditions surrounding that default, and deal with it in such a way as will help the one in default and will not injure the Lodge. To remit dues preserves to the one in default the privileges of Brotherhood, and to suspend him deprives in all probability a good Mason and a good man of that privilege, and does not put any unpaid dues in the treasury.

Take the spirit of Brotherhood and its ideals out of Masonry and what have you left? A poor skeleton—no life. I call on all District Deputy Grand Masters, and all Masters of Lodges, to make deep and careful study of this question, and prevent the growth of that appalling atti-

tude shown by a few Lodges, officers and Brethren, who have not yet become fully appreciative of the aim and purpose of the Brotherhood of Freemasonry, and who do not hesitate to strike from the rolls of membership Brethren in default, as if under the axe of the executioner. Masonry means charity, relief, sympathy and brotherly love, and calls on those not in default to make a sacrifice "For their sakes".

THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND

His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, has been Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England since 1901. Since he is of the blood royal, he has both a Deputy Grand Master and a Pro Grand Master. Lord Ampthill was Pro Grand Master until his death in 1935, and he was succeeded by Lord Cornwallis, who had been before that time Deputy Grand Master. Lord Cornwallis died before his investiture, and was succeeded by Henry, 6th Earl of Harewood, formerly Viscount Lascelles, whose wife is the sister of the reigning monarch. The new Deputy Grand Master is General Sir Francis Davies, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O. Many members of the Peerage are officers in the Grand Lodge. The Duke of Kent is Provincial Grand Master for Wiltshire, being brother to the Sovereign, and the Earl of Elgin is Senior Grand Warden.

Both Lord Harewood and Sir Francis Davies are Initiates and Past Masters of the United Lodge, 1629. They were both educated at Eton and both served in the Grenadier Guards. The Grand Master also served in the Grenadier Guards, but began his military career in the Royal Engineers. Lord Harewood has been Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire since 1926; Sir Francis Davies has been Provincial Grand Master for Worcestershire since 1929.

The Proclamation of the new Pro Grand Master was in part as follows at the Annual Communication of 1936:

The Rt. Honble. Henry George Charles, Earl of Harewood and Viscount Lascelles in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Harewood in the Peerage of Great Britain, of Harewood in the County of York. Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. Recipient of the Territorial Decoration. His Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Hon. Colonel of 1st Battalion of the London Regiment of His Majesty's Territorial Army. Captain (retired) in His Majesty's First or Grenadier Guards. President of the West Riding of Yorkshire Territorial Army Association. Honorary Doctor of Laws of the University of Sheffield. Honorary Doctor of Laws of the University of Leeds. Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the Masonic Province for Yorkshire, West Riding, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The United Grand Lodge operates the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys

and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. The Girls' Home is at Rickmansworth; the Boys' Home, at Bushey, and the Institution for Old People, at London. In the last named institution, brethren are eligible for acceptance as candidates who are, and have for 20 years been, subscribing members of English lodges; widows are eligible whose deceased husbands met the same requirements in a general way. The most of the beneficiaries are non-resident, receiving an annuity of \$340.00 in the case of Masons and slightly less for others. The Institution is conducted for residents on a much different plan from ours in the country; those in residence are given rooms, light and heat and (presumably) use their annuities for the rest.

When we come to study statistics, nobody can tell us exactly how many members there are under the English Constitution. The number is estimated to be about 315,000. But as to lodges there is definite information, which we clip from *The Freemason's Chronicle*, of London:

The total number of Lodges now working under the English Constitution is 4,949—London 1,224, Provincial 2,991, Districts overseas 677, abroad not under Districts 55, and two movable Military Lodges (the Unity, Peace, and Concord, No. 316, attached to the 2nd Batt. Royal Scots, and Social Friendship, No. 497, attached to the 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers). In this review the latest number is 5643, so that 695 are missing; these Lodges have been removed from the roll since the last closing up of numbers in 1863, having left for the purpose of forming Independent Grand Lodges in the Dominions, with the sanction and recognition of the Home Authority. There have been several instances, however, when the Warrant has been returned and the Lodges cease to exist, calamity and misfortune accounting for most of them, each being designated "withdrawn". During 1936 the Solomon Islands Lodge, No. 3777, Solomon Islands (warranted in 1916 but not constituted) was erased.

London 1,224.

Provinces 2,991—(In England and Wales).

Districts (678)—Auckland N. Z. 17, Barbados 7, Bengal 76, Bombay 51, British Guiana 6, Burma 20, Canterbury N. Z. 7, Ceylon 9, China Northern 11, East Africa 21, Eastern Archipelago 16, Egypt and the Sudan 18, Gibraltar 9, Gold Coast 10, Hong Kong and South China 11, Jamaica 13, Japan 5, Madras 35, Malta 7, Natal 42, Newfoundland 11, Nigeria 17, Otago and Southland N. Z. 4, Punjab 34, Queensland 3, Rhodesia 11, South Africa Central 13, South Africa East 41, South Africa North East 7, South Africa West 33, South America Northern 10, South America Southern 26, Transvaal 63, Wellington N. Z. 6, Westland and Nelson N. Z. 7.

Groups of Lodges under Grand Inspectors (28—Bermuda 4, East Africa 3, Fiji Islands 4, Iraq 6, Melanesia 2, Sierra Leone 4, Trinidad 5.

Lodges abroad not under Districts or Grand Inspectors (27)—Albany (Western Australia), Antigua (two), Constantinople, Curacao, Grand Turk, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Jerusalem (two), Limassol (Cyprus), Melbourne (Victoria), Monte Carlo, Monte Video (two), Montreal (two), Montserrat, Nassau, Nikosia (Cyprus), Phoenix (Mauritius), Roseau (Dominica), St. Helena, St. Thomas, Sarafand (Palestine), Sydney (New South Wales), Windhoek (South West Africa), and Zante.

Military Lodges (not stationary, travel with the Regiment)—2.

We next give our readers a few interesting items of official decisions which have become a part of the system of jurisprudence:

POINTS OF PROCEDURE

CLERK OF THE PEACE

Attention has been called by official authority to the fact that a number of Lodges fail to comply with the strict regulations under 39 Geo. III, Chap. 79, directing the Master and Secretary of every Lodge to transmit, before the 25th March in each year, to the Clerk of the Peace for the County, Stewartry, Riding, Division, Shire, or Place where the Lodge is usually held, a certified statement of the Names and Description of the members of the particular Lodge acting under the authority of the United Grand Lodge of England. A copy of the form necessary for this purpose is forwarded every year to the Secretary of each Lodge in England and Wales in sufficient time for it to be filled up; and, as official note has now been taken of the omission in certain cases, the Board urges on Masters and Secretaries of every Lodge to fulfill their obligations under the Statute named, which included a special provision for the protection of Members of Masonic Lodges in this Jurisdiction. (Extract from Report of Board of General Purposes, adopted June 5, 1929).

INSURANCE OF TYLERS

Arising out of an enquiry received by the Grand Secretary, the Grand Lodge Solicitor was asked to express his opinion upon the liability in law attaching to a Lodge in case of an accident happening to its Tyler, either during his actual attendance at the Lodge meetings, or whilst journeying to and fro between his residence and the place at which the Lodge is held. The Grand Lodge Solicitor is of opinion that there is no doubt that the Lodge would be liable in the event of an accident to its Tyler in the circumstances set out above. (As above, September 2, 1931.)

INTOXICANTS IN LODGE ROOMS

When the Licensing Act of 1902 was passed, an undertaking was given to the Home Secretary by the Grand Registrar that the Masonic authorities would condemn the practice of consuming any intoxicating

liquor in Lodge, or on premises directly associated with a Lodge, in connection with the ceremony of Installation. This undertaking was carried out in instructions issued from Freemasons' Hall, and confirmed by Grand Lodge, with a direction for them to be read at the next meeting of each Lodge. The Board condemns the practice; and continues to enjoin that neither directly nor by any colourable evasion shall it be indulged in at any period during the meeting of a Lodge when engaged in the Ceremony of Installation. (As above, March 3, 1926.)

MASONIC JEWELS

The Board's attention has been drawn with increasing frequency of late to the non-observance of Rule 283 of the Book of Constitutions, which prohibits the wearing, either in Grand Lodge or a Private Lodge, of any Masonic Jewel, Medal, Device, or Emblem which has not been approved by the M.·W.·. The Grand Master, a custom has grown up in some Lodges, and is in certain directions rapidly increasing, to issue Jewels to officers as they vacate their offices or for long service. Though the presentation of a Past Master's Jewel has been accepted because of long usage, it is not desired that the custom should be extended to officers generally, unless the Grand Master's permission has been obtained, and this course should be strictly observed. Jewels have been authorized for Founders of Lodges, when the designs have been similarly approved; but these are restricted to the Founders themselves, and are not to be presented to the first Initiates or Joining Members, while a bar descriptive of the difference between the various recipients is not permitted. A point has further to be noted in connection with the wearing of the Badges issued by the three great Masonic Institutions at the Annual Festivals. These cannot be worn after the year immediately succeeding the Festival, unless the Grand Master has given special authorization for permanent use. (Extract from Report of Board of General Purposes, adopted Sept. 7, 1927. See also December 4, 1929.)

DECISIONS

BALLOTING, COLLECTIVE

QUESTION: Is a Collective Ballot regular? If 'yes', would a sufficient number of black balls exclude all the Candidates, or should the ballot be re-taken, individually?

ANSWER: A Collective Ballot is regular, provided that, if there be one black ball, each Candidate should be balloted for individually.

QUESTION: (b) May a Masonic Service be advertised?

ANSWER: A Masonic Service must not be advertised in any way.

QUORUM IN LODGE

QUESTION: How many Members must be present in Lodge to form a quorum to transact Masonic business?

ANSWER: Five, one of whom must be an installed Master.

RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

We have not referred to the subject of Standards of Recognition and their application in quite a while. It seems quite appropriate that we refer to this matter at this time. One reason for this reference is the fact that within the past three years certain of our not-so-far-distant neighbor Grand Lodges have adopted Standards of Recognition which are not at all in agreement with ours. This fact in a way puts on the defensive.

We hold that a Grand Lodge, to be worthy of recognition, does not of necessity have to be a direct descendent of the Grand Lodge of England or Scotland. To us, "Regularity of Origin" means that a Grand Lodge must have been acknowledged to be regular—i. e., healed, by a regular Grand Lodge. In a word, we hold that if the United Grand Lodge of England thinks she is safe in her recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges, in NOT requiring that they be of direct British descent, the Masonry of Britain being the mother of all Freemasonry, and this being the largest Grand Lodge in the world and the one with the greatest prestige today, then we do not need to hedge ourselves about with more severe restrictions than does the Grand Lodge of England.

In applying these standards, we find that the United Grand Lodge of England recognizes in South America the Argentine Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Paraguay, the Grand Lodge of Uruguay, the Grand Lodges of Colombia (Barranquilla, Bogota, Cartagena) and probably others none of which traces its descent to English Freemasonry. In each of these cases, our sister American Grand Lodges which require direct British descent rather put themselves in the "holier-than-thou" attitude; that is, they want to be stricter than the Masonic fountain-head itself.

Just to be plain about this matter, we feel moved to print again the North Carolina Standards of Recognition, and also those of the United Grand Lodge of England. Here are the requirements in North Carolina:

STANDARDS OF RECOGNITION GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Adopted January 14, 1925

Fraternal recognition may be extended to a Grand Lodge when it

appears to the satisfaction of this Grand Lodge, a Committee having first considered and reported thereon:

1. That such Grand Body has been formed lawfully by at least three just and duly constituted lodges, or that it has been legalized by a valid act issuing from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, or from a Grand Body in fraternal relations with this Grand Lodge.

2. That it is an independent, self-governing, responsible organization with entire, undisputed and exclusive dogmatic and administrative authority over the Symbolic Lodges within its jurisdiction, and not in any sense whatever subject to, or dividing such authority with, a Supreme Council, or other Body claiming ritualistic or other supervision or control.

3. That it makes Masons of men only.

4. That it requires conformity to the following, which The Grand Lodge of North Carolina considers necessary in a Masonic Body:

(A). Acknowledgment of a belief in God the Father of all men.

(B). Secrecy.

(C). The symbolism of Operative Masonry.

(D). The division of Symbolic Masonry into the three degrees practiced in North Carolina.

(E). The legend of the Third Degree.

(F). That its dominant purposes are charitable, benevolent, educational and for the worship of God; and that it excludes controversial politics and sectarian religion from all activities under its auspices.

(G). The Sacred Book of the Divine Law, chief among the Three Great Lights of Masonry, indispensably present in the lodges while at work.

5. That it occupies exclusively its territorial jurisdiction or else shares the same with another by mutual consent; and that it does not presume to extend its authority into, or presume to establish lodges in a territory occupied by a lawful Grand Lodge, without the expressed assent of such supreme governing Masonic body.

And here are the requirements in the United Grand Lodge of England:

BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRAND LODGE RECOGNITION UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND

Accepted by Grand Lodge, September 4th, 1929

1. Regularity of origin; i. e. each Grand Lodge shall have been established lawfully by a duly recognized Grand Lodge or by three or more regularly constituted Lodges.

2. That a belief in the G. A. O. T. U. and His revealed will shall be an essential qualification for membership.

3. That all Initiates shall take their Obligation on or in full view of the open Volume of the Sacred Law, by which is meant the revelation from above which is binding on the conscience of the particular individual who is being initiated.

4. That the membership of the Grand Lodge and individual Lodges shall be composed exclusively of men; and that each Grand Lodge shall have no Masonic intercourse of any kind with mixed Lodges or bodies which admit women to membership.

5. That the Grand Lodge shall have sovereign jurisdiction over the Lodges under its control, i. e., that it shall be a responsible, independent, selfgoverning organization, with sole and undisputed authority over the Craft or Symbolic Degrees (Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason) within its Jurisdiction; and shall not in any way be subject to, or divide such authority with, a Supreme Council or other Power claiming any control or supervision over those degrees.

6. That the three Great Lights of Freemasonry (namely, the Volume of the Sacred Law, the Square, and the Compasses) shall always be exhibited when the Grand Lodge or its subordinate Lodges are at work, the chief of these being the Volume of the Sacred Law.

7. That the discussion of religion and politics within the Lodge shall be strictly prohibited.

8. That the principles of the Ancient Landmarks, customs, and usages of the Craft shall be strictly observed.

FREEMASONRY IN MEXICO

In 1935, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina extended recognition to the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez of Coahuila, Mexico; to the Grand Lodge Peninsular of Yucatan; to the Grand Lodge El Potosi of San Luis Potosi; and we held open for further investigation the application of the Grand Lodge Cosmos of Chihuahua. After this recognition had been extended, some of the leaders of North Carolina Masonry did some traveling in the great Southwest, and came back a little dubious about the action taken; they did not have any facts at all, but only some whisperings to the effect that some of these Mexican Grand Lodges had done some things that weren't quite regular when measured by American Standards.

This situation rather caused us to determine to go to the bottom of the matter. If there was ground for these rumors, we wanted to find it. Accordingly, we initiated an extensive correspondence and investigation. The net result of this was, that almost every Border State had heard that some Mexican body or bodies had formed lodges in the States and all that; but when the facts were fully known, it came to light that the trouble had in all cases been caused by lodges which were known to be Masonic bastards by the regular Grand Lodges in Mexico itself and were as much frowned down upon there as in the United States. While we were investigating the Grand Lodge Cosmos of Chihuahua, another independent investigation of the same Grand Lodge was being conducted by the Texas Committee, headed by Most Worshipful Brother W. M. Fly. It is this committee's report which we now have before us. In it, we discover that first it is declared that the Grand Lodge Cosmos was one of the original signers of the Mexican Articles of Masonic Federation. It is from this point that we begin to quote from the report of the committee, which was duly adopted.

By this declaration, it would seem that each of these seventeen Grand Lodges sought to fulfill all demands that could be made of them as touching the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction. Indeed, this declaration would under all normal conditions have proven all sufficient. However, with this, the Grand Lodge of Texas, there still remained a barrier which rendered it impossible for it to proceed with the considering of our extending Fraternal Recognition to any one of these Grand Lodges. This your Com-

mittee has consistently insisted that by virtue of our having extended Fraternal Recognition to the York Grand Lodge of Mexico while in full possession of the fact that the York Grand Lodge of Mexico was occupying the territory within the States of several of these Grand Lodges, under its claim of territorial jurisdiction over the whole of the Republic of Mexico, the Grand Lodge of Texas was bound by its own act to treat each of these State Grand Lodges as though irregular, pending their positive declaration as to the status in which they or either of the several Grand Lodges held the York Grand Lodge of Mexico to be, before this Grand Lodge could further consider its application for recognition.

We contend further that when, as in the instant case, any one of these seventeen Grand Lodges should make this definite showing, together with the meeting of all other requirements appearing as our "Standards of Recognition," their application for recognition would take precedence over the claim for further recognition of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico.

In the case of the Independent Grand Lodge "Cosmos," this requirement or claim has been fully and completely met.

In the performance of duty, this Committee finds itself overwhelmed with regret while at the same time happy in the consciousness of heeding the just demands of duty and responsibility.

We would take advantage of this occasion to express our warmest and most sincere feelings of fellowship and Brotherly love for those members of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico with whom we have had the privilege of an acquaintance. They are a royal group of as admirable characters as it has been ours to meet, and time nor conditions can ever lessen our gratefulness for their brotherly attitude towards us and especially their unmeasured hospitality shown the members of this Grand Lodge on every possible occasion. With all sincerity, we with joy partake of the meaningful expressions of our beloved M.[°]W.[°] Grand Master, wherein he declares, in reference to the York Grand Lodge itself:

"I have never seen a warmer fellowship or a purer brand of Masonry exhibited by any Grand Lodge."

And still he speaks in keeping with truth and good conscience both his and the enforced conviction of this Committee, in declaring that:

"It is an undeniable fact that the York Grand Lodge does not represent Masonry in Mexico."

In view of the fact and conditions above set out, we your Committee are impelled to offer the following resolutions, with its recommendation that they do pass:

RESOLVED: That the former Fraternal Recognition extended by this Grand Lodge to the York Grand Lodge of Mexico be and the same is hereby cancelled and fully withdrawn. And be it further

RESOLVED: That Fraternal Recognition by this Grand Lodge is hereby extended to the Independent Grand Lodge "Cosmos" of the City of Chihuahua in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, and provision is here made for the usual exchange of Representatives.

This is a most remarkably striking report. Here is the Grand Lodge which is closest to Mexican Masonry, and is closest to the most of Mexican Masonry. It sent a Commission to Mexico years ago to set things straight and at that time failed. It recognized the York Grand Lodge, composed chiefly of English-speaking people but very regular though not Mexican at all. Practically every American Grand Lodge recognizes this York Grand Lodge. Now Texas does the bold but logical thing; it withdraws its recognition of the York Grand Lodge for the purpose of giving its help and support to native Mexican Masonry.

THE GRAND LODGE COSMOS OF CHIHUAHUA

Since we have gone so far, we now also quote from the Texas Grand Lodge Magazine concerning the characteristics and history of the Grand Lodge Cosmos of Chihuahua:

Some misinformed members of Masonic lodges have claimed that this Independent Grand Lodge Cosmos, has organized lodges in the state of Texas, U. S. A.; also that this Grand Lodge is in relations of amity with irregular bodies styling themselves Masonic, as the so-called: Grand Orient of North America, Rito Nacional Mexicano, etc. Nothing can be further from the truth, as the Independent Grand Lodge Cosmos works within the strict laws of Masonry, having always been mindful of the territorial boundaries of others, and as a consequence has never approved nor will ever approve, the establishment of Masonic Lodges outside of the State of Chihuahua. In regard to the Grand Orient of North America, this Grand Lodge Cosmos has never had relations with such organization nor has it any record in its files of its existence. Today there are several Lodges in the Republic of Mexico, including the State of Chihuahua that operate under the name of "Rito Nacional Mexicano," but such organization has been declared irregular, illegal and anti-Masonic. This organization with its Supreme Council has been declared spurious by the Grand Lodges of Mexico (regular), to all the Masonic powers of the world.

LOVE ESSENTIAL DUTY

We consider our order to be an organization whose foremost and essential duty is to make love the cause and basis of all action. An organization from which we expect answers on the true principles of human cooperation, a movement which can put into practice everywhere and always whatever truths, with all their moral implications, it may learn from experienced men.

In these endeavors the Masonry of the Grand Lodge Cosmos is guided by the same spiritual forces which make possible our moral, spiritual, and finally our political liberation.

FOUNDED 1898

The Independent Grand Lodge Cosmos, A. F. & A. M., of Chihuahua, Mexico, was founded on June 11th, 1898. This Grand Lodge was formed lawfully by three just and duly constituted Lodges known as: Constancia y Trabajo No. 1, Mariano Escobedo No. 2, and Washington-Hidalgo No. 3, previous the transfer of the territory of the State of Chihuahua by the Gran Logia Unida Mexicana, of Veracruz, Mexico, one of the oldest Grand Lodges, and of unquestionable regularity.

CHARTER ISSUED

On December 28th, 1902, an extraordinary Session of the Gran Logia Unida Mexicana, was called by its M. W. Grand Master, Rafael Limon Molina, for the purpose of completing and confirming the regularity of the above Lodges and Grand Lodge Cosmos. A charter was issued; and on January 16th, 1903, a deputation from the Grand Lodge Unida Mexicana of Veracruz, headed by its M. W. Grand Master, delivered the charter under the proper ritual.

WORK REGULAR

The Independent Grand Lodge Cosmos, A. F. & A. M., of the State of Chihuahua has worked with all regularity, since January 16th, 1903, up to the present day in accordance with the Land Marks and Laws of Freemasonry.

INDEPENDENT AND SELF-GOVERNING

This Independent Grand Lodge Cosmos is an independent, self-governing and responsible organization with entire, undisputed and exclusive dogmatic and administrative authority over the Symbolic Lodges within its jurisdiction, and not in any sense whatever subject to, or dividing such authority with, a Supreme Council, or other Body claiming ritualistic or other supervision or control.

That this Independent Grand Lodge Cosmos will always respect the sovereignty of other territories and has never taken under her auspices Masonic Lodges out of the State of Chihuahua; therefore, this Grand Lodge does not presume to extend its authority into, or presume to establish Lodges in a territory occupied by a lawful Grand Lodge, without the expressed assent of such supreme governing Masonic body.

REQUIREMENTS

This Grand Lodge makes Masons of men only.

That it requires conformity to the following which the Independent Grand Lodge Cosmos, of Chihuahua, Mexico, considers necessary in a Masonic body:

- A. A belief in God the Father of all men.
- B. Secrecy.
- C. The Symbolism of Operative Masonry.
- D. The division of Symbolic Masonry into three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft, and Master Mason.
- E. The legend of the Third Degree.

F. That the obligations of its initiates be taken in the name of God, upon the Volume recognized by the candidate as sacred law, a part of the furniture of the Lodge, and indispensably present in the Lodge while at work.

G. That it excludes controversial party politics and sectarian religion from all activities under its auspices.

H. That it requires the display of the three Great Lights in every Lodge at work.

I. That it is founded upon and adheres to the ancient land-marks, customs and usages of the Craft.

J. That its dominant purposes are charitable, benevolent, educational and religious, excluding fanatical beliefs.

GRAND LODGE OF THE TERRITORY OF BAJA CALIFORNIA

We are in receipt of a request from the "Gran Logia del Territorio Norte de la Baja California", and therefore are giving our readers information concerning it.

The Territory of Lower California is a peninsula extending in a southeasterly direction from the southern boundary of the state of California for several hundred miles. It is not connected with the rest of the Republic of Mexico at all, being separated from it by the Gulf of California and the wide lower waters of the Colorado River. For the most part it is very mountainous. At its northernmost part, it comes to be a part of the rich Imperial Valley. Its easternmost metropolis is Mexicali, which city spreads itself over both sides of the International Boundary. On the United States side it is named Calexico; on the Mexican side, Mexicali. It is a cotton market. On a day in the early fall in passing through it you would think yourself to be in some cotton town in the deep south. It does not depend on cotton grown by natural moisture; artificial irrigation makes the cotton grown thereabouts to be about what its growers want to make it. The San Diego and Arizona railway goes through Lower California, one part of its route being the famous Carisso Gorge, which no passenger train now traverses in daylight, so that visitors are deprived of the pleasure of seeing this scenic section of the ride to San Diego. The United States is now digging a great canal so that the waters of the Colorado may be used in the United States side for irrigation without having to go into Mexico.

The other of the larger towns of Lower California is Tijuana. This, too, is astraddle the International Boundary, and to the north of it is called simply Tia Juana. In the old days of prohibition, this place used to be an oasis for the people of San Diego, California, when they got dry. It was said to have the longest bar in the world. Its horse racing was its chief industry, so to speak. In the city are a number of gaming places, and great bus loads of visitors would in older days go over to Tijuana to "take in the sights", including the women in the bawdy houses. Many came back quite limp from drink.

The Grand Lodge of the Northern Territory of Lower California comprises seven lodges: three in Mexicali, three in Tijuana and one in Ensenada. This last is the See of the Grand Lodge. This Grand Lodge was formed in 1933 from these lodges which had been chartered there by other Mexican Grand Lodges. It was not a charter member of the Mexican Federation of Grand Lodges, because of its very recent formation when that Federation of existing Regular Grand Lodges was organized; but it was admitted soon after the organization.

The names of its lodges are as follows:

OCCIDENTAL, No. 1, Ensenada.

PRECURSORA, No. 2, de Mexicali.

IGNACIO ZARAGOZA, No. 3, de Tijuana.

OBREROS DEL SILENCIO, No. 4, de Tijuana.

PROMETEO, No. 5, de Mexicali.

REGENERACION, No. 6, de Mexicali.

ARQUITECTURA MORAL, No. 7, de Tijuana.

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NUEVO LEON, MEXICO

We have been asked to extend recognition to the Grand Lodge of Nuevo Leon and have asked this Grand Lodge to furnish us information concerning itself. We have received a beautifully written letter by one evidently educated in English and in the use of the typewriter, giving the information below.

The state of Nuevo Leon is one of the most intelligent and highly developed in Mexico which almost touches the

Mexican Border, being separated from it by a narrow strip of land extending for a hundred miles along Rio Grande and owned by the state of Tamaulipas which separates Nuevo Leon from Texas. The Capital of the state is Monterey which is one of Mexico's most important cities and an important railroad city. In the list of Lodges below we do not give the Post Office addresses but ten of the lodges are located in the city of Monterey and the other twenty-two in the smaller towns. The Grand Secretary is Pro. Caleb Sierra Ramos, and his address is Apartado Num. 309, Monterey, N. L., Mexico.

This Grand Lodge is a member of the Mexican Confederation of Grand Lodges.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Nuevo Leon, Republic of Mexico, is at present constituted by 32 Subordinate Symbolic Lodges whose names are as follows:

Members		Members	
Obreros Del Silencio, No. 1.....	100	Simon Bolivar, No. 20.....	158
Constancia, No. 2	93	Leon Guzman, No. 21.....	25
Victoria, No. 3.....	73	Morelos, No. 22.....	40
Guardianes Del Misterio, No. 4 ..	84	Luch. De La Montana, No. 24..	38
Fenix, No. 5.....	116	Felipe Nar. Garza, No. 25....	40
Tolerancia Masonica, No. 6....	172	Independencia, No. 26.....	113
General Bernado Reyes, No. 7..	30	Simbolismo Libre, No. 27.....	15
Jaurez, No. 8.....	148	Ignacio Allende, No. 28.....	17
Gral. Mar. Escobedo, No. 9....	36	Hercules, No. 29.....	32
Progreso No. 10.....	60	Obreros De La Luz, No. 32....	72
Estrella Del Sur, No. 11.....	48	Rafael Najera, No. 33.....	234
Chee-Kung-Tong, No. 12	61	Lib. De La Humani., No. 34....	18
Hiram, No. 13.....	16	Patria, No. 37.....	73
Aurora, No. 17.....	25	Puritanos, No. 40.....	64
Hidalgo, No. 18.....	35		
Monsajeros De Hiram, No. 19..	30	Total.....	2,066

The masonic work in this State of Nuevo Leon of Northern Mexico is being developed with all activity and under the best auspices, and is the result of an intense propaganda and a social campaign which has met the approval of natives and foreigners.

The Craft in this State of Nuevo Leon possesses a magnificent building located in Monterrey, in perfect good condition, with capacity for symbolic work of any kind. At present we are holding two meetings daily, and enthusiastic efforts are being exerted to increase our capacity for four lodges daily working at a time.

Our Grand Lodge supports a Children's Park for recreation exercises, and affords monetary assistance to some Beneficent and Health Or-

ganizations, and contributes to solve in a direct way the problems of those in need.

Our Grand Lodge is planning to organize a Body of Social Female Workers to visit the homes of our laborers of any denomination and lecture them about the aim of masonry so as to strengthen the interest and favor that the Order has thus far gained.

THE GRAND LODGE "UNIDA MEXICANA" VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

This Grand Lodge has applied for recognition. We have examined its record and asked its officers for information. We have received the following which is interesting and informative. The History prepared by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, Unida Mexicana of Vera Cruz, was written by him in English and is given as he sent it; the Declaration of Principles is taken from a document sent us in Spanish and this scribe is responsible for the translation here appearing.

A SHORT HISTORY OF GRAN LOGIA "UNIDA MEXICANA"; GR. LOG. DE VERA CRUZ

By GLEN S. MORA, *Grand Secretary*

Blue Lodges "Obreros del Templo", "Lumen" & "Arco Iris", properly Chartered by the Grand Lodge "Isle de Cuba" for some time, gathered January 25th, 1883 and decided to form a Grand Lodge properly patronized and consented by Isle de Cuba. On January 28th, 1883, another session was called and the "Gran Logia Simbolica Independiente Mexicana de Libres y Aceptados Masones," was created and Grand Elections carried out. Such action was broadcast over the world and Isle de Cuba issued decree consenting that our Grand Lodge was Independent, sovereign and legal for the Republic of Mexico, as no other Corporation fulfilling requisites existed.

On June 24th, 1883, Blue Lodges "Fraternidad", "Esperanza", "Xicotencatl", "Concordia", "Progreso", "Hijos del Silencio" gathered in order to create a Grand Lodge because the "Supreme Consejo" had issued document XXXII, May 27th, 1883, giving Blue Lodge independencia in order to form Grand Lodges in first term the State of Veracruz and the same day elected officers, etc., carrying the name: "Gran Logia del Estado de Veracruz de Masones Libres y Aceptados", claiming that their Lodges being in existence since 1859, should prevail and for the time being considered that the territory was legally occupied although the ancient form had not been fulfilled.

The following years, according to books and documents, constant meetings were carried out to unite all the lodges and finally a "treaty"

permitted that on December 24th, 1885, the two Grand Lodges mentioned united as one under the name of GRAN LOGIA UNIDA MEXICANA DE LIBRES Y ACEPTADOS MASONES DE VERACRUZ and covered the territory corresponding to Blue Lodge in the entire Republic of Mexico. Account of such a great step was also given to the Universe.

Since then uninterruptedly we have been working, as well as chartering Lodges in different parts,—exciting the Brethren to group in Grand Lodges and our territory has been ceded until now we have fraternally restricted ourselves to the State of Veracruz, and formed the rest of Grand Lodges in our Country. In 1908 our Grand Lodge considered that from Mexico City more effective work could be done and ceded to the Gran Logia Valle de Mexico, such states lacking Grand Lodges and since a few have been established, that is, as soon as the Brethren considered themselves economically and Masonically strong.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

GRAN LOGIA "UNIDA MEXICANA"; GR. OR. DE VERACRUZ

1. Masonry is an organization of morality undertood as one of the elements of the Human Ideals. Its object is to dissipate ignorance, combat vice and inspire love for all humanity.
2. Its principles are the universal law of love and the law of nature dictated for reason and defined for science. It recognizes the Supreme Being. It admits no differences between no men except in moral values. It respects the opinion of others and does not tolerate within its walls debates concerning religion or politics.
3. The Institution is one and indivisible communicating its secrets in three degrees; Apprentice, Companion and Master Mason. It makes use of signs, tokens, and secret words that brother may recognize brother; and an oath which marks the character of a Mason.
4. The lawful Masonic authority does not invade occupied territory.
5. Only those may be made Masons who are free men of good habits, adults and of sufficient intelligence to understand and to practice the secrets of the institution.
6. In all its working there must be present the three Great Lights of Masonry.
7. Its principles, its means of recognition and the legend of the third degree are unchangeable.
8. Masonry respects the Civil and Political Government of the country in which it is organized.
9. The government of the institution is based upon the right of every Mason to participate with his vote.
10. The Grand Master is the supreme authority of the fraternity in each jurisdiction. He exercises the supreme power and is the presiding officer of the Grand Lodge and the particular Lodges.

11. The Grand Lodge is the supreme and exclusive governing body of the Masonic fraternity in its jurisdiction and was formed by the Union of Lodges located in the state of Veracruz, Mexico.

12. Every Mason must be a member of one Lodge, assist in its work and take part in the program of Masonry in general.

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF CHIAPAS, MEXICO

This Grand Lodge, officially designated as Gran Logia de Libres y Aceptados Masones Del Estado de Chiapas, has its headquarters in the city of Tapachula, state of Chiapas. Chiapas is the southernmost of all of the states of Mexico. On its northern border, it touches the state of Tabasco, and at one point is about 35 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. On the south is the Pacific Ocean, along which it has some hundred miles of beach. To the east is the Republic of Guatemala. The Ferrocarril Internacional, or International Railway, passes through the state of Chiapas and on to Guatemala City and to Gulf Ports.

The capital of the state is Tuxtla Gutierrez, a town of some thirteen thousand, on the largest river but not on the railroad. Tapachula is a town of ten thousand people, a railroad town, not far from the sea coast, its port being San Benito.

This Grand Lodge declares that it was formed in 1929. The Central American influence was earlier felt in these lodges. At the present there are nineteen lodges. Of these, three are in the city of Tapachula, all of them using the same postoffice box as the Grand Lodge. All of its lodges are located in the state of Chiapas; it claims complete jurisdiction over this state and no other territory. There is one lodge in the capital city of Tuxtla Gutierrez, and there is one lodge each in fifteen other towns of the state. The state is mountainous rather than flat and miasmatic as are some nearby; and the most of the lodges are in the towns near the coast. This country hides relics of some of the oldest civilization of all of the western continent.

We find that in the nineteen lodges there are six hundred members. Below is a list, with location. While some of

the names of towns are difficult to pronounce, we note that there is not a Masonic lodge in the town of Pijijipan, which when pronounced does not sound like you think it does.

Credo, No. 1	Tapachula
Juan Jose Caldaza, No. 2	Tonala
Igualdad, No. 3	Tapachula
Soconuscom, No. 4	Tapachula
Dr. Domingo Channonna, No. 5	Tuxtla Guiterrez
Silencio, No. 6	Huixtla
Angel Albino Coreo, No. 7	Arriaga
Faro Del Mare, No. 8	Motozintla
Junchavil, No. 9	Comitan
Socton Nandalumi, No. 10	Chiapa de Corzo
Estrella Del Sur, No. 11	Tuxtla Chico
Espiritu de Juarez, No. 12	Escuintla
Faro Del Sur, No. 13	Suchiate
Hiram Abif, No. 14	Ciudad Las Casas
Lic. Enrique Barroso, No. 15	Cacahoatah
Chiapas, No. 16	Pichucalco
Palincensia, No. 17	Mapastepec
Valle de Cintalapa, No. 18	Cintalapa
Perseverancia, No. 19	Villaflores

The Grand Secretary is Jose Gomez Rodriguez, and he gets his mail at Post Office Box 70, Tapachula; the Grand Master is Joaquin Martinez Reyes. The only men in the list of officers whose name suggests anything other than one hundred per cent Spanish, are Assistant Grand Secretary Gabriel Marin and Assistant Grand Treasurer Enrique G. Wiencke. The Scottish Rite work is used, as in all of the Grand Lodges of Latin America save of foreign influence. There is a system of District Deputies, which officers are probably necessary to maintain any solidarity where transportation is not the best in the world. The last of these on the list is Carlos Backenhaus.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

These Reviews have been prepared under conditions most unusual, and the writer most sincerely apologizes for the result. It is only hoped that despite the extraordinary circumstances attendant upon their appearance, the thoughts expressed herein may not be without value to the reader.

Your Fraternal Correspondent is not unmindful of the fact that, no matter how much the general Reviews of the work of the Grand Lodges of the United States may prevail to produce items of interest, nevertheless this scribe is expected to be a real "Foreign Correspondent". Twelve years ago we formulated a set of minimal essentials required in any Masonic Grand Body which is to be in relations of Masonic amity with us; and since that time our lines have been laid largely in the field of foreign Freemasonry. In those twelve years we have seen practically every Masonic Grand Lodge in the world come within the fold of what we call Masonic regularity excepting alone those of the French-Belgian system, which renounce requirements of belief in the Supreme Being and use of the Holy Writings on their altars. Many have been the changes in the Masonic structure of the various political divisions. We have seen every country in South America show us a Masonic organization adopting our standards. Even in Brazil the old Grand Orient is paralleled by a strong group of Grand Lodges of the States, each of which uses our standards verbatim, translated into Portuguese.

American Grand Lodges as a rule manifest a dominating indifference to their sister Grand Lodges which use languages other than English. They do not care whether these are regular or not; they shrug their shoulders, go their way and tacitly take the attitude, "What do we care about them, any way?" This explains why so many of these Grand Lodges had standards unacceptable to ours. Once a considerable group of American Grand Lodges showed real interest in these smaller bodies speaking Spanish and French and Portuguese, they set about to find what we desired; and, once having made the discovery, hastened to conform strictly to it. Our friends of the Scottish Rite have rendered signal service in this connection also.

In this volume we continue that study of Mexican Masonry which was begun by us in 1935. Strange it is that the Grand Lodges of the United States and of Europe knew absolutely nothing about Masonry in Mexico even a few years ago, except only the York Grand Lodge of foreigners and the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, which became more conspicuous than it deserved to be. If we can collect some reliable and first hand information about real Masonic conditions in Mexico, we shall do a distinct service to the cause. If, indeed, we can come to a more nearly correct understanding of Mexico in its economic, educational and political aspects, we have done a good deed. Not more than a few days ago we found a copy of "School and Society," in which Julian Aronson in the "Special Correspondence" columns has a most illuminating article which will be read with great interest. It is signed by Julian Aronson, and is as follows:

THE MURDER OF MEXICAN TEACHERS

On Tuesday night, September 15 of this year, twenty-five bandits swooped down upon the village of Cardenas, in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico, and carried off Maria Flores Zavala and her aged mother. Both their bodies were later found hanging from a tree. Both had been outraged and mutilated by the bandits. Senorita Zavala had taught school in the village. The *Times* correspondent reporting this incident from Mexico City makes note of three other attacks upon teachers in the same neighborhood within the last twelve months.

Murderous attacks upon Mexican school-teachers in rural areas have been going on since early last year. The Minister of Education in the Federal District reports more than a hundred cases of murder and mutilation since the inauguration of the educational program under President Cardenas. In January of last year Moises A. Hernandez was assassinated in the state of Queretaro. Three months later, in the same state, Enrique Rodriguez met his death at the hands of an unidentified mob. In Morelos, Silvestre Gonzalez, Gilberto Mendez, Facundo Bovadilla and Leodegario Solis were killed. In Puebla, Salustio Miranda, Carlos Sayago, Carlos Pastrana and Librado Labastida were killed. In Jalisco, Apolonio Gonzalez, Alfonso Negrete and Ramiro Martinez were murdered. All over Mexico, in the states of Campeche, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Nayarit, Tamaulipas, Durango, rural teachers have been baited and destroyed by bands of murderous *cristeros*, sometimes, as in the Vera Cruz cases, with the known assistance of the mayor of the town. Few of the murderers have so far been apprehended. Nobody talks. Like southern lynchings, the murder is considered a communal responsibility with an unwritten code of silence. For that matter the inbred suspiciousness of the Indian of any federal investigation is enough to frustrate any desire

to volunteer information. The teacher is an outsider and outsiders are anathema to the community.

Before we sketch the motives behind the killings of teachers we must summarize the educational background of Mexico. Illiteracy in Mexico has always been an appalling problem. She probably leads the New World in the number who can neither read nor write. The clericals until recently dominated her schools, and nobody has yet accused a Mexican bishop of trying to teach his flock the first letters of the alphabet. Ignorance and obedience have always been the fundamental precepts of medieval church doctrine, and Mexico until recently was still a medieval country. Instead of bothering with literacy, the bishops emphasized religious ritual and decent respect for authority. Even with independence the church, throughout the nineteenth century, continued in control of the peons' education without a revision of methods to harmonize more closely with the principles of republicanism. If education had become a state function, the actual instruction was still in the hands of priests and nuns who made the most of the Indians' gullibility. This state of education remained, with only the slightest modifications, right through the days of Diaz and the Madero and Carranza revolutions.

When Madero published his famous handbook on Mexican politics, "La Sucesion Presidencial en 1910," it stated that in the year 1900 84 per cent of the people could neither read nor write. Even during the prosperous imperialism of Porfirio Diaz, from 1900 to 1910, only a 2 per cent increase in literacy was recorded. It was then a commonplace that to keep the Indian submissive was to keep him ignorant. Who but the church had the experience and magnificent equipment for keeping the peon wrapped in a serape woven of ignorance and dyed in superstition? Who but the church succeeded so well in tightening the shackles first forged by the *conquistadores*?

From the time of Diaz's downfall to the assassination of Carranza virtual anarchy reigned in Mexico. The well-intentioned program of Madero came to naught when the Huerta reaction set in. Education was pushed back into the Dark Ages and whatever instruction remained was religious in character. Religious or not, it was better than no schooling at all. In the meantime the military robber-bands, headed by treacherous generals, pillaged and sacked the countryside. Finally, General Obregon elected himself president in 1920. The anti-clerical Obregon, inspired by Madero, took the Constitution of 1917 seriously and prepared to return the vast private haciendas of Mexico back to their original owners, the Indians. At the same time he moved his guns against the clandestine holdings of the church. For this strong anti-clerical feeling he was later, in 1928, to pay with his life.

A new land policy required an equally new policy in education. The peon with his *ejido* had to be made literate enough to understand the new agrarian policy so that his loyalty to the new reform administration would become unswerving. He had to be taught the principles of the revolution with its anti-clerical bias. He had to be weaned away from the reactionary influence of the village *padre*. Only the widespread establishment of elementary schools could cope with the new situation. Thus

we note the following expenditures from Gruening's "Mexico and Its Heritage": (p. 517). In 1921, fifteen million pesos; in 1922, thirty million; in 1923, thirty-five million, and in 1924, because of the de la Huerta rebellion, a drop to twenty-five million pesos. The Calles government continued the good work in opening agricultural schools and encouraged to some extent the educational ideas first advanced by Jose Vasconcelos and Manuel Gamio. But, all in all, the money expended for education remained inadequate not only to maintain the schools already in existence but to inaugurate thousands of new centers of instruction.

If, in the light of the burden of illiteracy and ignorance the educational budget under Calles was insignificant, the sentiment for educational reform increased by leaps and bounds after Obregon was assassinated and Calles turned Tory landlord. In fact the increased misery brought about by the depression proved strong enough recently to chase Calles out of his vast haciendas and make President Cardenas throw in his lot with the radical labor unions. To show the way the reform winds were blowing before this happened, the intellectual and labor leaders of Mexico, under the sponsorship of the National Revolutionary Party, called a convention in 1933 to take inventory and decide upon a new course of action to guide the country out of the severe economic depression. A Six Year Plan was finally adopted to be carried out during the incumbency of President Cardenas.

We are, of course, only interested in the educational phases of the plan. It stressed compulsory education for everybody of primary school age. All schools, state and federal, were to be centralized under the supervision of the minister of education in Mexico City. Cooperation of state and municipally was to be sought to shoulder some of the expense connected with nation-wide education. New schools were to be opened at the rate of about 2,000 a year for the duration of the plan. Provisions were to be made for the training of teachers. The entire project was to be supervised by the Department of Public Education under the separate council of rural education. Fifteen per cent of the country's budget was to be devoted to education with a 1 per cent increase every year until a maximum of 20 per cent was reached in 1940.

The Ministry of Education seized upon the plan with rhetorical enthusiasm and launched itself into the campaign to educate Mexico. Teachers, poorly trained but with missionary zeal, were hired to spread the word among the hundreds of forgotten *pueblos*. They were paid the paltry wage of two pesos per day, given numbers for identification, cautioned to be diplomatic and dispatched to *pueblos* that still remained oblivious of the wonderful plan to increase their intelligence. Some of these villages, stuck away in the mountains and valleys of Mexico, never had had any contact with the outside world since the time of Juarez. Some of them knew only the gun-toting *politico* who came around looking for taxes or the bedraggled soldier eager for women and loot. The *padre* had always cautioned them against federal teachers. Were they not Atheists and Protestants in league with the devil to poison their children's minds against them? If the *padre* was still in hiding, he came out long

enough to remind the villagers of their duty to God and their children. Suffice it to say that the minds of the peons were corrupted beyond immediate remedy when the harmless teacher, basket in hand, letter of introduction in pocket, first rode into the average Mexican *pueblo*.

Beside the more obvious religious persecution of the teacher, there existed the more powerful economic motives. Hacienda proprietors and *rancheros* saw in the teachers' arrival the same threat to profits an open shop employer might see in the arrival of a C. I. O. organizer. The teacher, once he became a part of the community, would excite the peon to demand better working conditions and more money. His children might be taken out of the labor market and sent to school. This might affect the wage scale. If the villager had his own *ejido* he might want his children to help him in the fields instead of bothering with school. To sabotage the teacher was an easy matter. First the community would decide not to send its children to school on a saint's day. Then children would be encouraged to stay away for no reason at all. If some parents cooperated with the teacher despite the *padre's* warning, the local *ranchero* would organize a band of religious fanatics to raid the school, burn all books and supplies and leave a skull and bone warning of dire consequences to come if the teacher didn't leave the community to its own ways.

We are inclined to minimize the government's accent on revolutionary socialism as being the important reason for the persecution of Mexican teachers. The baiting of federal officials did not begin with the Cardenas regime. It is an old malady rising to fever heat every time a reform administration attempts to heal the ignorance of its people. But never before has it broken out so virulently and with so many cases of mutilation and murder. From our own modest observations in several schools, whose nearness to the Federal District would permit the teacher to preach radical doctrine in perfect safety, the much bruited revolutionary ideology turned out to be harmless stuff. The teacher came out against *pulque* and *germs*. Beyond the fancy revolutionary names painted over the school entrance and the doughy rhetoric which Mexican educators beat out like *tortillas* and the occasional quotations from Marx and Lenin to be found in the text-books, most of the teaching wouldn't give an Iowan superintendent pause. At its most radical point it resembles the New Deal's talk about the Forgotten Man.

While visiting the school at Tepoztlan we asked the head *maestro*, Vicente Campos, what he thought about the latest educational ideology. His reply was: "Here in Tepoztlan the *agrarista* movement was strong and now the people have their land. It would be impossible for me to talk of collectivization even though the land is thought of communally. The people want their children to learn. We teach them cooperative living and we encourage them to sing songs and take pride in their Indian origins. Any revolutionary talk now would be superfluous and beyond my duties as a respected member of the community."

We know that the deep conservatism of the peon can not be breached by a frontal attack aimed with Marxian artillery, and we have somewhat discounted the religious prejudices of the isolated communities.

What remains is the fundamental economic barriers to all educational progress. Will a peon listen to the blandishments of improvement for his children when he himself is blinded by poverty and sickness? The school will not help him out of his fear of starvation. Why should he trouble himself with feeding and clothing his children when he could utilize their labor for something more productive. The fact is the more backward the community, the greater the extent of persecution of the teacher. Give the peon a fair share of well-being and he would be glad to see his children off to school every morning. He would never tolerate the cutthroat *cristeros* and would take steps to organize a militia for the defense of the school. His very apathy toward the atrocities, assuming he took no part in the lynching, indicates his reaction to rural education. He has no use for it. He sees only mischief afoot to alienate his children and increase his despair. The schools of Mexico can only follow general economic improvement. They can not lift Mexico by its bootstraps.

PART THREE
Statistical Tables

TABLE 1—Consolidated Statistical Table of Masonry in the United States and the Associated Organizations

TABLE 2—Membership in Grand Lodges Arranged in Order of Magnitude

TABLE 3—Percentage of Net Loss to Master Masons

TABLE 4—Percentage Relation of Raised to Number on Rolls

TABLE 5—Number of Suspensions and Exclusions Per Hundred Master Masons

TABLE 6—Percentage Relation that Affiliations Bear to Demissions

TABLE 7—Mortality Table Among Master Masons, 1936

TABLE 8—Percentage of Master Masons that are Royal Arch Masons

TABLE 9—Percentage of Master Masons That Are Knights Templar

TABLE 10—Percentage of Masons Who Are Shriners

TABLE 11—Percentage Relation, Knights Templar to Royal Arch Masons

TABLE 12—Mystic Shrine

STATISTICAL PAGES

In the following pages we present the story of Masonry statistically. There are those who seriously ask, "Is it wise to release in semi-public manner Masonic statistics under the unusual conditions which have for some years prevailed?" Certainly the whole and therefore authentic Masonic story cannot be told in figures. It is equally certain, however, that some valuable lessons are available to him who studies them. It is also true that, even admitting that the statistical picture is not comforting, it is quite unwise for us to play the ostrich, hide our thinking capacities in the sands of darkness and ignorance.

Just to prove these points, let us examine the mortality table. From this we discovered that today in Masonry we are dealing with a group of men some eight years older on the average than we were wont to consider before the Depression. Well, now, that is significant. If it is true that, paraphrasing the immortal William Cullen Bryant:

*"To him who in love of Masonry holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for her gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware. When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,
Make thee to shudder and grow sick at heart;
Go forth, under the starry canopy and list
To Masonry's teachings".*

—then it is equally true that Masonry must now present that sublime thought to a man eight years nearer the final dissolution to a man who sees it eight years more vividly. Truly Masonry has to present her "various language" to a different man. Therefore her "visible forms"

AND ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

	TEMPLAR			ORDER EASTERN STAR			
	Number Commanderies, K. T.	Number of Knights Templar	Net Loss or Gain Last Tem- plar Year Reported	Number of Chapters O. E. S.	Number Eastern Star Members	Net Loss or Gain (Gains are Starred).	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Alabama	28	2,814	307	197	9,814	670	Alabama
Arizona	7	506	48	37	5,031	106	Arizona
Arkansas	27	1,464	*3	133	10,748	61	Arkansas
California	65	11,287	625	439	96,643	1,817	California
Colorado	36	3,661	147	122	21,701	703	Colorado
Connecticut	12	5,068	359	99	27,430	676	Connecticut
Delaware	1	715	18	13	1,706	89	Delaware
District of Columbia	6	2,274	69	40	10,947	178	District of Columbia
Florida	34	2,475	160	155	13,733	247	Florida
Georgia	33	3,004	260	111	6,947	752	Georgia
Idaho	15	1,151	60	70	7,360	87	Idaho
Illinois	84	24,601	2,694	848	154,054	9,661	Illinois
Indiana	61	9,075	582	450	76,372	1,098	Indiana
Iowa	67	7,183	476	469	67,770	2,376	Iowa
Kansas	59	8,171	601	391	54,860	1,273	Kansas
Kentucky	37	4,432	367	288	19,073	1,301	Kentucky
Louisiana	19	1,507	93	166	13,533	725	Louisiana
Maine	24	6,553	293	189	32,411	882	Maine
Maryland	15	3,804	206	94	12,463	327	Maryland
Massachusetts	47	15,195	919	206	54,980	2,334	Massachusetts
Michigan	53	11,407	845	464	82,977	9,345	Michigan
Minnesota	39	6,111	363	293	46,305	1,458	Minnesota
Mississippi	26	1,583	13	191	8,917	363	Mississippi
Missouri	65	9,247	606	527	63,978	2,644	Missouri
Montana	23	1,834	129	114	16,210	246	Montana
Nebraska	29	2,815	251	259	32,224	1,480	Nebraska
Nevada	6	337	39	20	2,793	27	Nevada
New Hampshire	11	2,312	131	62	12,077	220	New Hampshire
New Jersey	29	5,515	467	251	52,665	1,329	New Jersey
New Mexico	13	976	19	48	5,162	60	New Mexico
New York	76	24,276	2,797	845	131,343	4,567	New York
North Carolina	35	2,677	338	100	5,389	43	North Carolina
North Dakota	14	1,368	109	110	9,856	531	North Dakota
Ohio	79	24,635	2,243	511	112,140	2,009	Ohio
Oklahoma	43	4,084	249	370	34,471	1,533	Oklahoma
Oregon	21	2,590	203	147	22,899	909	Oregon
Pennsylvania	95	30,982	2,031	471	82,669	2,787	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	7	4,023	180	24	7,616	249	Rhode Island
South Carolina	16	1,359	133	71	3,469	57	South Carolina
South Dakota	23	2,248	217	161	16,441	636	South Dakota
Tennessee	25	2,398	276	231	17,158	490	Tennessee
Texas	85	10,298	571	600	50,616	1,305	Texas
Utah	6	877	*41	19	2,618	164	Utah
Vermont	14	2,784	157	93	17,943	452	Vermont
Virginia	32	5,155	332	101	9,024	222	Virginia
Washington	27	3,739	278	220	33,108	303	Washington
West Virginia	25	4,838	315	110	14,455	367	West Virginia
Wisconsin	48	9,238	292	270	50,691	1,490	Wisconsin
Wyoming	16	1,302	64	41	6,318	233	Wyoming
TOTALS	1,550	295,778	21,922	11,344	1,646,146	60,883	

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TABLE 1—CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL

STATE	SYMBOLIC FREEMASONRY						Number Master Masons Sus-
	Number of Lodges Shown by Latest Available Report	Number of Master Masons	Net Loss in Last Masonic Year Reported (Gain Starred)	Number of Raisings	Number of Affiliations	Number of Demissions	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Alabama.....	485	28,611	796	586	1,109	420	
Arizona.....	39	5,700	192	113	36	49	
Arkansas.....	462	23,497	1,101	690	624	308	
California.....	580	129,326	3,005	2,293	846	1,099	
Colorado.....	147	31,091	795	405	423	204	
Connecticut.....	128	38,285	1,439	460	52	225	
Delaware.....	22	5,734	84	48	14	5	
District of Columbia.....	44	20,486	183	397	185	161	
Florida.....	227	20,300	635	445	361	278	
Georgia.....	524	41,736	1,465	904	554	569	
Idaho.....	81	9,135	391	168	78	98	
Illinois.....	1,032	201,233	15,692	2,081	1,445	2,273	
Indiana.....	556	113,945	3,735	2,550	595	1,091	
Iowa.....	555	71,398	3,422	1,663	665	1,134	
Kansas.....	448	63,820	1,660	1,034	440	531	
Kentucky.....	534	44,017	2,848	807	328	453	
Louisiana.....	264	21,507	595	447	231	240	
Maine.....	207	37,742	1,259	603	106	182	
Maryland.....	122	30,606	1,007	304	83	205	
Massachusetts.....	322	110,334	4,079	1,184	1,149	1,033	
Michigan.....	508	123,454	6,703	1,565	459	195	
Minnesota.....	377	51,574	2,029	670	430	584	
Mississippi.....	343	20,430	167	715	531	458	
Missouri.....	644	99,328	2,862	1,688	569	779	
Montana.....	135	18,321	458	313	150	180	
Nebraska.....	291	35,043	2,049	502	240	339	
Nevada.....	25	3,032	12	80	26	15	
New Hampshire.....	81	14,022	315	192	235	60	
New Jersey.....	284	85,870	4,124	975	203	436	
New Mexico.....	55	5,796	128	177	103	93	
New York.....	1,034	278,238	14,165	3,592	593	956	
North Carolina.....	350	27,448	844	558	424	333	
North Dakota.....	129	12,600	820	173	135	227	
Ohio.....	623	177,092	5,146	2,654	574	1,005	
Oklahoma.....	435	48,058	720	707	593	519	
Oregon.....	174	25,866	1,246	303	206	91	
Pennsylvania.....	567	188,829	5,903	1,899	632	309	
Rhode Island.....	43	17,462	507	204	227	70	
South Carolina.....	284	17,056	790	615	274	428	
South Dakota.....	179	16,684	747	230	139	216	
Tennessee.....	447	38,933	1,876	798	496	805	
Texas.....	1,269	105,144	4,992	2,284	1,350	1,460	
Utah.....	26	4,580	84	86	38	41	
Vermont.....	103	17,987	533	292	54	152	
Virginia.....	347	41,887	1,908	586	230	509	
Washington.....	266	42,229	1,882	547	231	345	
West Virginia.....	165	30,697	337	671	134	144	
Wisconsin.....	312	54,433	1,887	833	310	537	
Wyoming.....	48	7,834	93	153	107	101	
TOTALS.....	16,223	2,653,433	107,711	41,244	19,070	21,916	1

* Gain instead of Loss.

** No Bodies in State.

TABLE OF MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES A

Compiled by J. Edward Allen, Warrenton, N. C.

Expelled, Last Masonic Year	Number Reinstatements Last Masonic Year Reported	Number of Deaths of Master Masons	CAPITULAR			CRYPTIC		
			Number of Chapters, R. A. M.	Number of Royal Arch Masons	Net Loss, Last Capitular Year Reported (Gain Starred)	Number of Councils, R. & S. M.	Number of Select Masters	Net Loss or Gain Last Cryptic Year Reported (Gains Are Starred)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,964	2,276	576	56	4,074	619	18	1,261	91
252	69	110	12	873	99	6	394	18
1,071	1,395	421	60	4,260	638	33	1,510	72
1,633	2,413	2,028	130	21,147	3,200	33	7,573	714
656	83	572	51	6,630	292	15	1,837	242
139	90	677	46	13,169	1,036	24	9,244	481
55	14	100	5	1,544	141	3	220	1
603	319	320	16	4,735	61	6	1,054	26
243	488	370	45	3,430	233	19	886	40
1,476	848	726	104	6,404	788	63	2,847	486
390	56	150	23	2,033	99	4	411	4
1,345	885	3,466	231	55,225	7,992	69	15,667	2,381
270	316	1,835	115	24,874	1,566	75	15,517	1,090
1,623	731	1,190	117	15,868	1,892	41	4,885	555
1,548	940	1,032	96	12,159	740	20	3,484	464
1,554	938	766	123	10,448	789	43	2,536	217
1,610	887	346	59	4,506	498	12	851	55
149	165	801	68	12,749	846	18	5,768	626
880	113	515	26	7,403	643	16	3,720	329
1,830	128	1,978	97	31,230	2,434	33	10,860	614
1,007	377	2,135	163	32,971	3,210	63	7,760	936
1,893	124	776	87	12,978	825	9	2,173	164
1,931	1,740	321	55	2,938	91	38	1,724	56
1,079	1,319	1,583	109	18,670	1,655	22	4,617	542
589	153	308	36	3,482	258	10	690	73
1,111	306	646	55	5,870	464	21	2,332	240
74	14	43	9	564	52	4	127	*1
234	28	282	26	4,405	237	15	2,501	263
1,683	171	1,321	58	14,894	1,244	15	2,831	368
313	148	99	14	1,294	63	1	125	63
140	719	5,569	225	48,586	3,922	47	9,532	851
1,241	309	465	50	3,686	329	24	1,226	72
705	97	214	25	2,356	274	9	574	81
1,833	2,362	2,765	208	55,403	5,175	97	30,346	4,112
1,833	3,120	736	67	6,647	422	30	2,419	87
50	248	440	50	5,494	363	15	1,609	159
1,912	---	3,213	153	49,154	4,664	39	18,352	1,981
403	12	276	16	9,505	367	8	4,425	108
7	2,110	303	33	2,059	159	37	1,469	223
798	164	239	38	3,554	424	7	825	127
2,262	541	635	78	5,874	444	17	1,316	17
7,595	2,514	1,499	265	28,065	1,722	257	24,481	1,483
113	21	70	7	1,232	*26	3	532	*69
350	9	375	29	4,806	282	15	1,614	81
1,735	176	656	72	12,325	806	**	---	---
2,010	360	714	54	6,598	613	17	2,352	137
773	229	453	45	515	9,041	**	---	---
1,984	261	737	113	20,009	1,327	31	6,796	467
171	32	113	18	1,834	64	3	229	6
1,463	30,821	45,000	3,639	608,599	63,077	1,473	223,552	20,433

must of course emphasize different matters. It is worth while to keep these things in mind. We learn sometimes from statistics.

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STATISTICAL PAGES

In the following pages we present the story of Masonry statistically. There are those who seriously ask, "Is it wise to release in semi-public manner Masonic statistics under the unusual conditions which have for some years prevailed?" Certainly the whole and therefore authentic Masonic story cannot be told in figures. It is equally certain, however, that some valuable lessons are available to him who studies them. It is also true that, even admitting that the statistical picture is not comforting, it is quite unwise for us to play the ostrich, hide our thinking capacities in the sands of darkness and ignorance.

Just to prove these points, let us examine the mortality table. From this we discovered that today in Masonry we are dealing with a group of men some eight years older on the average than we were wont to consider before the Depression. Well, now, that is significant. If it is true that, paraphrasing the immortal William Cullen Bryant:

*"To him who in love of Masonry holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for her gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware. When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,
Make thee to shudder and grow sick at heart;
Go forth, under the starry canopy and list
To Masonry's teachings".*

—then it is equally true that Masonry must now present that sublime thought to a man eight years nearer the final dissolution to a man who sees it eight years more vividly. Truly Masonry has to present her "various language" to a different man. Therefore her "visible forms"

AND ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

	TEMPLAR			ORDER EASTERN STAR			
	Number Commanderies, K. T.	Number of Knights Templar	Net Loss or Gain Last Tem- plar Year Reported	Number of Chapters O. E. S.	Number Eastern Star Members	Net Loss or Gain (Gains are Starred).	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Alabama	28	2,814	307	197	9,814	670	Alabama
Arizona	7	536	48	37	5,031	106	Arizona
Arkansas	27	1,464	*3	133	10,748	61	Arkansas
California	65	11,267	625	439	96,643	1,817	California
Colorado	36	3,661	147	122	21,701	703	Colorado
Connecticut	12	5,068	359	99	27,430	676	Connecticut
Delaware	1	715	18	13	1,706	89	Delaware
District of Columbia	6	2,274	69	40	10,947	178	District of Columbia
Florida	34	2,475	160	155	13,733	247	Florida
Georgia	33	3,034	260	111	6,947	752	Georgia
Idaho	15	1,151	60	70	7,360	87	Idaho
Illinois	84	24,601	2,694	848	154,054	9,661	Illinois
Indiana	61	9,075	582	450	76,372	1,098	Indiana
Iowa	67	7,183	476	469	67,770	2,376	Iowa
Kansas	59	8,171	601	391	54,860	1,273	Kansas
Kentucky	37	4,432	367	288	19,073	1,301	Kentucky
Louisiana	19	1,507	93	166	13,533	725	Louisiana
Maine	24	6,553	293	189	32,411	882	Maine
Maryland	15	3,804	206	94	12,463	327	Maryland
Massachusetts	47	15,195	919	206	54,980	2,334	Massachusetts
Michigan	53	11,407	845	464	82,977	9,345	Michigan
Minnesota	39	6,111	363	293	46,305	1,458	Minnesota
Mississippi	26	1,583	13	191	8,917	363	Mississippi
Missouri	65	9,247	606	527	63,978	2,644	Missouri
Montana	23	1,834	129	114	16,210	246	Montana
Nebraska	29	2,815	251	259	32,224	1,480	Nebraska
Nevada	6	337	39	20	2,793	27	Nevada
New Hampshire	11	2,312	131	62	12,077	220	New Hampshire
New Jersey	29	5,515	467	251	52,665	1,329	New Jersey
New Mexico	13	976	19	48	5,162	60	New Mexico
New York	76	24,276	2,797	845	131,348	4,567	New York
North Carolina	35	2,677	338	100	5,389	43	North Carolina
North Dakota	14	1,368	109	110	9,856	531	North Dakota
Ohio	79	24,635	2,243	511	112,140	2,009	Ohio
Oklahoma	43	4,084	249	370	34,471	1,533	Oklahoma
Oregon	21	2,590	203	147	22,899	909	Oregon
Pennsylvania	93	30,982	2,031	471	82,669	2,787	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	7	4,023	180	24	7,616	249	Rhode Island
South Carolina	16	1,351	133	71	3,469	57	South Carolina
South Dakota	23	2,248	217	161	16,441	636	South Dakota
Tennessee	25	2,398	276	231	17,153	490	Tennessee
Texas	85	10,298	571	600	50,616	1,303	Texas
Utah	6	877	*41	19	2,618	164	Utah
Vermont	14	2,764	157	93	11,943	452	Vermont
Virginia	32	5,155	362	101	9,024	222	Virginia
Washington	27	3,739	278	220	33,108	303	Washington
West Virginia	25	4,838	315	110	14,455	367	West Virginia
Wisconsin	48	9,238	292	270	50,691	1,490	Wisconsin
Wyoming	16	1,302	64	41	6,318	233	Wyoming
TOTALS	1,650	295,778	21,922	11,344	1,646,146	60,883	

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TABLE 2—MEMBERSHIP IN GRAND LODGE ARRANGED IN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE

1. New York	278,238	26. West Virginia	30,697
2. Illinois	201,233	27. Maryland	30,606
3. Pennsylvania	188,829	28. Alabama	28,611
4. Ohio	177,092	29. North Carolina	27,448
5. California	129,326	30. Oregon	25,866
6. Michigan	123,454	31. Arkansas	23,497
7. Indiana	113,945	32. Louisiana	21,507
8. Massachusetts	110,334	33. District of Col.....	20,486
9. Texas.....	105,144	34. Mississippi	20,430
10. Missouri	99,328	35. Florida	20,300
11. Iowa	71,398	36. Montana	18,321
12. Kansas	63,820	37. Vermont	17,987
13. New Jersey.....	58,870	38. Rhode Island	17,462
14. Wisconsin	54,436	39. South Carolina	17,056
15. Minnesota	51,574	40. South Dakota.....	16,684
16. Oklahoma	48,058	41. New Hampshire.....	14,022
17. Kentucky	44,017	42. North Dakota	12,600
18. Washington	42,229	43. Idaho	9,135
19. Virginia	41,887	44. Wyoming	7,884
20. Georgia	41,736	45. New Mexico.....	5,796
21. Tennessee	38,933	46. Delaware	5,734
22. Connecticut	38,285	47. Arizona	5,700
23. Maine	37,742	48. Utah	4,580
24. Nebraska	35,043	49. Nevada	3,032
25. Colorado	31,091		

TABLE 3—PERCENTAGE OF NET LOSS TO MASTER MASONS

1. Illinois	7.799	25. Maryland	3.290
2. North Dakota	6.508	26. Indiana	3.278
3. Kentucky	6.470	27. Florida	3.128
4. Nebraska	5.847	28. Pennsylvania	3.126
5. Michigan	5.430	29. North Carolina	3.075
6. New York	5.091	30. Vermont	2.963
7. Tennessee	4.818	31. Ohio	2.906
8. Oregon	4.813	32. Rhode Island	2.903
9. New Jersey	4.803	33. Missouri	2.881
10. Iowa	4.792	34. Alabama	2.782
11. Texas	4.748	35. Louisiana	2.767
12. Arkansas	4.686	36. Kansas	2.601
13. South Carolina	4.631	37. Colorado	2.557
14. Virginia	4.555	38. Montana	2.500
15. South Dakota	4.477	39. California	2.324
16. Washington	4.457	40. New Mexico	2.284
17. Idaho	4.280	41. New Hampshire	2.246
UNITED STATES	4.051	42. Utah	1.834
18. Minnesota	3.934	43. Oklahoma	1.498
19. Connecticut	3.759	44. Delaware	1.465
20. Massachusetts	3.697	45. Wyoming	1.180
21. Georgia	3.510	46. West Virginia	1.098
22. Wisconsin	3.466	47. District of Columbia .....	.8933
23. Arizona	3.368	48. Mississippi .....	.8174
24. Maine	3.336	49. Nevada .....	.3958

TABLE 4—PERCENTAGE RELATION OF RAISED TO
NUMBER ON ROLLS

1. South Carolina	3.61	25. Kansas.....	1.62
2. Mississippi	3.50	27. Maine	1.60
3. New Mexico	3.05	UNITED STATES	1.55
4. Arkansas	2.94	28. Wisconsin	1.53
5. Nevada	2.64	29. Ohio	1.50
6. Texas	2.27	30. Oklahoma	1.47
7. Indiana	2.24	31. Nebraska	1.43
8. Florida	2.19	32. Virginia	1.40
8. West Virginia	2.19	33. South Dakota	1.38
10. Georgia	2.17	34. North Dakota	1.37
11. Louisiana	2.08	34. New Hampshire.....	1.37
12. Tennessee	2.05	36. Colorado	1.30
12. Alabama	2.05	36. Minnesota	1.30
14. North Carolina	2.03	36. Washington.....	1.30
15. Arizona	1.98	39. New York.....	1.29
16. Wyoming	1.94	40. Michigan.....	1.27
16. District of Columbia...	1.94	41. Connecticut	1.20
18. Utah	1.88	42. Oregon	1.17
19. Idaho	1.84	42. Rhode Island.....	1.17
20. Kentucky	1.83	44. New Jersey	1.14
21. California	1.77	45. Massachusetts.....	1.07
22. Montana	1.71	46. Illinois	1.03
23. Missouri	1.70	47. Pennsylvania	1.01
24. Iowa	1.63	48. Maryland	0.99
25. Vermont.....	1.62	49. Delaware.....	0.84

TABLE 5—NUMBER OF SUSPENSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS
PER HUNDRED MASTER MASONS

1. Arkansas	13.06	25. Missouri	4.11
2. Alabama	10.36	26. Kansas	3.99
3. Mississippi	9.45	27. Indiana	3.75
4. Oklahoma	8.08	28. Minnesota	3.67
5. Louisiana	7.49	29. Wisconsin	3.65
6. Texas	7.32	30. Montana	3.22
7. Illinois	7.13	31. Maine	3.04
8. Florida	6.12	32. Connecticut	2.98
9. Kentucky	6.03	33. California	2.95
10. Nebraska	6.02	34. District of Columbia	2.94
11. Georgia	5.94	35. Maryland	2.88
12. Tennessee	5.81	36. Pennsylvania	2.60
13. North Dakota	5.60	37. Utah	2.58
14. New Mexico	5.40	38. West Virginia	2.53
15. Iowa	5.07	39. Nevada	2.44
16. Ohio	5.02	40. Rhode Island	2.31
17. Michigan	4.87	41. Wyoming	2.17
18. South Dakota	4.78	42. Colorado	2.11
19. Washington	4.76	43. Vermont	1.95
20. North Carolina	4.52	44. Massachusetts	1.69
21. Arizona	4.42	45. New Hampshire	1.67
22. New Jersey	4.29	46. Delaware	0.96
23. Idaho	4.27	47. New York	0.41
24. Virginia	4.14	48. Oregon	0.19
UNITED STATES	4.12	49. South Carolina	0.04

TABLE 6—PERCENTAGE RELATION THAT AFFILIATIONS
BEAR TO DEMISSIONS

1. New Hampshire	391.7	25. Montana	83.3
2. Rhode Island	324.3	26. Kansas	82.9
3. Delaware	280.0	27. Washington	81.5
4. Alabama	264.0	28. Idaho	79.7
5. Michigan	235.4	29. California	77.0
6. Connecticut	231.1	30. Minnesota	73.6
7. Oregon	226.3	31. Arizona	73.5
8. Colorado	207.4	32. Missouri	73.0
9. Pennsylvania	204.5	33. Kentucky	72.4
10. Arkansas	202.7	34. Nebraska	70.8
11. Nevada	173.3	35. South Dakota	64.4
12. Florida	129.9	36. South Carolina	64.0
13. North Carolina	127.3	37. Illinois	63.6
14. Mississippi	115.9	38. New York	62.0
15. District of Columbia	114.9	39. Tennessee	61.6
16. Oklahoma	114.3	40. North Dakota	59.5
17. New Mexico	114.0	41. Iowa	58.6
18. Massachusetts	111.2	42. Maine	58.2
19. Wyoming	105.9	43. Wisconsin	57.7
20. Georgia	97.4	44. Ohio	57.1
21. Louisiana	96.3	45. Indiana	54.5
22. West Virginia	93.1	46. New Jersey	46.6
23. Utah	92.7	47. Virginia	45.2
24. Texas	92.5	48. Maryland	40.5
UNITED STATES	86.9	49. Vermont	35.5

TABLE 7—MORTALITY AMONG MASTER
MASONS, 1937

Rank	Deaths per 1,000	Average Age*
1. Maine.....	21.22	57
2. Vermont.....	20.85	57
3. Alabama.....	20.13	56
4. New York.....	20.02	56
5. Arizona.....	19.30	56
6. Nebraska.....	18.43	55
7. Colorado.....	18.40	55
8. South Carolina.....	18.06	55
9. Massachusetts.....	17.93	54
10. Arkansas.....	17.92	54
11. Connecticut.....	17.68	54
12. Delaware.....	17.44	54
13. Georgia.....	17.40	54
13. Kentucky.....	17.40	54
15. Michigan.....	17.29	54
16. Illinois.....	17.22	54
17. New Mexico.....	17.08	54
18. Pennsylvania.....	17.02	54
19. Oregon.....	17.01	54
20. North Dakota.....	16.98	54
21. North Carolina.....	16.94	54
22. Washington.....	16.91	54
23. Maryland.....	16.83	54
24. Montana.....	16.81	54
25. Iowa.....	16.67	53
UNITED STATES.....	16.59	53
26. Idaho.....	16.42	53
27. Tennessee.....	16.31	53
28. Kansas.....	16.17	53
29. Indiana.....	16.10	53
30. Louisiana.....	16.09	53
31. Rhode Island.....	15.81	52
32. Mississippi.....	15.71	52
32. Missouri.....	15.71	52
34. California.....	15.68	52
35. Virginia.....	15.66	52
36. Dist. of Columbia.....	15.62	52
37. Ohio.....	15.61	52
38. New Jersey.....	15.38	52
39. Oklahoma.....	15.31	52
40. Utah.....	15.28	52
41. Minnesota.....	15.05	52
42. West Virginia.....	14.76	51
43. Wisconsin.....	14.44	51
44. Wyoming.....	14.33	51
44. South Dakota.....	14.33	51
46. Texas.....	14.26	51
47. Nevada.....	14.18	50
48. Florida.....	13.30	49
49. New Hampshire.....	11.12	45

* American Experience Table of Mortality used.

TABLE 8—PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE ROYAL ARCH MASONS

1. Alabama	19.90	26. Nebraska	17.07
2. Arizona	17.49	27. Nevada	22.99
3. Arkansas	16.63	28. New Hampshire	32.38
4. California	16.69	29. New Jersey	17.93
5. Colorado	20.79	30. New Mexico	28.32
6. Connecticut	34.57	31. New York	19.01
7. Delaware	28.97	32. North Carolina	13.41
8. District of Columbia	24.96	33. North Dakota	21.21
9. Florida	19.43	34. Ohio	36.10
10. Georgia	18.69	35. Oklahoma	14.30
11. Idaho	22.53	36. Oregon	21.60
12. Illinois	25.89	37. Pennsylvania	26.69
13. Indiana	15.87	38. Rhode Island	52.90
14. Iowa	21.21	39. South Carolina	12.00
15. Kansas	20.86	40. South Dakota	22.82
16. Kentucky	22.76	41. Tennessee	16.23
17. Louisiana	23.36	42. Texas	27.51
18. Maine	36.11	43. Utah	25.11
19. Maryland	26.89	44. Vermont	27.47
20. Massachusetts	28.38	45. Virginia	30.12
21. Michigan	27.80	46. Washington	17.24
22. Minnesota	24.60	47. West Virginia	30.76
23. Mississippi	13.45	48. Wisconsin	39.05
24. Missouri	23.15	49. Wyoming	24.42
25. Montana	19.92	UNITED STATES	23.82

TABLE 9—PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

1. Alabama	18.56	26. Nebraska	9.05
2. Arizona	10.13	27. Nevada	11.07
3. Arkansas	5.65	28. New Hampshire	17.04
4. California	9.12	29. New Jersey	6.59
5. Colorado	11.94	30. New Mexico	16.42
6. Connecticut	13.82	31. New York	8.67
7. Delaware	11.98	32. North Carolina	9.93
8. District of Columbia....	12.01	33. North Dakota	11.84
9. Florida	12.84	34. Ohio	14.75
10. Georgia	8.55	35. Oklahoma	9.19
11. Idaho	12.80	36. Oregon	10.30
12. Illinois	11.17	37. Pennsylvania	17.73
13. Indiana	7.73	38. Rhode Island	23.29
14. Iowa	11.19	39. South Carolina	8.22
15. Kansas	13.60	40. South Dakota	14.16
16. Kentucky	11.25	41. Tennessee	7.56
17. Louisiana	7.64	42. Texas	11.03
18. Maine	18.37	43. Utah	17.38
19. Maryland	12.68	44. Vermont	16.11
20. Massachusetts	13.57	45. Virginia	12.60
21. Michigan	9.31	46. Washington	9.44
22. Minnesota	11.53	47. West Virginia	17.57
23. Mississippi	6.46	48. Wisconsin	16.32
24. Missouri	11.17	49. Wyoming	17.12
25. Montana	10.20	UNITED STATES....	11.64

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGE OF MASONS WHO ARE SHRINERS

1. Nevada	26.6	25. North Carolina	13.1
1. New Mexico	26.6	25. Colorado	13.1
3. Pennsylvania	25.4	27. Nebraska	13.0
4. Florida	24.1	27. New Hampshire	13.0
5. Utah	23.6	29. Maryland	12.8
6. West Virginia	23.5	30. Missouri	12.7
7. Wyoming	21.8	31. Massachusetts	12.5
8. California	20.6	32. Iowa	12.3
9. South Dakota	19.2	33. Ohio	12.1
10. Alabama	19.0	34. Illinois	11.9
11. North Dakota	18.6	34. New Jersey	11.9
12. Minnesota	18.5	36. Vermont	11.6
13. Arizona	18.3	37. Tennessee	11.4
14. Oregon	17.7	38. Arkansas	11.1
15. District of Columbia	17.6	39. Oklahoma	10.7
16. Texas	17.2	40. Georgia	10.5
17. Idaho	17.1	41. Maine	10.3
18. Montana	16.8	42. Wisconsin	9.7
19. Washington	16.5	43. New York	9.6
20. Rhode Island	15.9	44. Connecticut	9.2
21. Virginia	15.6	45. Michigan	8.2
22. Kansas	14.4	46. Kentucky	7.8
23. Mississippi	14.1	47. South Carolina	7.7
24. Louisiana	13.7	48. Indiana	6.7
UNITED STATES	13.66	49. Delaware....No Shrine Temple	

TABLE 11—PERCENTAGE RELATION, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
TO ROYAL ARCH MASONS

1. New Mexico	73.3	26. Montana	48.1
1. Florida	73.3	26. New York	48.1
3. Utah	72.7	28. Maryland	47.3
4. Wyoming	66.8	29. Georgia	45.4
5. Alabama	64.3	UNITED STATES	45.2
6. Idaho	62.2	30. Kentucky	45.0
7. Pennsylvania	61.3	31. Massachusetts	44.8
8. Oklahoma	60.8	32. Minnesota	44.3
9. Nevada	59.8	33. Oregon	44.2
10. North Carolina	59.3	34. Missouri	43.8
11. South Carolina	57.4	35. Wisconsin	43.3
12. Arizona	57.0	36. Iowa	43.1
13. South Dakota	56.5	37. Delaware	42.4
14. North Dakota	55.9	38. Tennessee	42.3
15. Colorado	55.2	39. Rhode Island	42.1
16. West Virginia	54.4	40. Arkansas	39.5
17. Vermont	54.1	41. Virginia	39.1
18. Kansas	53.3	42. Illinois	38.9
19. Washington	52.8	43. Connecticut	37.7
20. California	52.1	44. Ohio	36.5
21. Mississippi	51.8	44. Indiana	36.5
22. Maine	50.4	46. Texas	36.2
23. New Hampshire	49.8	47. New Jersey	34.2
24. District of Columbia....	48.9	48. Michigan	31.5
25. Nebraska	48.4	49. Louisiana	28.6

TABLE 12—MYSTIC SHRINE

NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES UNDER THE
JURISDICTION OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL

	No. Members	Created	Loss	Gains
Alabama.....	5,596	56	468	
Arkansas.....	2,948	53	422	
Arizona.....	1,078	17	37	
California.....	28,105	475	1,226	
Colorado.....	4,174	18	708	
Connecticut.....	3,641	26	354	
Delaware.....				
District of Columbia.....	3,637	43	273	
Florida.....	5,049	35	734	
Georgia.....	4,410	58	298	
Idaho.....	1,561	40	168	
Illinois.....	29,063	215	1,962	
Indiana.....	7,604	93	428	
Iowa.....	8,802	163	1,128	
Kansas.....	9,442	276	681	
Kentucky.....	3,652	36	233	
Louisiana.....	3,029	27	272	
Maine.....	4,017	75	493	
Maryland.....	4,052	102	198	
Massachusetts.....	14,337	112	550	
Michigan.....	10,635	110	2,048	
Minnesota.....	8,905	201	474	
Missouri.....	12,011	131	1,339	
Mississippi.....	2,911	162		
Montana.....	3,159	45	244	
Nebraska.....	4,554	46	154	
New Hampshire.....	1,821	29	118	
New Jersey.....	10,235	62	1,288	
New Mexico.....	1,577	96	28	
New York.....	28,071	186	3,791	
Nevada.....	807	34	1	
North Carolina.....	3,712	59	403	
North Dakota.....	2,351	13	231	
Ohio.....	21,349	234	3,213	
Oklahoma.....	5,255	70	241	
Oregon.....	4,593	74	131	
Pennsylvania.....	49,432	437	5,119	
Rhode Island.....	2,770	9	79	
South Carolina.....	1,372	19	298	
South Dakota.....	3,195	50	59	
Tennessee.....	4,423	35	436	
Texas.....	18,892	289	2,324	
Utah.....	1,102	19	9	
Vermont.....	2,087	34	116	
Virginia.....	6,528	102	49	
Washington.....	6,949	64	304	
West Virginia.....	7,291	85	494	
Wisconsin.....	5,476	227		35
Wyoming.....	1,719	29	45	
U. S. Total.....	377,379	4,871	33,669	35
Canada.....	8,449	23	485	
Canal Zone.....	812	22	2	
Hawaiian Islands.....	781	16	22	
Mexico.....	412	23	59	
Foreign Total.....	10,454	84	568	
Grand Total.....	387,833	1,955	34,237	35